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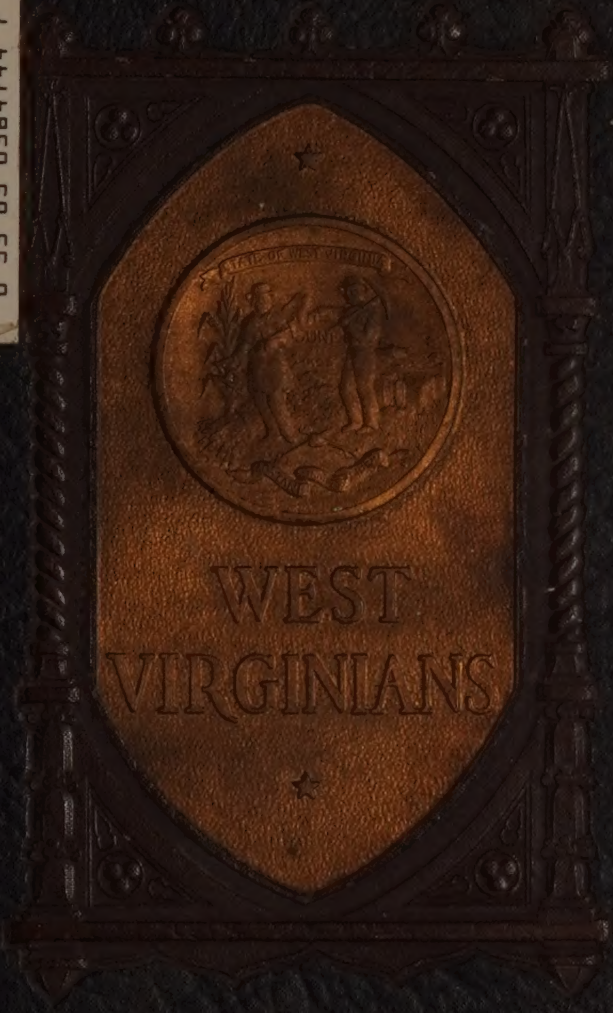

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West Virginians / 1928.

WEST VIRGINIANS

A Work of Biography of Those Personalities Who by Reason of High Purpose and Accomplishment Have Achieved Permanent Place in the Story of Twentieth ~ Century West Virginia ~

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Room

FOREWORD

WEST VIRGINIANS presents the story of the citizenship of the Great Industrial Empire that is the State of West Virginia, told in terms of individual achievement and accomplishment. It is a story of the coal industry, outstanding state development, high effort for public good, pre-eminent civic enterprise, impressive commercial leadership and far-reaching social and cultural advancement, and epically it presents a compelling and inspiring chapter of American progress. Herein stand the records of leaders in industry, commerce, finance, law, public administration, civic service, education and religion, and these men and their work may well be said to constitute the never diminishing strength and vitality that is everywhere a part of the Twentieth Century West Virginia. Authoritatively - and significantly --- each representation shows how completely interwoven are the lives and deeds of individual leaders with the state and its development, and it is the earnest wish of the publishers that the work will stand as a lasting tribute to their citizenship and serve as an inspiration to future generations.

Much care has been taken to make West Virginians authentic and accurate, a dependable and valuable contribution to the contemporary biography of the states. Newspapers and Reference Libraries are certain to find it helpful and informative as to the lives and purposes of the makers of present day West Virginia. Each biography has been prepared with pains so as to be complete and revealing, giving a true and informative word picture of the subject. The photographs, besides constituting possibly the most comprehensive collection of portraits of current leaders ever assembled in one group, are intended to meet reproductional requirements of newspapers and periodicals generally, thus adding to charm a worth that will not be diminished by the years.

C. 1

West Virginia

Rich in Resource, Compelling in History and Inspiring in Progress

Excerpts from West Virginia by Rail and Trail as Compiled by Mr. Ross B. Johnson and Published as Bulletin of West Virginia Department of Agriculture as a Guide to a Few of the State's Many Scenic and Historic Spots.

WEST Virginia! away from the heat and turmoil; beyond the reach of floods or devastating storms. Breathe deep of her mountain air. Enjoy her clear, sunshiny days and her cool, refreshing nights. Feast your eyes on her never-ending panoramas of forest and field, mountain and plain. Marvel at Nature's prodigality, unbelievable wealth below and matchless beauty above. Meet her hospitable people, blending the best of the North, the South, the East, the West.

West Virginia is the new playground of America, pierced by the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, Pennsylvania, Virginian and New York Central, and within a day's journey to tens of millions of people. Four great East-West Federal highways, U. S. 30, 40, 50 and 60, and three North-South routes, U. S. 11, 19 and 21, are the motor-road arteries that pulsate through this great throbbing heart of the nation.

Succeeding pages outline many fine trips through the State. A splendid tour of a week or more invites you to make the circuit from Parkersburg to Clarksburg, Fairmont, Wheeling, Morgantown, Oakland, detour by the National Pike, Keyser, Romney, Winchester, the Valley of Virginia, White Sulphur Springs, Charleston and back to Parkersburg, never leaving good road. Wonderful side trips call you to the Eastern or Northern Panhandle, the Tygart Valley, South Branch Valley, Huntington, Bluefield and elsewhere. West Virginia has an appeal for every taste and for all time.

Feel the thrill of battle as you visit Philippi, where the first land battle of the Civil War was fought, or Laurel Hill, Rich Mountain or Droop Mountain. Antietam is near Shepherdstown. Gettysburg is within easy reach. The last battle of the Revolution was at Wheeling. At Point Pleasant, the Indians and Virginia frontiersmen clashed in what Congress and national historical societies now accept as the first battle of the Revolution.

A State Rich In History.

Turn more pages of history. Go with John Brown and his fellow Abolitionists to Harpers Ferry. Feel the throb of the tragic romance of Aaron Burr at Blennerhassett Island, Parkersburg. Visit the birthplace of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of Abraham Lincoln, at Keyser, Tramp with Batts and Fallam through the wilderness to Kanawha Falls to seize the Mississippi Valley. Watch Washington plant the elm at Berkeley Springs and General Lewis the tree at Marlinton. At Malden lived Booker T. Washington, the negro educator. General "Stonewall" Jackson was born at Clarksburg.

Ancient races left many works such as the mounds at Moundsville and South Charleston, and ancient stone works at Point Pleasant. There are many mysterious inscriptions like those on "The Pictured Rocks" in Monongalia County. In such names as Monongahela, "The River of Caving Banks," Cacapon, "The River of Medicine Waters," and Potomac, "Place of Burning Pine," the Indians placed their imprint on our maps.

In West Virginia, Nature paints her pictures with sweeping strokes and with gorgeous colors. Seneca Rocks, Hawk's Nest, Grandview, Ice Mountain, Pinnacle

Rocks, Lost River, Organ Cave, Image Rocks, Greenbrier Gap, the falls of the New, Kanawha, Tygart and Blackwater rivers, and the valleys of the Greenbrier, South and Meadow Branch, Shenandoah, Potomac and Ohio offer endless variety, with new surprises and new delights.

Kate's Mountain with its rare and lovely plants is one of many reasons why West Virginia is the treasure chest of the botanist. Nearly 1700 flowering plants have been discovered, with new varieties added year by year. Such plants as the box huckleberry, 6,000 years old, and the Kate's Mountain Clover are very rare specimens.

A climate, rated by authorities as well-nigh perfect in temperature and average altitude, combines with numerous mineral springs to make West Virginia an ideal health-resort state. White Sulphur, Old Sweet and Berkeley Springs have the most historic association, perhaps, but Pence, Webster, Shannondale, Minnehaha and Capon Springs, and Salt, Red, Green and Blue Sulphur Springs are popular also.

Industry in West Virginia is of endless variety. Many of her industrial plants are the world's greatest. More acres of bluegrass than has Kentucky produce for her the finest cattle in America. The Eastern Panhandle fruit belt is world-famous. West Virginia's coal, oil and gas and a million potential horse power from her mountain streams make her the world's greatest power house.

THE NORTHWESTERN TURNPIKE
U. S. 50

Parkersburg, Clarksburg, Grafton, Romney, Capon Bridge, Winchester

PARKERSBURG has the only vitrolite plant, and the largest electrical porcelain plant and shovel plant in the world. Visit her model high school with a concrete football stadium on its 27 acre campus, 30-acre city park with pavilion, lily ponds and flower gardens of unusual beauty, large city playgrounds and modern tourist camp. In the Ohio lies Blennerhassett Island on which once stood the mansion of Harmon Blennerhassett. As a guest there Aaron Burr laid the bold plans which caused his arrest on a charge of treason. Blennerhassett was ruined along with Burr and fire and flood destroyed the palatial home, but the flavor of romance will remain forever.

Clarksburg, named for General George Rogers Clark, has the largest tumbler factory, and the largest toy marble factory in the world, and near it is the deepest well. Here was born General "Stonewall" Jackson. The home of John W. Davis is here and not far away is the home of Melville Davisson Post, weaver of fascinating mystery stories. The State 4-H Camp lies between Clarksburg and Weston.

Pruntytown, once county seat of Taylor County, is the boyhood home of John Barton Payne, head of the American Red Cross. The State industrial school for boys is here and at an early date Rector College drew many students from distant points.

Sandstone Falls on the New River

At Fetterman (now a ward of Grafton), Bailey Brown was killed, the first Union soldier to lose his life in the Civil War. At Grafton, nearly a thousand soldier heroes sleep in the only national cemetery in the State. A municipally-owned park and bathing beach on the Tygart Valley is a splendid attraction. A few miles north on the same river is Valley Falls, one of the State's most lovely waterfalls. At Grafton, Anna Jarvis started the "Mothers' Day" movement.

Through the Cheat region are many interesting relics of the Indians or of a race that preceded them. Most noted are the "Pictured Rocks" between Morgantown and Kingwood, whose strange inscriptions were described by Howe in his early history of Virginia.

The site of Fort Morris of Indian days is marked. Near Aurora was Fort Pendleton, a post for Union troops during the Civil War. In pioneer days iron furnaces at several points supplied material for the celebrated Hathaway stoves, which were made at Brandonville. At Hopemont is the State tuberculosis sanitarium. The Cranesville swamp on the Maryland border is noted for its wild life, particularly for the rare birds found there. Preston County is one of the nation's banner buckwheat counties and Preston buckwheat and potatoes are known the world over.

Mineral County is representative of eastern West Virginia with its "riding tournaments," a survival of the "tilting" in the days of chivalry.

Unique is the "chert" soil, which resembles nothing so much as a rock pile, but in which peaches and apples grow at their best. Potomac State school is at Keyser. Near Keyser is the birthplace of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of Abraham Lincoln, to preserve which a national memorial association has been organized. Ashby's Fort, built in 1755 as an outpost against the Indians and still used as a residence, is being preserved for future generations. Its logs still hold the bullets fired into them by Indians in an attack.

Hampshire County, dating from 1754, was named for Hampshire, England. A prehistoric mound forms the background of the old cemetery at Romney, the county seat, and in the cemetery stands what is claimed to be the first Confederate monument erected anywhere. The State school for the deaf and blind is here.

Hanging Rocks, the scene of a fierce battle between Delaware and Catawba Indians, 4 miles from Romney, is an imposing cliff rising 300 feet above the South Branch.

Ice Mountain stands on the east side of the North River, 17 miles from Romney, 500 feet high, with Raven Rock, a perpendicular cliff, on the extreme top. At the mountian's base for 200 yards along the river and extending back 10 or 15 yards is a huge natural refrigerator. By removing loose rocks here even under the hottest summer sun, ice can be found, and the rocks are so cold as to numb the fingers. Although only 1,000 feet above sea level, this strange phenomenon causes vegetation of the 4,000-foot level to grow here in abundance.

Hampshire Club at the confluence of Trout Run and South Branch is an attractive spot, with fine fishing. Deer, bear, turkey, and beaver are found in the vicinity. Capon Springs, in the southeast corner of the county, was once a noted resort.

THE TYGART VALLEY

Grafton, Philippi, Belington, Elkins

AN interesting trip through the Tygart River Valley is just off the Northwestern Turnpike. Turning south from Grafton, see the first battlefield of the Civil War at Philippi. On the heights above the city, where Broaddus College is now located, stood the cannon that thundered across the valley early that June day in 1861. Broaddus itself, a Baptist school, is a much travelled institution of learning, moving successively from Winchester to Clarksburg and from Clarksburg to its present location at Philippi.

The Confederate trenches at Laurel Hill above Belington are readily found, another memento of Civil War days.

The battle of Rich Mountain west of Beverly on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike marked the turning point in the Civil War struggle to determine control of West Virginia. The Federals won. The bullet scarred farm builds stand today. From the lone tree on Rich Mountain a marvelous view of forest and farm is offered. In these forests, bear, deer and wild turkey still hide. Picturesque Cheat River has many beauty spots.

More Indian forts, perhaps were in Randolph County than in any other county of the State. From 1770 to 1780 Tygart Valley was the western outpost of the English and log forts there were a badly needed protection. David Tygart and Robert Foyles in 1753 were the first English settlers. Foyles and his family were Indian victims and Tygart was forced to flee after giving his name to the valley and river.

The deer preserve of John T. Davis, son of the late Senator Henry G. Davis and vice-presidential candidate, is along the highway.

Elkins is an important railroad center and the trading place of a rich agricultural region. The West Virginia Childrens' Home, the Odd Fellows Home, and the Davis & Elkins College, maintained by the Presbyterian Church, are located here. To the College was recently given as a hall for women "Halliehurst," formerly the residence of Stephen B. Elkins, at one time United States Senator and secretary of war and one of the pioneers in the industrial development of West Virginia. For Elkins, the city was named.

Upshur County lies west of Barbour and Randolph counties and its county seat, Buckhannon, is within easy reach of both Elkins and Philippi. Near Buckhannon stood the "Pringle sycamore," where the Pringle brothers early settlers, had many thrilling experiences. Nearby was Bush Fort where two other pioneers, Fink and White, made headquarters. A trip to the old Pringle farm is easily made. West Virginia Wesleyan College, maintained by the Methodist Church, is at Buckhannon.

French Creek, between Buckhannon and Rock Cave, is noted for the large number of prominent men and women who have gone forth to places of honor in various parts of the world. The game preserve here is raising ring-necked pheasants and other game birds and animals. Elk, deer and wild cats are among the animals here. Rare orchids and other unusual plants, and butterflies of the rarest kind are found here also to the delight of the naturalist, and every visitor finds much here that will interest him.

SOUTH BRANCH VALLEY

Romney, Moorefield, Petersburg, Franklin

THE South Branch Valley has its best outlet through the Northwestern Turnpike at a junction point west of Romney, and offers a remarkable companion trip to this through route. Both the Monongahela and the Shenandoah National forests are within easy reach.

Hardy County has for its county seat historic Moorefield. Three miles away is Old Fields, an Indian clearing when the white men came, near which was fought the bloody battle of the Trough. The Trough, where the South Branch for 7 miles cuts through almost solid rock, is a noted fishing place as well as beauty spot. Petersburg Gap is a great fishing resort. At Capon Springs, Cacapon River bursts forth from Sandy Ridge, but is really the reappearance of Lost River which dashes against a solid wall of stone some two miles away and disappears beneath the ledge. Remains of iron furnaces 100 years old are found. The old Stone Face is another natural wonder. At Wardensville are the Reymann Memorial farms, where the State experiment station has some of the finest Ayrshire cattle in the world.

The Charm of Hills and Rippling Waters Always Near

Grant County has many scenic surprises. The Smoke Hole, with its Image Rocks, and Greenland Gap are known the world over, but there are numerous other beauty spots. St. Johns Academy, a Lutheran school, is at Petersburg.

Seneca Rocks is the most noted spot in Pendleton County. These rocks on the east bank of the North Fork of South Branch River, where Seneca Creek empties into it, rise nearly 900 feet above the river, and offer the most striking scene in a series of cliffs running from Grant County to Highland County, Virginia. They have been included in the national forest area. Spruce Knob or Mountain, 4,860 feet, the highest in the State, has many unusual plants, trees and animals. McCoy's mills, which ground the grain for Civil War armies, are still at work.

THE MIDLAND TRAIL U. S. 60

Huntington, Charleston, Lewisburg, White Sulphur Springs

AT Huntington, a new million and a half dollar bridge over the Ohio brings the traveller from the West into West Virginia over the Midland Trail U. S. 60. As the Roosevelt-Midland Trail, this extends from the Pacific at San Francisco to the Atlantic at Newport News. South and west another bridge connection will be across the Big Sandy between Kenova and Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

Huntington, once Holderby's Landing, is a city that has made much of its park possibilities, and with its wide streets gives proof of careful planning. The city was named for Collis P. Huntington, of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and really dates its commercial activitiy with the coming of that road. Industrially it is very important, with 160 different manufacturing plants, and as a railroad center and river-shipping point is growing in power. Its thermos bottle plant and its mono metal plant are the world's largest. Here is Marshall College, the State hospital for insane and feeble minded and the State industrial school for girls. A particular fine view is from

the hills to the east of the city. Eastward lies Barboursville, former county seat, the location of Morris Harvey College, maintained by the M. E. Church, South.

Hurricane is a busy little Putnam County town that is passed along the highway. Here are many tobacco drying sheds, as this the heart of the West Virginia tobacco region.

In 1742 John Peter Salley, coming down a branch of Coal River, discovered coal in the mountains and named the stream accordingly. The junction of this stream with the Kanawha was Coalsmouth until re-christened St. Albans. Here stood Fort Tackett, around which centered the salt boom. For some distance the road between Huntington and Charleston follows the old line of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and passes for several miles through narrow cuts.

Charleston, the State capital, was named for Charles Clendennin, father of George Clendennin, its founder. Daniel Boone came there the year that Fort Lee, later Fort Clendennin, was built. He lived on Campbell's Creek several years, as did his pal, Simon Kenton, another famous scout. A boulder on Kanawha Street marks the site of the fort. When powder ran out during an Indian attack on the fort in 1791, "Mad Anne" Bailey, frontier scout immortalized herself by riding through the midst of the Indians to Lewisburg and bringing back a supply of powder.

Charleston got the capitol second-handed from Wheeling in 1869, kept it until 1875, when it went back to the Northern Pandle for a visit until 1885. Then it was permanently located at Charleston. The capitol building burned in 1921; to replace which an impressive new capitol is rising along the Kanawha two miles east. Statues of Stonewall Jackson and the West Virginia mountaineer are on the capitol grounds. The State Department of Archives and History is in the business district. Charleston laid the first brick pavement, and has the largest axe factory and the largest sheet glass plant in the world. The U. S. government has a hundred million dollars invested in the armor plate plant in South Charleston. Nearby stands a large Indian mound. The making of bromides is a new industry. A point of special interest is the home of former Governor W. A. McCorkle on the bluffs above the river, with its collection of mementos of Lafayette and other curios.

Malden, once Kanawha Salines, was the center of the salt industry when it dominated Kanawha Valley years back. One of the old salt works is still in operation. Across the railroad tracks is the site of the cabin in which Booker T. Washington, great negro educator, spent his boyhood days.

Across the Kanawha from Cannelton lies Montgomery, at which is the New River State School.

At Kanawha Falls the road south breaks away from the Midland Trail and crosses the river by ferry for Bluefield, over tortuous Cotton Hill. A short distance east at Gauley Bridge, scene of bitter Civil War struggles, Gauley River unites with the New River to form the Kanawha.

Kanawha Falls were first reached September 17, 1671, by Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam, who, with Thomas Woods, had been sent out by the King of England to take possession of the Mississippi Valley. Woods died on the way but when Fallam and Batts reached this point, they thought their job was done and solemnly laid claim to the Valley. On these claims England took possession of the Valley and many years of warfare beween the French and English for control only ended with the battle of Waterloo.

Wonderful scenery is offered from Gauley Bridge 800 feet high, to the top of Big Sewell Mountain, 3,500 feet above the sea. Before reaching Ansted a marvelous view of the New River gorge is found at Hawk's Nest 528 feet above the river, and from Lover's Leap a half mile farther east.

At Ansted the mother of General "Stonewall" Jackson is buried. Spy Rock, used as an outpost by Indians as well as in Civil War days, the old stone tavern on Sewell's Mountain, built in 1824, which cheered Daniel Webster, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay

LEFT: A TYPE OF INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE THAT IS NOT UNCOMMON TO WEST VIRGINIA. RIGHT: ONE OF NATURE'S BEAUTY SPOTS.

and other notables, and the great sugar maple on Big Sewell Mountain where General Lee pitched his tent are viewed as we pass along. A coal tipple at Beards Fork, handling 600 tons of coal per hour, is said to be the longest in the world.

The new Federal prison for women is at Alderson.

The old stone church, built in 1796, still shelters worshipers at Lewisburg. Here in 1783 the Presbyterians organized the oldest church organization on western waters. Fort Donnally and Fort Savannah were both nearby. A school dating back to 1812 is the progenitor of two schools, the Greenbrier Military Academy, and the Greenbrier College for Women, the latter under Presbyterian auspices. This is the very heart of the world-famed region of mineral springs, with White Sulphur, Salt Sulphur, Old Sweet Springs and Green Sulphur in the vicinity.

The whole world visits White Sulphur. For many years it was the summer home of the President of the United States and for nearly two centuries has been a fashionable resort. President Franklin Pierce spent the summer of 1854 there. Commodore Stephen Decatur, Rufus Choate, Millard Fillmore, Henry Clay and a host of other notables have been guests. Rumor says the first golf on the American continent was played at White Sulphur. The government fish hatchery is also located here.

LOGAN—BOONE HIGHWAY

Marmet, Madison, Logan

BOONE County, south of Kanawha, has been opened up by a hard road from Marmet, across the Kanawha from the Midland Trail. A second connection with Charleston is offered by a highway on the south side of the Kanawha. The county was named for Daniel Boone, the great hunter and Indian fighter, who lived in West Virginia many years. Madison is the county seat.

Logan, county seat of Logan County, was named for Chief Logan, the speech-

making Indian chief, who has been made one of the numerous story book heroes of the Indian race. Whether or not Chief Logan ever shot a deer or pitched his wigwam in this county is much in doubt. The modern hotel at Logan, the Aracoma, further reflects the Indian influence with the name of this member of Chief Cornstalk's family.

Coal mining, lumbering and farming are the principal activities of Logan and Boone counties. Most of the road south is also hard-surfaced, and will eventually form the link between the Midland Trail to the North and the Huntington-Williamson highway along Tug River.

THE EASTERN PANHANDLE

Berkeley Springs, Martinsburg, Charles Town, Harpers Ferry, Shepherdstown

THE Eastern Panhandle is the West Virginia treasure trove of history. No other similar region in the whole country has more to offer than Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson counties. You peer around the corner and peek into every nook, half expecting to see at any moment the ghosts of George Washington, Lord Fairfax or their stately companions. Many buildings, in which the graceful columns and ornately carved cornices of colonial days predominate, seem to belong to another generation. Everywhere there is historic association. It pervades the air. It grasps and holds even the most prosaic. From a utilitarian viewpoint, vast peach and apple orchards, grain fields which made the valley here once known as the "granary of the Confederacy" and some of the greatest glass sand and limestone quarries in the country hold supremacy.

Berkeley Springs, once known as "Bath," Morgan County, has been noted for its curative powers and historic association for two centuries. The Indians sought cure for their rheumatism there, and the early white settlers followed their example. As early as 1748, George Washington visited the springs and referred in his diary to "the famed warm springs." A great elm tree, 20 feet in diameter, said to have been planted by Washington himself, now stands near the spring. During the Revolution, the Virginia legislature used the springs as a place to treat the sick and wounded. Lord Fairfax, on whose lands the springs were located, gave the land to the colony of Virginia and today it is a State park. Here James Rumsey worked on his steamboat and a stone marks the site of the old Rumsey mill.

Six miles from Berkeley Springs is Lovers' Leap, a ledge 300 feet above the beautiful Potomac, from which four states may be seen. A marvelous view is offered by the double oxbow of the Cacapon as seen from Prospect Peak, not far away. All of Meadow Branch merits preservation as a beauty spot and Spruce Pine Hollow is another scenic feature.

Caudy's Castle on the west bank of the Cacapon River is interesting for its beauty as well as for its association with William A. Caudy of pioneer days, who found its lofty heights several hundred feet above the river a safe retreat from prowling Indians.

Governor Berkeley, the great Virginia chief magistrate, has his name preserved in Berkeley County. Martinsburg, the center of the fruit industry, was founded by General Adam Stephen, who named it for his friend, Col. Thomas Bryan Martin. A monument to General Stephens stands within the city limits. Here are the largest hosiery mills in the world. The old Snodgrass tavern 2 miles east of Martinsburg is celebrated for its part in entertaining many early notables.

There are many fine estates in the county, such as the Faulkner home at Martins-

burg. At Inwood is the only State-owned demonstration community apple packing plant in the world. At Bunker Hill on Mill Creek in 1726 Morgan Morgan made the first permanent settlement in West Virginia and recently a monument was erected to him at that point.

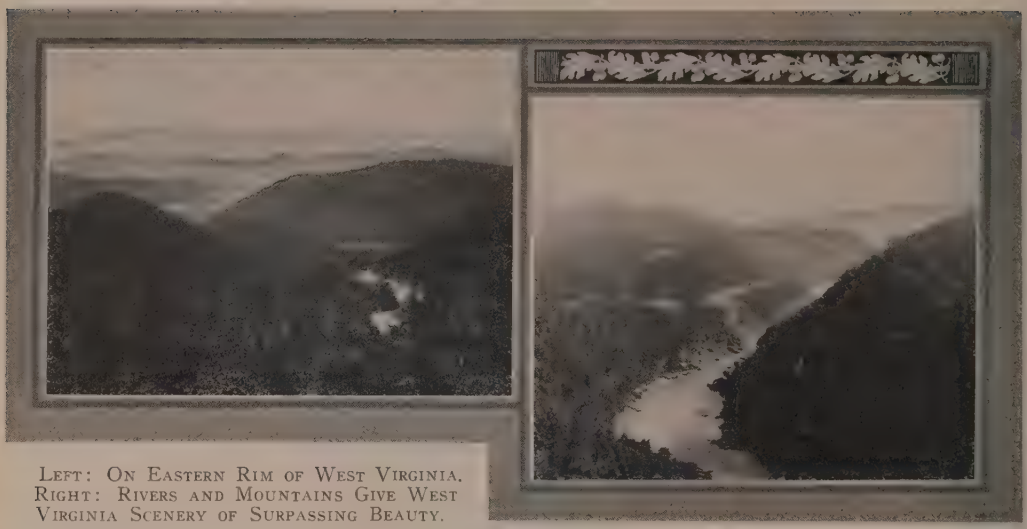
Harpers Ferry, Charles Town and Shepherdstown form a triumvirate in Jefferson County that historically is without a peer.

At Shepherdstown is a State park and handsome monument to James Rumsey, who at that point between 1780 and 1790 successfully operated the steamboat which he had built at Berkeley Springs twenty years before Robert Fulton succeeded in harnessing steam. The Rumsey home is still in use as a residence. For two centuries Shepherdstown, first settled as "Mecklenberg", has been a mill site, as a busy little stream only a mile long but with a fall of 150 feet offered unusual opportunity for factories. The first millers between 1727 and 1732 built a little house which is today used as a residence, and today across the street from it a water-power mill, with 40-foot wheel, one of the largest in the country, grinds the farmers' grain. Odd Fellows Hall, dating to 1800, demands attention in the middle of a side street. Here is Pack Horse Ford where the Braddock trail crossed the Potomac. Here fought Delaware and Catawba Indians before the whites came. Here set out soldiers for the Revolutionary army. Here part of General Lee's army crossed into Maryland for the bloody battle of Antietam. Many of them did not come back—they lie in the great cemetery at Sharpsburg just across the Potomac. A picket fence about one little garden, made of walnut gun stocks, is reminiscent of the days when gunsmiths made weapons for the arsenal at Harpers Ferry, and who used up an oversupply of gun stocks in so odd a fashion. Bells in the Christ Reformed Church were made in Paris in 1732.

At Harpers Ferry, where the Potomac and Shenandoah unite, is the lowest spot in the State, 260 feet, and one of the loveliest. Washington himself recommended the establishment of a Federal arsenal there. Here John Brown and his fellow Abolitionists made their ill-fated effort to arm and free the slaves. The little brick building, "John Brown's Fort," in which they made a stubborn defense until overpowered, was moved to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, but now stands on the grounds of Storer College on Bolivar Heights above the town. Storer College itself holds interest as one of the first schools for freedmen. Unique are the steps hewn from the living rock by which the Catholic Church on the hillside is reached. Farther up is Jefferson's Rock, made famous by the great statesman, and equally interesting in itself and in the view from its top.

At Charles Town is the old courthouse in which Brown was convicted of treason. St. Hilda's Hall is a preparatory school for girls here. Nearby is the Duffield graveyard in which is buried Catharine Biererlin, reputed to be the first white person to die in the Eastern Panhandle. Numerous fine old mansions grace the county. Claymont Court, at which Frank Stockton, the novelist, once lived, and Harewood are among the historic homes of the Washington family. At Harewood in 1760-1770, Mrs. Dolly Payne Todd, sister of Mrs. Samuel Washington, came from Philadelphia to marry James Madison, later twice elected president. The home of General Horatio Gates, "Travelers Rest," dates back to 1763. There is also Mordington, the home of Charles Washington at Charles Town, and the home of Gen. Lee at Leetown, some miles distant.

Shannondale Springs is another historic spot. Selden's Cave is a natural curiosity on the farm of Mrs. F. L. Jordan near Charles Town. Tradition says that Washington held a Masonic lodge there in 1753 and in 1844 it was used for another lodge meeting. Plans are being made to light it with electricity.



LEFT: ON EASTERN RIM OF WEST VIRGINIA. RIGHT: RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS GIVE WEST VIRGINIA SCENERY OF SURPASSING BEAUTY.

MASON—PUTNAM HIGHWAY

Pt. Pleasant—Winfield

STATE Routes 17 and 19, which flank the Kanawha on either side as it wends its way from Kanawha County through Putnam to its mouth at Point Pleasant, Mason County, give an outlet to an extensive region. Mason City, at the northernmost point of Mason County, is the center of the Ohio Valley fruit growing region, but Point Pleasant, which grew up around Fort Randolph, is the historical leader. George Washington, surveying lands for French and Indian war veterans, was here in 1770 and the spring at which he camped is marked. Here in 1774, the Virginia militiamen under General Andrew Lewis defeated the Shawnee Indians under their great chief, Cornstalk. This battle has been accepted by Congress and by national historical societies as the first battle of the American Revolution. A tall shaft, 82 feet high, marks the spot in a pocket handkerchief State park. An old hotel, known as the "mansion house," built in 1796, stands near the monument and is a historic depository. There is a monument to Cornstalk who was killed a few years after the noted battle. The chief's grave and that of "Mad Anne" Bailey, noted frontier scout, are also marked. Nearby stood the log cabin where Daniel Boone kept store about 1786. The courthouse, one of the oldest in the State, played a part in Civil War skirmishes. Civil War trenches are on the heights above the town. On these heights are Indian remains, including some ancient stone works. Not far away was the home of General John McCausland, once noted Confederate general, famed for his raid on Chambersburg, Pa. Near Leon is Devil's Tea Table, an interesting natural curiosity. The industrial school for colored boys and the hospital for colored insane is at Lakin.

Putnam County, named for General Israel Putnam, has for its county seat, Winfield and is important from a farming standpoint with tobacco as one of its chief products. The Great Kanawha here is popular as a camping resort and numerous camps are maintained along it providing splendid bathing opportunities. Table Rock near Red House is an unusual sight. Red House across the river from Winfield is a thriv-

ing town as is Buffalo farther north. The road from Red House to Charleston passes through Nitro where, during the war, munitions were made.

Wayne County owes its name to "Mad Anthony" Wayne, but owes its rapid development to the construction of the Norfolk and Western railroad. Kenova, an important railroad center at the junction of Big Sandy and the Ohio rivers, is, as its name indicates, the meeting place of three states. Two streams nearby, Twelve Pole and Four Pole creeks, were named by George Washington, says tradition. Chimney Rock is a peculiar formation of great interest. Natural Bridge, 5 miles from Wayne on the Huntington-Wayne road over Spring Branch, the old bear wallow, pigeon roost near the village of Dickson, the old Dickson mill, the mound on Buffalo Creek, and Chimney Rock overlooking the Norfolk and Western at Kenova are some of the wonders and surprises.

Mingo was named for one of the well known tribes of Indians. Williamson, the county seat, 80 miles from Huntington and 100 miles from Bluefield, is the very heart of a billion dollar coal field. The largest railroad yards in the State are located here. A hundred thousand dollar memorial building to World War veterans is one of the many buildings to which the people point with pride. Many splendid coal mining towns are evidence of the fact that the progressive coal operators are determined that their employees shall live in the best possible conditions.

Beautiful scenery along the roads of Lincoln County is found at almost every turn, and the development of the coal, oil and gas industry is being made possible by improved roads, Laurel Hill district is especially beautiful. Tobacco raising is one of the most substantial agricultural pursuits.

McDowell County, of which Welch is the county seat, is a mining bee-hive. The memorial building at Welch, owned and maintained out of the county funds as a World War veteran memorial, is one of the first of its kind in the United States to be maintained out of public funds. The Welch hospital here is maintained by the State. Near Welch is Gary, the model town laid out by the United States Coal and Coke Company. The horseshoe curve at Dry Fork is one of its beauty spots.

On the hard road between Welch and Bluefield is Pinnacle Rock, a truly awe-inspiring heap of stone through a cleft in which the highway passes. It is nearly half a mile long, perched on the very top of the mountains, like a giant cockscomb, and is destined to be one of the most noted natural wonders in America. A number of model mining towns are found between Welch and Bluefield.

To the north is Wyoming County, with Pineville as county seat. The county is named from the Indian word for a plain. One of the natural wonders is Castle Rock at the mouth of Rockcastle Creek and the Guyandotte River. The statue of Rev. William Henry Harrison Cooke in the courthouse yard is a monument to the work of this pioneer teacher, preacher and early settler.

KANAWHA FALLS—BLUEFIELD U. S. 21

Kanawha Falls, Fayetteville, Oak Hill, Mt. Hope, Beckley, Princeton, Bluefield

AT Kanawha Falls on the Midland Trail assemble the travelers for the South, whether they come from the East, West or North. Within sight of the falls which are harnessed to provide electric current, is the ferry leading to the foot of Cotton Hill, crossed by a road remarkable for its curves and grades. Soon U. S. 21 will follow a new route that will eliminate this hill entirely. This runs north by a splendid grade from the town of Beckwith, at the southern foot of Cotton Hill, to the New River above Gauley Bridge, across the river by a great new bridge

near Hawk's Nest station on the C. & O. railroad, thence by a road of marvelous scenic possibilities up the mountain to the Midland Trail near Hawk's Nest.

Fayetteville, Oak Hill and Mt. Hope are of industrial importance in a great coal mining region. Beckley, 2,500 feet above the sea, is surrounded by the smokeless coal region. There are large virgin hardwood forests here and almost limitless coal beds. Tams, Glen White and other mining towns are models in attractiveness. The coal tipple at Stickney is one of the world's largest.

A few miles from Beckley on a side road is Grandview, a great horseshoe on the New River that closely resembles the better known view from Hawk's Nest. The Paint Creek game refuge, one of the largest in the State, lies in Raleigh, Fayette and Kanawha counties.

At Shady Springs, south of Beckley, an improved road leads east to Hinton, county seat of Summers County. Summers has strong agricultural interests with livestock and potato growing as the most important. The Sandstone Falls on the New River are celebrated. The Greenbrier Valley offers a host of beautiful views that entrance the tourist. Pence Springs, east of Hinton, is one of the old popular mineral springs resorts.

Mercer County is entered over Flat Top Mountain, some 3,000 feet high with many historic associations. A stone marks the spot of an early Indian massacre. The county seat is Princeton, a beautiful and thriving city. However, Bluefield on the southern rim of the county has taken over the industrial reins due to its geographical location. Half a mile above the sea, it is one of the highest cities in the State and lays claim to being capital of the Black Diamond Empire which produces annually a hundred million tons of Pocahontas coal. It is pointed out however, that the city is not pockmarked with mine openings nor is the city sky-line made of towering mine tipples, since there is not a mine within a dozen miles of the city. This is due to a great upheaval in some dim age in the past which resulted in a geological fault that placed Bluefield just outside of the coal-bearing area. Bluefield College and Bluefield Institute, colored, are located here. Graham, Virginia, has been taken over by Bluefield so that Bluefield is in both the Virginias.

THE NORTHERN PANHANDLE

Chester, New Cumberland, Weirton, Follansbee, Wellsburg, Wheeling

A NEW bridge across the Ohio between Chester and East Liverpool is bringing much additional tourist traffic through this edge of West Virginia over the Lincoln Highway, U. S. 30, and connecting up with State Route 2 leading south through the State.

Hancock County is a great manufacturing center. At Newell is the largest chinaware plant in the world. At Weirton is the largest iron furnace. Incidentally the iron business dates back to early days in Hancock County and within a few hundred yards of this great modern plant is the ruins of one of the earliest and most primitive forms of iron furnace.

At Bethany, Brooke County, Thomas Campbell and his son, Alexander, laid the foundations of the Christian Church. The Disciples of Christ located on Brushy Run in 1811, and rebuilt their headquarters at Bethany later. The original study and Campbell residence still stands. A seminary founded here in 1818 grew into Bethany College to train leaders for the new church. Here, too, A. E. Dollbear invented the first successful telephone. Twice the road between Wellsburg, the county seat and Bethany leaves the creek and tunnels the hills said to be the only tunnel for exclusive use of private vehicles. The original Grimes Golden apple tree stood near Wellsburg.

Ohio County centers about Wheeling, (from the Indian name, "Wheeling," "Place of a Skull") settled in 1769 by Col. Ebenezer Zane and named Zanesburg. Fort Henry here was a frontier outpost and the safety point for a large territory against the Indians. An attack on this fort was the last battle of the Revolution. During this attack Betty Zane, a sister of the founders, won immortal fame by bringing powder from a nearby cabin while under Indian fire. Major Sam McCulloch wrote his name in history here, too, by leaping his horse over a precipice to escape the savages. For many years Wheeling was the western terminus of the National Road which reached that point in 1818 from Baltimore.

The iron and stogie making industries in Wheeling date back a century. Here are the largest stogie factory, iron nail foundry and proprietary remedies company in the world. Wheeling is proud of its new radio station. The large market house and city auditorium is a landmark. Mount de Chantal Academy and Linsly Institute are prominent educational institutions.

At Washington Hall, now replaced by the Wheeling Bank & Trust Company, Market Street, West Virginia was organized in 1861. The old Linsly Institute building on Eoff Street, was the first capitol. From 1875 to 1885, the city-county building on Eoff Street was the capitol.

At Elm Grove is "Shepherd Hall," to be preserved as a memorial to Henry Clay. West Liberty was the first county seat and held these honors for nearly 20 years.

Black's Cabin, near "Court" or Indian springs was the first courthouse west of the Alleghenies. The grave of Samuel Brady, captain of Indian spies, and Major Samuel McColloch, killed in an Indian raid, are nearby. Many soldiers are buried in the old cemetery there. Simon Girty's Point, where the noted renegade spied on the white settlers, is near here too. The "umbrella rock" on the old McColloch farm is a strange formation. The Waddington Farms, near Wheeling, where Col. E. W. Oglebay did much experimental work, particularly with purebred Guerneseys, have been given to the public by his heirs.

OHIO RIVER HIGHWAY

Wheeling, Moundsville, Sistersville, St. Marys, Parkersburg

FROM Wheeling, the most popular route to Parkersburg at this time is by Marietta, but, of course, only until State Route 2 along the Ohio River is completely surfaced. Through Moundsville a hard road has been opened up to Fairmont. Mannington has the world's largest pottery.

On the way South from Wheeling to Moundsville, the road leads through the Narrows where Captain William Foreman and 21 of his men were killed by Indians in 1777. The spot has been marked by the D. A. R. but the original marker stone has been removed to the Moundsville cemetery.

Moundsville owes its name to Grave Creek Mound, 79 feet high and 820 feet in circumference, the largest pre-historic monument of its kind in America. Many objects of interest, including a stone bearing inscriptions which have never been deciphered, were found in partial explorations of the mound's interior. Moundsville also has the State penitentiary.

Along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Roseby's Rock, a short distance from Moundsville, is a natural monument marking the closing of the last gap in this railroad line in 1852, completing the line from Baltimore to Wheeling.

From Moundsville south the majestic Ohio is most impressive and beautiful. At New Martinsville, geologists mark the dividing ridge whence the waters flow north into Lake Erie and south to the gulf. Wetzel County, of which New Martinsville is the county seat, was named for the great pioneer, Lewis Wetzel. Here stands

a heroic statue of Levi Morgan, frontier scout, who is said to have killed 100 Indians. The largest gasoline plant in the world is at Hastings.

Sistersville is the most important river town in Tyler County, but the county seat, Middlebourne, on the road to West Union, dates back to 1813. Tyler has long been a leader in the oil and gas industry. The first oil well was sunk by Dan Sweeney and some friends in 1867, drilled with a spring pole, but not until 1889-1890 did the real boom start. Many of these early wells are still producing. There is much beautiful scenery about Sistersville. On Middle Island Creek two miles from Middlebourne is "The Jug," a curious natural formation.

St. Marys, county seat of Pleasants County, was one of the most important of the early oil and gas towns, and is still noted for its large refineries. This is an important poultry county, and Rhode Island Reds from this county have won national records.

Grading has been done on most of the road from St. Marys into Parkersburg, from which point hard roads lead East, West and South.

FEDERAL ROUTE 19.

Morgantown, Fairmont, Clarksburg, Weston, Sutton, Summersville, Gauley Bridge

FROM Morgantown to the Midland Trail at Gauley Bridge, leads Federal Route 19, bisecting the Northwestern Turnpike at Clarksburg, and cutting the great coal, oil, gas and agricultural sections of central West Virginia. A wealth of scenic and historic interest is offered.

To Morgantown first came Thomas Decker, for whom Decker's Creek was named, but the city bears the name of the Morgans, the first permanent settlers. The old home of Zackwell Morgan, built in 1774, still stands on University Avenue at its corner with Beechhurst Avenue. The State University and Experiment Station are here. Probably your auto headlights were made here at the only pressed prism glass plant in the world. Cheat River is a great summer resort region, with Cooper's Rock as its chief sight-seeing point. Cheat Lake, 13½ miles long is formed by the great power dam on the State line. Alexander Wade, founder of the graded school system, lived here. This is the home of Dr. I. C. White, the world's greatest geologist.

The route from Mt. Morris, through Morgantown and Oakland, will give a road to Winchester and Washington with a maximum 8% grade and save 50 miles in distance.

At Rivesville stands the monument to David Morgan where he killed two Indians when they attacked his children. How he was warned of their approach through a dream is the strange story known by every school boy. The site of Prickett's Fort nearby will be preserved and marked. In the old cemetery here is a monument to Charity Taylor (Prickett), one of the first white women to cross the mountains. At Fort Hill, near Barracksville, country home of James O. Watson, is preserved the log cabin in which Jacob Straight, victim of the Indians, once lived. Fairmont, at one time called Halfway, has the world's largest bottle factory, a State hospital, State normal school and other points of interest. Here the Tygart and West Fork unite to form the Monongahela. A million dollar concrete bridge spans the larger stream here where the system of government locks supplies the first slack water. Up the Tygart is Valley Falls, on the Marion-Taylor county line.

Shinnston is named for the Shinn brothers, Quakers, who were the first settlers. Near the town until recently stood historic Maulsby's Bridge. Here, too, was the giant elm, featured in the "Daughter of the Elms." Early salt-wells were operated here. The deepest well in the world, 7,386 feet, is not far away.

The Northwestern Turnpike is crossed at Clarksburg. In the Hackers Creek

valley are the sites of many Indian villages and burying grounds. Jesse Hughes, the Indian scout, spent most of his life near Jane Lew. The State hospital for the insane is at Weston.

Between Weston and Clarksburg is the State 4-H Camp at Jackson's Mill, a State-owned rural training school for farm boys and girls. The old Jackson mill, where General "Stonewall" Jackson spent many boyhood days, is preserved, and the camp has been dedicated as a living memorial to the great military genius. Many West Virginia counties have built cottages at their own expense here for the use of any West Virginia boy or girl.

Sutton, an important livestock raising center, saw much Civil War activity, and in the surrounding country a number of entrenchments are still to be seen. The "honey comb" rocks are interesting natural formations. Fossil remains at Salt Lick Bridge have attracted the attention of many geologists. Old salt kettles are reminiscent of the salt-making industry in early days at Bulltown, the village being named for Captain Bull, Delaware chieftain, who lived here for a time. A beauty spot is the falls of the Little Kanawha at Falls Mills.

Beautiful Peters Creek and the "open rocks" near Summersville are some of Nicholas County's attractions. The Gauley River is popular with fishermen, and its beauty was extolled by the "tramp poet" who wrote "Wayside Thoughts." The battlefields of Cross Lanes and Carnifax Ferry mark Civil War struggles. At Richmond, many many of the world's clothes pins are made at the largest wood-working factory in the world. The world's largest sole-leather factory, a paper mill, lumber mill and tool handle factory are other industries. In the courthouse yard at Summersville is a stone marking the spot where two children of Henry Morris were killed by Indians.

Glenville, Gilmer County, is on the road from Weston to Spencer. A State normal school is here.

From Sutton a road leads to Clay. In the western part of Clay County near Porter on the farm of A. H. Mullins stands the original Golden Delicious apple tree, the seedling which in 1920 won the Wilder silver medal of the American Pomological Society. The tre is protected by a wire cage, and kept under lock and key.

To the south-east lies Webster Springs in a picturesque setting. It is reached by highway or narrow gauge railroad from Holly Junction, after a dizzy but fascinating ride over great trestles and along high cliffs. At the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, a Webster County tree took first prize, seven logs cutting 24,787 feet of lumber. Although large mills have taken out immense quantities of lumber some fine virgin timber still stands on Williams River. Yew Pine Mountains offer some of the State's best hunting and Gauley, Elk and Williams rivers are splendid fishing streams. Whittaker Falls on Elk is one of the State's loveliest waterfalls.

THE SENECA TRAIL

Parsons, Elkins, Marlinton, Lewisburg, Union, Princeton, Bluefield

THROUGH Tucker, Randolph, Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, and Mercer counties runs the Seneca Trail, destined to be known as one of the greatest scenic highways in the world. It closely follows the old Indian trail, called the Warrior's Road, which topped the mountains of western Virginia and was a highway for the Indians from New York to Georgia. So well worn was this trail that even today at points where no sled or wheeled vehicle ever passed over it, the narrow path is plainly seen. It connects at the north with the Northwestern Turnpike and by Oakland with the National Pike, while at Princeton it joins with Federal Route 21. It touches the waters of the Cheat, Tygart, Greenbrier, New and Bluestone rivers and is within touch of the Monongahela and Shenandoah national forests.

Tucker County has many beauty spots, most noted of which is the falls of Blackwater. This stream drains the famed Canaan Valley; a great bowl of more than 50,000 acres in the very heart of the mountains, rimmed about by ridges 3,500 feet high, and with a bottom more than 3,000 feet above the sea. "The Land of Canaan" was made famous by "The Clerk of Oxenford" (David Hunter Strother) and later by the same writer under the name of "Porte Crayon" in "A Visit to the Virginia Canaan." The State forest nursery is at Gladwin. Fairfax stone near Thomas marks the head of the North Branch of the Potomac and originally marked the southern and western limit of the lands of Lord Fairfax. The battlefield of Carrick's Ford is near Parsons.

Randolph County, battle scarred, holds a wealth of scenic and historic interest. As a frontier outpost it had numerous log blockhouses for defense against the savages. The battlefields of Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain are both well known. Near Beverly is a monument commemorating the battle of Rich Mountain, and the deeds of early pioneers. Earthworks thrown up by the Union army are seen at Elkwater. At Elkwater, too, the first 4-H Camp for country boys and girls was held, the beginning of a movement that has spread throughout the United States. The monument to the Mingo Indians at Mingo Flats marks the site of the last Indian village in the State. The Sinks at Osceola is a remarkable natural phenomenon, where the Gandy River disappears into a great cavern in the mountains.

Middle Mountain was the summer encampment of General Robert E. Lee. The battle of Duncan's Lane between home guards was due to an effort to prevent the first election in West Virginia, May 28, 1863.

Marlington, named for Jacob Marlin, is the oldest recorded settlement west of the Alleghenies, dating from 1749. Fort Greenbrier, built to check the numerous Indian raids, stood on the site of the present courthouse. The Charter Oak there marked by General Lewis in 1751, is a member of the American Hall of Fame trees and is the oldest line tree in the Mississippi Valley.

Marlington was fortified by the Confederates in the Civil War and General Lee spent his first night under canvas here. The old "Warriors Road" is seen at Marlington and also at Buckeye. Buckeye had a powder mill during the Revolution. Travelers' Repose is a noted hostelry of early days. The fire platform on Bald Knob, 4,902 feet high, at the eastern entrance to Cheat Valley, is the highest point in the State, although several other peaks in Pocahontas County break the 4,000-foot level. Minnehaha Springs is a fine health resort. "Wyllie Manor," home of Col. H. R. Wyllie near these springs, a tract of 4,400 acres, with private golf course, tennis courts, deer park, etc., is one of the finest country estates in the East. Many strange plants are found in Cranberry Glades near the head of Cranberry River, and such animals as black bear, deer and bob-cat.

Along the trail lies the Seneca Forest of 16,000 acres, which was purchased out of license fees of hunters and fishermen as a forest and game preserve.

The trail passes through the battlefield of Droop Mountain, an important Civil War engagement on the hill facing Hillsboro.

Lewisburg was a mustering center for the frontiersmen of Augusta, Botetourt and Fincastle counties from which General Lewis marched against the Indians under Cornstalk. At the mustering place, known as Camp Union, Fort Savannah was built, with Fort Donnelly and Fort Springs not far away.

Kate's Mountain, near White Sulphur Springs, offers one of the greatest displays of native flora in the United States. Here are many specimens of the 1650 flowering plants known in the State, including the rare box huckleberry, some colonies of which are 6,000 years old, and the famed Kate's Mountain clover.

Organ Cave near the border of Greenbrier and Monroe counties has been explored for more than a mile and is the only cave in the State lighted with electricity.

Many curious formations of stalactite and stalagmite are found in it. Rapp Cave near Frankfort is another interesting cave.

Near Union is the old Rehobeth Church, built of logs in 1786, and dedicated by Bishop Francis Asbury, the first Methodist bishop in America, as the first Methodist church west of the Alleghenies.

Elmwood, near Union, built by Hugh Caperton, and Walnut Grove are among the many fine old mansions that grace the Greenbrier valley. Old Sweet Springs, where has been entertained many prominent Virginians from both the states, Salt Sulphur Springs and Red Sulphur Springs are not far away.

Beyond Peterstown the Seneca Trail cuts across a corner of Virginia to enter Mercer County, thence by Princeton to Bluefield.

West Virginia--Its Counties

A Brief History and Summary of Each County as Compiled by Mr. Boyd B. Stutler, Chief Clerk, Superintendent of Printing, State Board of Control, and Published in the West Virginia Blue Book, the Legislative Manual of the State of West Virginia

Barbour County

BARBOUR county was formed in 1843 from parts of Lewis, Harrison and Randolph counties, pursuant to an act of the general assembly of Virginia adopted on March 3, 1843. The county lies in the northern central part of the state and has a land area of 345.41 square miles. It is drained by the Tygarts Valley river and its tributaries. The population in 1920 was 18,028. A more recent estimate by the United States Census Bureau fixes the population at 19,257 on July 1, 1925.

The assessed valuation, as shown by the 1927 assessment, is as follows: Real estate, $14,292,940; personal property $2,953,539; public utility property, $4,020,591; grand total, $21,217,070. Philippi, Pleasant, Union, Valley, Barker, Cove, Elk and Glade districts are the eight magisterial districts of the county. The towns of Philippi and Belington have independent school district.

Barbour county is rich in natural resources, coal and timber predominating. The coal has been developed in many places.

The county was named in memory of Philip Pendleton Barbour, a distinguished public man and jurist of Virginia, though the state and school histories declare that James Barbour, Governor of Virginia, 1812-15, was singled out for this honor. The act creating the county—reference to which was made in the preparation of this sketch—states definitely that the territory bounded and described in the act "shall form one distinct and new county, and be called and known by the name of Barbour county, in honor to and in memory of Philip P. Barbour of Virginia."

Philippi, whose name is derived from the Christian name of the distinguished gentleman who gave his name to the county, became the county seat upon the organization of the county. It was then known as Boothe's Ferry and was but a farm. The town was established by an act of the Virginia assembly passed February 14, 1844, with L. D. Merrill, James L. Burbridge, William Shaw, John R. Williamson, and William Wilson, trustees. Philippi is located on the Tygarts Valley river at an elevation of 1,310 feet above sea level, and in 1920 had a population of 1,543. It is the site of Broaddus College, a school of higher learning, maintained by the Baptists of West Virginia.

The battle of Philippi, fought June 3, 1861, when the Federal forces under General B. F. Kelley surprised and routed the newly recruited Confederate forces under Colonel Porterfield, is recognized as the first land engagement of the Civil war. At the 1927 session of the West Virginia legislature a commission was appointed to recommend suitable markers and monuments to be placed at the scene of the action.

Other important incorporated towns in the county are Belington, with a population of 1,766 in 1920, and Junior, with a population of 593.

Berkeley County

Berkeley county forms the central county of the eastern panhandle a narrow strip of West Virginia jutting out to the east between the States of Virginia and Maryland. The county was formed in 1772, by act of the burgesses of March 24, 1772. The land area is 324.78 square miles and in 1920 the population was 24,554. It is estimated by the Census Bureau that the population on July 1, 1925 was 26,002. In 1927 the total assessed valuation of property in the county was $29,901,028, of which $16,043,200 was real estate, $6,788,314 personal property, and $7,069,514 public utility property.

The magisterial districts are: Arden, Falling Waters, Gerrardstown, Hedgesville, Martinsburg, Mill Creek and Opequon. The city of Martinsburg maintains an independent school district.

Berkeley county was named in honor of Norbone Berkeley, Baron Botetourt, colonial governor of Virginia from 1768 to 1770. Governor Berkeley was born in England in 1718; was colonel of the North Gloucestershire Militia in 1761; member of parliament until created a peer in 1764. He was appointed Governor-in-Chief of Virginia, arriving in the colony and assuming his office on October 28, 1768. His genial affability, courtesy and patience in public life won for him the title of "the good Governor." However, his amiable relations with the Virginia colonists were not long to continue; in 1769 the assembly adopted two resolutions bordering on insubordination and revolution, in the opinion of the Governor, and he was forced into action to protect the royal interests. The first of the offending resolutions was a declaration that Virginia should no longer submit to taxation by England, and second, that Virginia would no longer send her criminals to England to be tried. The storm of the Revolution was gathering and was soon to break. Lord Botetourt, though sympathizing with the colonists in their complaints against the mother country, could not countenance open rebellion, and therefore dissolved the Assembly. The members met secretly at a private house in Williamsburg the next day, adopted other resolutions and entered into a covenant with each other not to purchase slaves or other importations, as a protest against what they considered the unjust and tyrranical attitude of the home government. The Governor asked the British Council of State that the obnoxious laws be repealed and had some assurance that his request would be looked upon with favor, but when he learned that it was not intended to listen to the petition of the colonists, he demanded his immediate recall. In his political differences with the burgesses, Lord Botetourt did not forfeit the respect and esteem of the people whom he governed, as is evidenced by a monument to his memory at Williamsburg, the old colonial capital, and two counties of the commonwealth named for him—Berkeley and Botetourt. He died at Williamsburg, October 15, 1770.

Martinsburg, the county seat, was established by legislative enactment in October, 1778, on the land owned by General Adam Stephen, a distinguished patriot and officer of the war of the Revolution. The town takes it name from Colonel Thomas Bryan Martin. It is very pleasantly situated at an elevation of 457.7 feet above sea level, and had a population of 12,515 in 1920. The estimated population on July 1, 1925, was 13,544. It is a flourishing commercial and industrial center and the metropolis of a great agricultural and horticultural district.

Berkeley county is especially adapted to fruit culture, and some of the largest orchards in the state are to be found there. The county has valuable mineral resources; ores, sands and limestone of a very excellent quality are abundant throughout the county.

Hedgesville, with a population of 379 in 1920, is the only incorporated town in the county, other than Martinsburg.

The first permanent settlement in Western Virginia was made at Bunker Hill, in this county, in 1726 by Morgan Morgan. In 1924 the State of West Virginia erected

a monument at his grave, near the site of his settlement, in commemoration of the first white settler in Western Virginia, the founder of the first church and the first peace officer.

Boone County

Boone county occupies a place in the southwestern tier of counties. It was organized in 1847, in compliance with an act passed by the assembly on March 11th of that year, from parts of Kanawha, Cabell, and Logan counties and has a land area of 506 square miles. In 1920 the county had a population of 15,319; the estimated population on July 1, 1925, was given at 18,145. The county lies wholly in the Coal River basin and its most important natural resource is coal.

At the 1927 assessment of property within the county the following valuations were fixed: Real estate, $15,899,250; personal property, $7,905,066; public utility property, $5,353,188, making a total of $29,157,504 assessed valuation for the county. It is divided into five magisterial districts, as follows: Crook, Peytona, Scott, Sherman and Washington.

Boone county commemorates in West Virginia the name of Daniel Boone, the path-finder to the west. It is an honor worthily bestowed, for who has not heard of Daniel Boone and the story of his efforts as an explorer, hunter, land-pilot and surveyor. His was a romantic life, picturesque and even pathetic. For more than a century he has been held as the ideal of the frontiersmen, perhaps for the reason that his course in life was not marked by selfishness and self-seeking. He fought with the Indians, but was not tainted with the blood-lust that so often marred the border warrior and made him even more savage than the red man whom he sought to expel; he built and passed on to newer fields, leaving to others the fruits of his industry and his suffering. As a man needing plenty of "elbow-room," his places of residence mark the border between civilization and savagery for a period of fifty years. And there was a time, a period of nearly ten years, when his cabin home was on the banks of the Kanawha, a short distance above the present City of Charleston.

Madison, the present county seat, is located at the junction of Pond Fork and Spruce Fork, which form Coal river, is 603 feet above sea level and in 1920 had a population of 604. It was incorporated as a town by the circuit court of that county in 1906. At the organization of the county in 1847, the seat of justice was located on the lands of Albert Allen, at the mouth of Spruce Fork, opposite the present town of Madison. The original court house was burned by Federal troops during the Civil War and for a time thereafter the seat of justice was located at the Ballardsville Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1866 the court house was re-located on the lands of Johnson Copley, opposite the old site, and the public buildings erected, which were used until 1921 when the present fine court house was erected.

The West Virginia Synodical School, maintained and operated by the Presbyterian church, occupies the site of the original court house, opposite the present county seat.

Danville, another incorporated town in that county, had a population of 327 in 1920.

Braxton County

Braxton county occupies a position as nearly the exact geographical center as the irregular shape of the state will permit. It is well watered by the Elk and Little Kanawha rivers and their tributaries and has a land area of 519.70 square miles. The population in 1920 was 23,973; estimated population July 1, 1925 was 25,511. The assessed valuation of the county, as returned in 1927, is as follows: Real estate, $9,719,130; personal property, $3,432,723; public utility property, $4,555,203; total valuation, $17,707,056.

The magisterial districts are Birch, Holly, Otter and Salt Lick. Two of the

magisterial districts are sub-divided into independent school districts which include the towns of Sutton and Flatwoods.

West Virginia county names are peculiarly American in their origin. In 1836, when the legislature of Virginia cast around for a name for a county they looked to the long list of their own distinguished sons. Carter Braxton was settled upon as one to whom signal honor was due and whose name should be perpetuated as the name of a county on the western waters. The county was formed from parts of Lewis, Kanawha and Nicholas; the act providing for its formation was adopted January 15, 1836.

Carter Braxton, statesman and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Newington, Virginia, September 18, 1736, and received his education at William and Mary College. He was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses from 1765 until the Revolution, and was very active in public life. The sessions of the assembley in 1765 and 1769 were important ones and had great influence in shaping subsequent events in the struggle for colonial independence. At the first session, Patrick Henry's resolution was adopted which defined the rights of the colony and condemned the British Stamp Acts. At the later session, resolutions in the same tenor were adopted, resulting in the dissolution of the assembly by Governor Berkeley. After the dissolution Mr. Braxton joined with other members in signing a non-importation agreement. He was elected a member of the convention at Richmond in July, 1775, that appointed a committee of public safety, and was made a delegate to the Continental Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Peyton Randolph. While acting as such he signed the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. With Thomas Jefferson, his colleague, he received a vote of thanks from the first general assembly of the State of Virginia "for diligence, ability and integrity in the General Congress."

Sutton, the county seat, called Newville by the first settlers, was established as Suttonville, then in Nicholas county, by an act of the assembly, January 27, 1826, and was named in honor of John D. Sutton, pioneer and public leader in that section. The name was changed by authority of the same body on March 1, 1837, to Sutton, and was designated as the seat of justice of the new county of Braxton. The town is located on Elk river, has an elevation of 843 feet above sea level, and a population of 947 at the last census in 1920.

Bulltown, a village about fourteen miles from the county seat, has a long and interesting history, and was a place of importance to the early pioneers of central West Virginia. It was the scene of the murder of Captain Bull and his family, a friendly Delaware chieftain, by the frontiersmen in 1772 who sought revenge for sufferings and cruelties inflicted by the war parties of the hostile tribes west of the Ohio. Salt brine was discovered at this place, and as early as 1795 small quantities of salt were made. Operation on a much larger scale was begun in 1805 and for many years Bulltown salt was used by the settlers of central West Virginia. The town was also the scene of a spirited fight on October 13, 1863 between Union forces under Captain W. H. Mattingly, composed of detachments of the 6th West Virginia infantry and the 11th West Virginia infantry and Confederate forces under Colonel W. L. Jackson commanding the 19th Virginia cavalry.

In addition to Sutton, the other incorporated towns of the county are Burnsville, population 1,088 in 1920; Flatwoods, 325, and Gassaway, 1,518.

Brooke County

Brooke county, the smallest in area in the state, was formed in 1797 from a part of Ohio county, pursuant to an act of the assembly passed on November 30, 1796. It is one of the counties of the northern panhandle, and its northern boundary is almost parallel with Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The land area of Brooke county is 97

square miles and in 1920 the county had a population of 16,527. It is estimated that the population was 19,603 on July 1, 1925. The assessed property valuation for 1927 was as follows: Real estate, $23,167,600; personal property $5,333,558; public utility property $6,525,818; total, $35,026,976.

The country is divided into three magisterial districts, Wellsburg, Buffalo and Cross Creek, and one independent school district, that including the City of Wellsburg.

Brooke county was named in honor of Robert Brooke, third Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, (1794-1796), who was born in that state in 1751. He was a grandson of Robert Brooke a skilled surveyor of gentle descent, who came to Virginia with Governor Spottswood in 1710.

Wellsburg—the present name of the county seat—has held the seat of justice since the formation of the county. It was laid out in lots in 1789, and established as a town by the legislature on December 7, 1791. The town was established as Charlestown, so called in honor of Charles Prather, who owned the site of the new town. Because of a multiplicity of "Charlestowns" in western Virginia—Jefferson, Kanawha and Brooke counties having one each—it became necessary to change the name of at least one; to have rechristened two would save much inconvenience even at this day. In 1816 the name of the town was changed to Wellsburg, named in honor of Alexander Wells, who had married the only daughter of Charles Prather. Wellsburg is situated on the Ohio river, which washes the western boundary of the county, and in 1920 had a population of 4,918. It is estimated that the population had increased to 6,500 by July 1, 1926. The town has an elevation of 635 feet above sea level.

Bethany, seven miles southeast of Wellsburg, is the site of Bethany College, a school of high rank established in 1840 by Elder Alexander Campbell. This was the outgrowth of an earlier school, established as early as 1818 by Reverend Campbell. Bethany, was the home of this noted theologian from 1811 until his death in 1866. He was the founder of the Disciples of Christ, or Christian Church, now spread to the four corners of the earth, and it was here that his first congregation was organized. The population of Bethany in 1920 was 400.

Other incorporated towns of Brooke county are Follansbee, an industrial town with a population of 3,135 in 1920, and Hollidays Cove, the population of which is given as 1,213.

Cabell County

Cabell county was established by the legislature of Virginia by an act passed January 2, 1809. It is located in the southwestern part of the state and the Ohio river forms its western boundary. The county was created from a part of Kanawha county, then of vast extent and from which several counties have been formed. The land area of Cabell, as established by the United States Geological Survey, is 271.77 square miles and in 1920 it had a population of 65,746. The population has greatly increased since the last decennial census and it was estimated at 76,544 on July 1, 1925. The assessment records for the year 1927 show valuations as follows: Real estate, $105,412,860; personal property, $26,210,005; public utility property $18,281,792, a total of $149,904,657 for the entire county.

The five magisterial districts of the county are: Barboursville, Grant, Guyandotte, McComas and Union. The City of Huntington and Town of Barboursville maintain independent school districts.

Cabell county was named in honor of William H. Cabell, a distinguished Governor of Virginia whose term of service was for the period 1805 to 1808, and who just retired from that exalted office when the new county was created.

Huntington, the chief city and present county seat, is one of the young cities of West Virginia, though it is now the most populous. It was incorporated by an act of the legislature of West Virginia February 27, 1871, and was named in honor of

Collis P. Huntington, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The building of the road and location of the extensive shops at the new town were largely responsible for its phenomenal growth. In 1920 the population of the City of Huntington was 50,177, but the Census Bureau estimates that its population had increased to 63,485 by July 1, 1925. The city is located on a broad plain and low hills on the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Guyandotte river, and has an elevation of 564 feet above sea level. It has absorbed the town of Guyandotte which was established by law in 1810 at the mouth of the Guyandotte, on the lands of Thomas Buffington. The county seat of Cabell county was removed to Huntington from Barboursville in the early 1890's. Shipping facilities by river and rail, and it's location as the outlet of the great coal producing section, give to Huntington a commanding position among the industrial cities of the state.

Marshall College, a State Normal School since 1867, is located at Huntington, and is under the direction of President Morris P. Shawkey, a former State Superintendent of Schools. It was established under the name of Marshall Academy on March 13, 1838; elevated to college rank in 1858, and passed into the control of the State of West Virginia as a State Normal School in 1867. The enrollment during the year 1926-27 was 1,403, an increase of 379 over the preceding year.

The Huntington State Hospital is also located at this city, established in 1903 as the West Virginia Home for Incurables, for the care and treatment of epileptics, idiots and other feeble-minded of the same general class. Later the scope of the hospital was enlarged, the name changed to Huntington State Hospital, and it is now operated as a sanitarium for the treatment of insane, feeble-minded, drug addicts, and others suffering from like mental disorders. The hospital is under the management of Dr. L. V. Guthrie, Superintendent, and on May 31, 1927, a total of 1,009 patients were being cared for.

Two other state institutions are maintained in Cabell county, and are located near Huntington. The Colored Orphans Home was established for the care and maintenance of neglected and dependent colored children. H. H. Railey is superintendent of this institution, and on May 31, 1927, the home had fourteen children under its care. The State Industrial Home for Colored Girls is located on the same farm. This institution was established at the legislative session of 1921; the building was but recently completed. It is under the direction of Fanny Cobb Carter, Superintendent, and had twenty-seven girls in charge on May 31, 1927.

Barboursville, located on the Guyandotte river eight miles from its mouth, was established as a town on January 14, 1813, on the lands of William Merritt. While the origin of the name seems rather vague, it was no doubt named in honor of James Barbour, Governor of Virginia at that time. It became the county seat of Cabell county at its organization, but later lost the court house to the newer town of Huntington. Morris Harvey College, a school maintained by the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South is located at Barboursville. A splendid background for this denominational school is the fact that the youth and young manhood of Bishop Thomas Asbury Morris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were spent at this place. Bishop Morris was one of the most eminent men in the church history of the United States.

The population of Barboursville in 1920 was 974. Milton, another incorporated town of Cabell county, had at that time a population of 1,023.

Calhoun County

Calhoun county was formed from a part of Gilmer county by an act of the Virginia assembly passed on March 5, 1856, and on April 14th, following, the organization of the county was effected by the election of the necessary officers and a county court constituted, the several gentlemen justices thereof holding commissions from

Governor Henry A. Wise. It is a western central county and is divided into two unequal parts by the Little Kanawha river, which flows through it at its greatest length. It is an important oil and gas producing county, but its greatest wealth is in its farms and herds. The county is admirably adapted to grazing and horticulture. The land area is 280.20 square miles, and in 1920 the return of the decennial census gave it a population of 10,268. Later estimates of population from the same source do not show an increase. The 1927 assessment of property within the county is as follows: Real estate, $3,234,820; personal property, $2,064,560; public utility property, $3,432,491; a total of $8,731,871.

The county is divided into five magisterial districts: Center, Sheridan, Sherman, Lee and Washington. The Town of Grantsville is included in an independent school district, a sub-division of Center magisterial district.

Calhoun county was named in honor and in memory of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, a statesman of force and strength who left his impress on the history of our country. He was one of the "great triumvirate" of the United States Senate for many years. Webster and Clay the other two—all of whom were honored by Virginia by giving their names to counties.

Grantsville, the present county seat, is situated on the Little Kanawha river, and takes its name from Genral Ulysses Simpson Grant. It has an elevation of 726 feet above sea level and had a population of 450 in 1920. Grantsville was laid out as a town on the lands of Simon P. Stump in 1866 and became the permanent county seat of the county in 1869, after a dispute as to the location lasting thirteen years. From 1856, when the county was organized, until its permanent location the county had what may be called a circulating seat of justice, for indeed it was not known at the rising of one court at what place it would convene for the next session. During this period courts were held at Arnoldsburg, where the foundations were laid for a fine cut stone and brick building; at Brooksville, where a frame court house was erected; at the mouth of Pine Creek, and at the Old Bethlehem Church, a short distance above the present town of Grantsville.

Arnoldsburg and Big Bend are important centers in the county, though not incorporated.

Clay County

Clay is one of the central counties of the state, lying wholly within the drainage basin of the Elk river and its tributaries. It is an important coal producing county, in addition to its wealth in agriculture and kindred industry. The county was organized in 1858 in pursuance to an act passed by the legislature on March 29, 1858, creating it from parts of Braxton and Nicholas counties. The land area is 346.61 square miles. In 1920 the population was 11,486, but it is estimated that the population had increased to 12,197 by July 1, 1925.

The assessor's return for 1927, as reported to the State Tax Commissioner, gives the following valuation for the county: Real estate, $5,593,590; personal property, $4,769,865; public utility property, $3,564,355; a total of $13,927,810.

Buffalo, Henry, Otter, Pleasant and Union are the five magisterial districts of the county.

Virginia honored Henry Clay, Kentucky's favored son, in giving a name to this county. The great Whig leader who would "rather be right than be President" was an especial favorite of western Virginians, and thirty years before his death he had been paid the signal honor of having a monument erected at Wheeling to commemorate his successful effort to have the National Road built to that place. The monument was erected in 1820 by Colonel Moses Shepherd at Monument Place, Wheeling, and is yet one of the sights of that important city. The monument is of free stone, twenty feet high, surmounted by the Goddess of Liberty. There were originally inscriptions on all four sides, now illegible. On one side was the inscription:

"Time will bring every amelioration and refinement most gratifying to rational man and the humblest flower freely plucked under the shelter of the tree of liberty is more to be desired than all the trappings of royalty. 44th year of American Independence, Anno Domini 1820."

Clay is the county seat of the county, now bearing the same name as that of the county, but after many changes. The act creating the county provided that the seat of justice should be on the McCalgin farm, opposite the mouth of Buffalo creek and be known by the name of Marshall. While the official name of the town was Marshall, it was known as Clay Court House, and the post office was Clay. On October 10, 1863, the legislature of the new state of West Virginia changed the name of the town to Henry, the Christian name of him for whom the county was named. This continued until the legislative session of 1927 when the name of the town was officially changed to Clay, conforming to the postal designation. As Clay Court House it has been known, and now by its shortened title it will continue to be known and called. The altitude of Clay is 708 feet above sea level. It had a population of 342 in 1920, and no estimate has been made as to its growth since the last census.

Doddridge County

Doddridge county, lying in the northwestern part of the state, was created by an act of the assembly passed on February 4, 1845, the territory comprising it being taken from the counties of Harrison, Tyler Ritchie and Lewis. The county is admirably adapted to agriculture and grazing, its most important natural resource being oil and gas. With a land area of 321.61 square miles, it supported a population of 11,976 in 1920. An estimate of the population on July 1, 1925, does not increase the official report of five years before. The 1927 assessed valuations of the county are as follows: Real estate, $9,420,195; personal property, $4,422,985; public utility property, $10,315,966, a total of $24,159,146 for the entire county.

The magisterial districts of the county are Central, Cove, Grant, Greenbrier, McClellan, New Milton, Southwest and West Union. The last named district is subdivided and the town of West Union maintains is own independent school district.

The county takes its name from Philip Doddridge one of the most distinguished western Virginians of his period. He was scarcely less celebrated in western Virginia for his eloquence and attainments than was Patrick Henry, in his day, in the older portion of the state.

The act creating the county required that the first court be held at the house of Nathan Davis, at what was then known as Lewisport. This was established as the seat of justice for the county as the town of West Union. The town was incorporated by an act of the assembly on March 14, 1850. It is located on Middle Island creek, the principal water course of the county, and has an elevation of 836 feet above sea level. The population of the town in 1920 was 1,335.

Fayette County

Fayette lies in the southern tier of counties of the state, and is one of the largest in area as well as population. It was created by an act of the assembly on February 21, 1831, from parts of Kanawha, Greenbrier, Nicholas and Logan counties. It has a land area of 666.50 square miles and in 1920 had a population of 60,377. The population has increased and the latest estimate by the Census Bureau, July 1, 1925, fixed it at 65,179.

In assessed valuation for 1927, Fayette county stands in the eleventh place, with a total valuation of $52,111,650, divided as follows: Real estate, $25,887,110; personal property, $9,048,240; and public utility property, $17,176,300. The seven magisterial districts of the county are: Fayetteville, Falls, Kanawha, Mountain Cove, Nuttall, Sewell Mountain and Quinnimont.

Fayette county has for many years been one of the leading coal counties of the state, and in addition has important lumber industry. The county is broken and mountainous, but there is much good arable land for farming and fruit growing. The Kanawha river has its birth at Gauley Bridge, in this county, where the New and Gauley rivers unite to form the Kanawha. The New river runs through practically the whole length and its gorge forms one of the most picturesque bits of natural and scenic beauty to be found in the United States, all easily accessible by way of the Midland Trail, one of West Virginia's leading highways which crosses the state from the Ohio river at Huntington to the Virginia border near White Sulphur Springs.

Fayette county was named in honor of Marquis (Gilbert Motier) de La Fayette, distinguished French nobleman who offered his sword and his wealth to America in the dark days of the Revolution, and whose name is held in reverence by the people of two great nations.

Virginia honored Marquis de La Fayette by naming two counties for him, but has today no county bearing that name; one was lost to Kentucky, the other to West Virginia.

Fayetteville, the county seat, is situated on a high plateau near the geographical center of the county, and has an elevation of 1,850 feet above sea level. In 1920 the population of Fayetteville was 659. The town was established as Vandalia in 1837, on the lands of Abraham Vandal, and in that year was made the seat of justice, supplanting another young town as New Haven, on the lands of Miles Manser, near the site of present Ansted.

Other incorporated towns of Fayette county are Ansted, population 1,178 in 1920; Hill Top, population 908; Mount Hope, population, 1,989; Oak Hill, population 1,037; Scarbro, population 950; Montgomery, population 2,130, and Thurmond, population 285.

Two state institutions are located in Fayette county. The New River State School, at Montgomery, through the persistent efforts of the late Senator Thomas P. Davies, was established as a preparatory school for the State University; later, when the need for a school of this class had passed, it was renamed the West Virginia Trade School. At the legislative session of 1921 the school was redesignated as the New River State School, and is of normal grade. The president is C. H. Martin, and the number of students on May 31, 1927, was 441.

McKendree Hospital No. 2, is located at McKendree, and is now under the direction of Dr. M. V. Godbey, superintendent. It is an emergency hospital for the care and treatment of medical and surgical cases, giving preference to those accidentally injured. On May 31, 1927, forty-seven patients were being cared for at this hospital.

Gilmer County

Gilmer county is one of the western central counties of the state and has a land area of 342.40 square miles. It lies wholly within the drainage basin of the Little Kanawha river, which flows through it a distance of nearly thirty miles. The population in 1920 was 10,668, and the latest estimate given by the Census Bureau does not materially change the population statistics of seven years ago. The county is largely given over to agriculture and horticulture, though within the territory of the county are great areas of valuable coal lands and oil and gas areas. Coal in merchantable quantities is mined in the eastern section of the county and in many other places is mined for local consumption. Several oil and gas fields in the county have been developed.

In 1927 the assessment returns made to the office of the State Tax Commissioner were as follows: Real estate, $8,374,835; personal property, $3,342,950; public utility property assessed by the Board of Public Works, $4,907,693, a grand total of $16,625,478. The county is divided into four magisterial districts, Center, DeKalb, Glen-

ville, and Troy. Glenville District is sub-divided for school purposes, the town of Glenville having an independent school district.

Gilmer county was formed from a part of Lewis and Kanawha counties by an act of the Virginia assembly passed on February 3, 1845. In selecting a name for the county, Hon. Thomas Walker Gilmer, a Governor of Virginia and distinguished statesman, was honored.

Glenville, the county seat of Gilmer county, is situated on the Little Kanawha river and is centrally located. The town was originally called Hartford, but by an act of the Virginia assembly on March 10, 1856, the name was changed to Glenville. It has an altitude of 734 feet, and in 1920 had a resident population of 327. Later estimates furnished show a decided increase.

The Glenville Normal School, a state school, was established at Glenville on February 19, 1872, and serves the educational needs of all central West Virginia. The Glenville Normal takes high rank among the schools of its grade and is under the management of President E. G. Rohrbaugh. The enrollment on May 31, 1927, was 364, a slight increase over that for the previous year.

Other incorporated towns of Gilmer county are Layopolis, with a population of 175 in 1920. The town of Troy, also incorporated, had a population of 113 at the same time.

Grant County

Grant county, created and formed by the Legislature of West Virginia by an act adopted on February 14, 1866, is one of the new counties of the state. It was formed wholly from Hardy county and has a land area of 478 square miles. In 1920 the official Census Bureau report of population was 8,993, but it is estimated that the population had increased to 9,675 by July 1, 1925. Grant is one of the eastern panhandle counties and lies wholly within the drainage basin of the Potomac. The county is underlaid with six seams of workable coal in the western edge and this has been developed to some extent. The larger part of the county is given over to farming, grazing and fruit growing.

The assessment of property within the county for 1927, according to the official record, is as follows: Real estate, $4,274,240; personal property, $1,878,078; public utility property, $621,332; total $6,773,650. Grant, Milroy and Union are the three magisterial districts of the county.

The county was named in honor of General Ulysses Simpson Grant, distinguished American soldier and eighteenth President of the United States—the "silent man of Galena" who proposed to "fight it out on this line if it took all summer." General Grant was doubly honored in the formation of this county in that the county and one of the magisterial districts bear his honored name, while of the other two districts, one was named for the Union, for whose cause he battled, and the other for one of the distinguished Federal generals whose name is marked high in the roll of heroes of the great civil conflict of more than half a century ago.

The county seat of Grant county is Petersburg, located on the South Branch of the Potomac in the southeastern part of the county. Petersburg has an elevation of 934 feet above sea level and in 1920 had a population of 838. Estimates made public since the official census do not show a marked increase.

Bayard, with a population of 1074, in 1920, is the only other incorporated town in the county.

Greenbrier County

Greenbrier county lies in the southeastern part of the state, drained by the river from which it takes its name. It is one of the most important agricultural and grazing counties, and has a great wealth in natural resources, coal and timber predominating. It is the second largest in land area, having a total of 998 square miles, and

a population of 26,242 in 1920. The population had increased to 27,041 by July 1, 1925, according to estimates made public by the United States Bureau of Census.

Greenbrier county was created in pursuance to an act of the general assembly of Virginia adopted on January 12, 1778, from parts of Montgomery and Botetourt counties. It is the great mother of counties in southern West Virginia, and holds the same relation to that section that Monongalia does to the northern part. From its original territory Cabell, Kanawha, Mason, Monroe, Nicholas, Webster, Jackson, Wayne, Boone, Putnam and Roane counties have been taken, though some were more recently stricken off from the several sub-divisions of the county.

The property assessment of the county, according to the 1927 assessment, is as follows: Real estate $17,126,830; personal property $5,618,500; public utility property, $6,719,826; total $29,365,151. The county is divided into ten magisterial districts as follows: Lewisburg, Meadowbluff, Williamsburg, White Sulphur, Fort Spring, Anthonys Creek, Irish Corner, Blue Sulphur, Falling Springs and Frankford. The town of Lewisburg maintains an independent school district.

The origin of the name of the river from which the county takes its name is rather vague and clouded. Several stories have been handed down in true legendary form, one that when John Lewis was surveying on the banks of the river in 1750 he became entangled in the many briers that grew along its banks and declared that the river should be called Greenbrier. This is a very pretty legend, but is disproved by the fact that Lewis was surveying a grant for the Greenbrier Company, whose grant was issued prior to the survey and in which it was provided that the one hundred thousand acres granted the company by the Governor and the council should be located in the valley of the Greenbrier river. Evidently the name had been given the river prior to the advent of John Lewis or the issuance of the grant to the land company. The Indians knew the river by names not now preserved; to the Miamis it was the We-o-to-wee, and the Delewares called it the O-ne-pa-ka.

However the early French had bestowed upon it the name of Ronceverte—Greenbrier in the English tongue. The Old French name is preserved in the town on its banks, Ronceverte, one of the prosperous towns of present Greenbrier county.

The county is rich in historic interest and was one of the earliest settled; therefore for many years its pioneers offered a living bulwark on the crest of the Alleghenies between the advancing civilization of the eastern section and the hostile Indian tribes of the Ohio valley and westward.

Lewisburg, the county seat, stands on the site of old Fort Union, the place where the army of General Andrew Lewis rendezvoused in 1774, in preparation for the march to the mouth of the Kanawha and the battle of Point Pleasant. They constructed the first road from that place to the mouth of the Kanawha, a distance of about 160 miles. The town was established by law in October, 1782, but its settlement dates from the gathering of the frontier army in 1774. When laid out and organized as a town it was named in honor of General Andrew Lewis, the defender of the border who had given and suffered much in its defense. It is located on the Midland Trail, in the southern part of the county, and nine miles west of White Sulphur Springs. Lewisburg has an elevation of approximately 2,200 feet above the level of the sea, and in 1920 had a population of 1,202.

Lewisburg Academy, organized in 1812, a high grade school now known as the Greenbrier Military Academy, with a long and honorable record, of 115 years, and the Greenbrier College for Women, are two schools located at Lewisburg that have contributed much to the high cultural standing of the town and county.

White Sulphur Springs, one of the most celebrated watering places in all the south, is located in this county. The springs were known to the Indians for their curative properties and as early as 1772 the pioneers carried their sick to that place for the baths and to drink the water. Since 1818 the place has been operated as a

watering resort and in that time has entertained the great of two continents. The town of White Sulphur, in 1920, had a resident population of 837.

Frankford, the site of the first permanent settlement of the county in 1769, by Colonel John Stuart, Robert McClenachan, Thomas Renick and William Hamilton, is located ten miles northeast of Lewisburg, and in 1920 had a population of 110.

Ronceverte was laid out in 1871 by Cecil Clay and incorporated in 1882. Its population at the last census report was 2,319, the largest town in the county.

Williamsburg was laid out in 1833 and named in honor of Thomas Williams, its first settler. Its population is given at 161 at the last report.

Rainelle, the lumber town named in honor of Hon. John Raine is one of the newer towns of the county. It has a population of 566.

Other incorporated places are: Falling Springs, population 263; and Alderson, whose population is given at 1,401. This latter town lies on the Greenbrier river and is in both Greenbrier and Monroe counties.

Hampshire County

Hampshire county, one of the counties of the eastern panhandle, has the distinction of being the oldest county within the limits of the present state of West Virginia. The county was organized in 1757 in pursuance to an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on December 13, 1753, and was taken from parts of Frederick and Augusta counties. Its land area is 641.44 square miles and in 1920 the population was 11,713. The census Bureau estimates that the population had increased to 11,724 by July 1, 1925.

Hampshire county lies wholly in the drainage basin of the Potomac river, and its principal water courses are the South Branch of the Potomac and the Great Cacapon river. The county is largely agricultural.

The valuation of property in Hampshire county, as shown by the official records, was as follows for the year 1927: Real estate, $4,057,375; personal property, $2,072,605; public utility property assessed by the State Board of Public Works, $3,291,820; a total of $9,421,800 of all classes for the entire county. The seven magisterial districts of the county are: Mill Creek, Romney, Springfield, Sherman, Capon, Bloomery and Gore.

Hampshire county takes its name from the English shire of the same name. A story is told by Kercheval, the early historian of the Valley of Virginia, as to the reason for thus christening the new county. Lord Fairfax, in whom was vested the royal grant of all the Northern Neck of Virginia, observed a drove of fine hogs at Winchester and upon inquiry was told that the hogs came from the South Branch of the Potomac. He remarked that when a new county should be formed to the west of Frederick and including the South Branch it should be called Hampshire for the county in England, so celebrated for its fine, fat hogs. Though the organization of the county was authorized in 1753, it was not until 1757 that the actual organization took place, Indian wars and the war with the French having prevented earlier action.

Romney, in the south branch valley, has the double distinction of being the county seat of the oldest county in West Virginia and also one of the oldest organized towns in the state. It was laid out in November, 1762, by Lord Fairfax and was by him named Romney, after the town of that name in England. The town was laid out around old Fort Pearsall, built in 1756 for defense against the Indians. It has an elevation of 926 feet above sea level, and in 1920 the population was 1,028. A material increase has been made since that time.

The West Virginia School for Deaf and Blind is located at Romney. The institution is under the direction of Superintendent Parley DeBerry, and on May 31,

1927, had an enrollment of 375. The students are divided as follows: School for blind, 106; school for deaf, 269. The enrollment has increased but slightly the past year.

Springfield, located in the northwestern part of the county, was organized in 1790, and named for the Massachusetts battlefield of the Revolution. Its population in 1920 was 167. Capon Bridge, the only other incorporated place in the county, had at the same time a population of 157.

Hampshire county has many historic spots and natural curiosities, among which may be named Ice Mountain, Caudy's Castle, the Tea Table and Hanging Rocks.

Hancock County

Hancock county lies on the extreme northern tip of the northern panhandle, and whose southern boundary is almost parallel with Pittsburgh, Pa. The county is a long, narrow strip between Pennsylvania and the Ohio river. It was organized in 1848 from a part of Brooke county, conforming to an act of the general assembly of Virginia adopted on January 15, 1848. Hancock county has a land area of 86 square miles—the smallest in area in the state. The population in 1920 was 19,975, but the industrial sections have so increased that the latest estimate given by the Census Bureau, that for July 1, 1925, fixes the population at 25,362.

The property valuation of the county, as shown by the assessment of 1927, the latest available, is as follows: Real estate, $16,835,110; personal property, $4,011,630; public utility property, $3,016,328; grand total for the county, $23,863,068. Butler, Clay and Grant are the three magisterial districts of the county.

The county was named in honor of John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress of 1776 and first signer of the Declaration of Independence. It is well and worthily named and perpetuates the name and fame of one of the most distinguished patriots.

Hancock is an industrial county, though its agricultural and horticultural products are of no little value. The county is the center of the fire clay, fire brick and tile industry of the state, and has a wealth of other natural resources such as coal and iron ore. The first iron furnace west of the Allegheny mountains was erected in 1794 on King's Creek, in that county. Cannon balls used by Commodore Perry to batter down the British fleet on Lake Erie during the war of 1812, were made here and conveyed on pack horses through the wilderness to Presque Isle, now Erie, on the lake shore.

New Cumberland, the county seat of Hancock county, is located on the Ohio river, has an altitude of 667 feet, and a population in 1920 of 1,816. The town was laid out in lots in 1839 and was named Vernon. Later the name was changed to New Cumberland. At the organization of the county a contest for the seat of justice between New Cumberland and New Manchester, later Fairview, was waged. New Cumberland was apparently the winner of the contest by a slender margin, but the county court refused to move to that place; another election was held on April 25, 1850, when New Cumberland won by 46 votes. New Manchester obtained a third election in 1852 and won by a margin of one vote. The county seat was removed to that place and remained there until New Cumberland obtained its removal to that place.

Chester, an industrial city with a population of 3,283 in 1920, is one of the important centers of the county. Hollidays Cove, a town lying in Hancock and Brooke counties, had at the last census a population of 1,213. Both towns have increased materially in population the past eight years.

Hardy County

Hardy county is one of the counties of the eastern panhandle, and is drained by the tributaries of both the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers. It was organized as a separate and distinct county in 1786, in pursuance to an act of the Virginia general assembly adopted on December 10, 1785; from the southern part of Hampshire county. The land area is 575.52 square miles, is broken and mountainous in parts and is rather sparsely populated. The population, according to the Census report in 1920 was 9,601; the population on July 1, 1925, was estimated by the same authority to be 9,850. The county is largely agricultural.

The assessment report for 1927 is as follows: Real estate, $3,338,940; personal property, $2,122,225; public utility property, $386,251; a total for the entire county of $5,847,416; the four magisterial districts of the county are Capon, Lost River, Moorefield and South Fork.

Hardy county takes its name from Samuel Hardy, a distinguished Virginian, whose death had occurred a few months prior to the organization of the county.

Moorefield, the county seat, is situated on the South Branch of the Potomac at the junction of the south fork. It was established by law in 1777 on the lands of Conrad Moore, and takes its name from the owner of the land. It has an elevation of 1,200 feet above sea level, and in 1920 had a population of 630.

Wardensville, on Trout Run in the eastern section of the county, is the only other incorporated place. This town, formerly known as Trout Run, was laid out in 1827. In 1920 the population was reported as 745.

Hardy county, by reason of its availability, was settled very early after the wave of whites had broken over the crest of the Alleghanies. The pioneer settlers suffered much from Indian depredations. Within the limits of the county was fought the memorable battle of the Trough, in the spring of 1756. This was just after the defeat and destruction of Braddock's army on the banks of the Monongahela and the entire western Virginia border was laid open to the raids of the Indians. The county was dotted over with pioneer forts and block-houses, some dating from the very earliest settlement.

Harrison County

Harrison county was formed in 1784 from a part of Monongalia county in conformity with an act of the general assembly adopted on June 4th, of that year. This county was the first stricken off from the mother county and originally its territory was double that of today. As it stands today Harrison county comprises 417.85 square miles, and in 1920 had a population of 74,793. This is one of the progressive agricultural-industrial counties and on July 1, 1925, the Census Bureau estimated that its population had increased to 89,754.

The county occupies a place in the north-central part of the state and is drained by the West Fork of the Monongahela and its tributaries. It is one of the important agricultural and grazing counties; has five seams of workable coal underlying 267,424 acres of its area, and has many important industries and manufacturing plants. Several important oil and gas fields are located in the county, and other natural resources add to the wealth and opportunity of its citizens.

Following a precedent early established by the assembly of the Old Dominion, to name counties for distinguished sons of the state or nation, Harrison county was named in honor of one of Virginia's favorites, Benjamin Harrison. He was a native of Charles City county, Virginia, and received his education at William and Mary College. Benjamin Harrison began his political career in 1764, when he was elected to the Virginia assembly. He was elected a member of the Continental Congress in 1774 and continued in that office until 1777, and as one of the delegates from Virginia affixed his name to the immortal Declaration of Independence. He was reelected to the assembly in 1778, was chosen speaker, and served until 1782, when

he was elected to the office of Governor. He retired from that office in 1785, but remained active in public life until his death in April, 1791. Benjamin Harrison was the father of William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, and the great-grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President.

According to the 1927 assessment the valuation of the several classes of property in Harrison county were as follows: Real estate, $82,071,210; personal property, $24,001,110; public utility property, $26,233,401; a grand total of $132,305,721 for the county, ranking in third place in property valuation in the list of counties of the state. The several magisterial districts of the county are as follows: Clark, Coal, Clay, Eagle, Elk, Grant, Sardis, Simpson, Ten Mile, and Union. Clarksburg, Bridgeport and Salem maintain independent school districts.

Clarksburg, the county seat, is located at the junction of Elk creek with the West Fork of the Monongahela, and has long held a commanding position as the metropolis of central West Virginia. It has a wide range of industrial plants supported by a region rich in natural resources and well developed in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. The town was established by the assembly of Virginia in October, 1785, and was designated as the county seat of the new county. The city has a mean elevation of about 1000 feet above the level of the sea. In 1920 the population was given by the Census Bureau as 27,869, but the rate of increase has been so marked the past few years that a revised estimate of 30,402 on July 1, 1925, has been given from the same source.

Other important places in the county include the following: Salem, established by legislative enactment on December 19, 1794, is located in the western section of the county. It had a population of 2,920 in 1920, and is an important oil, gas and manufacturing center. Salem College, a school of college rank, maintained by the Seven Day Baptists, is located at this place.

The West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls, a correctional institution for incorrigible girls, is located at Salem. Miss Jennie F. Sutton is Superintendent of the institution. On May 30, 1928, the number of girls held was 128, a decrease of two under the report for the same date in 1927.

Bridgeport was established as a town January 15, 1816, on the lands of Joseph Johnson, who had the unique distinction of being the only Governor of Virginia ever chosen from a county west of the Allegheny mountains. The population of Bridgeport in 1920 was 1,346.

Shinnston became a town by act of the assembly passed on February 2, 1818. In 1920 its population was 1,679.

Lumberport, another important center, had at the same time a population of 900.

Jackson County

Jackson county, one of the western counties of West Virginia, was created from a part of the territory then belonging to Mason, Kanawha and Wood counties, by an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on March 1, 1831. The Ohio river marks its western boundary, and it is drained by the tributaries of that stream, except for the southern portion, which is in the drainage basin of the Pocataligo river, a tributary of the Great Kanawha. The land area is 470.29 square miles, and the population in 1920 was 18,658. The estimated population on July 1, 1925, was given at the same figure. The county is very largely given to agriculture and grazing.

The assessment of property, as shown by the valuations returned in 1927, is as follows: Real estate, $7,372,325; personal property, $2,046,383; public utility property assessed by the State Board of Public Works, $3,381,486, a grand total of $12,800,194 for the county. The five magisterial districts of the county are Grant, Ravenswood, Ripley, Union and Washington. The towns of Ripley and Ravenswood maintain independent districts for school purposes.

Jackson county takes its name from Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States—"Old Hickory,"—the idol of the American people at the time the county was formed.

Ripley, the county seat, was established by an act of the assembly in 1832 on lands owned by Jacob Starcher, and has been the county seat since that time. It was named in honor of Harry Ripley, who was drowned in Mill Creek, near the town. The town is situated at an altitude of 614 feet, and in 1920 had a population of 580. No later estimates have been made by the Bureau of Census.

Another important town in Jackson county is Ravenswood, located on the Ohio river, on lands originally owned and patented by George Washington. The town was officially established in 1852. In 1920 the population of Ravenswood was 1,284.

Jefferson County

Jefferson, the extreme eastern county of the eastern panhandle, is an extension of West Virginia in a long strip between the states of Maryland and Virginia; its most eastern point is Harper's Ferry, where the three states and two rivers—the Shenandoah and Potomac—meet. The county was taken from a part of Berkeley by an act of the assembly passed January 8, 1801, which provided that on and after the 26th of October, next, all the territory bounded and described should be a separate county and be called by the name of Jefferson. The county has a land area of 212.41 square miles and in 1920 had a population of 15,729. Jefferson county is a very important agricultural and horticultural county. It is drained by the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers.

The property assessment for the county in 1927 was as follows: Real estate, $11,580,925; personal property, $5,566,896; public utility property, $5,145,016, a grand total of $22,292,837 for the county. The five magisterial districts are: Charles Town, Kabletown, Middleway, Shepherdstown and Harpers Ferry, all named for impotrant towns within the territory.

Jefferson county was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, author of the Declaration of Independence, and founder of the University of Virginia. This most distinguished man was born at Shadwell, Virginia, on April 2, 1743.

Charles Town, the county seat, was established as a town by an act of the assembly in October, 1786, on lands belonging to Charles Washington, and its name is taken from the Christian name of its first proprietor, who was a brother to the first President, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The town has an elevation of 530 feet above sea level and in 1920 had a population of 2,527.

Shepherdstown, another important center of Jefferson county, is by many years the elder, and has had a long and interesting history. The town was established in 1762 as Mecklenberg on lands owned by Captain Thomas Shepherd. Though it retained this name officially until January 11, 1798, when it was changed to Shepherdstown, the place was known locally by the name of its founder. It was here in the early and middle 1780's that James Rumsey lived and experimented with his steamboat; built a craft and demonstrated it on the Potomac in the presence of General George Washington and other distinguished men. Other men reaped the reward of the inventive genius of James Rumsey, but the State of West Virginia has honored him with a towering shaft on the banks of the Potomac near his home. Shepherdstown, at the last decennial census, had a population of 1,063.

Shepherd College State Normal School, established February 27, 1872, is located at Shepherdstown, and is under the management and direction of President W. H. S. White. The number of students on May 31, 1927, was 248, a small increase over the

enrollment for the same date in 1926. This school serves the educational needs, in the normal grade, of the entire eastern panhandle.

Harper's Ferry, at the junction of the Shenandoah and the Potomac, is perhaps the best known town in West Virginia, by reason of its location at the eastern gate way and the many historic events associated with the name. The town takes its name from Robert Harper, who settled at that place in 1734 and established a ferry across the rivers—the first west of the Blue Ridge. At this point the Potomac is joined by the Shenandoah and together they have forced a passage through the Blue Ridge, described by Thomas Jefferson as one of the most stupendous scenes in nature and worthy of a trip across the Atlantic to view. An armory and arsenal of the United States government was established at this place in 1796 and continued in operation until the outbreak of the Civil War. Harper's Ferry was the scene of John Brown's raid on October 16, 1859, when, with but twenty-one followers, Brown seized the town and the government works and held the Virginia militia and volunteer forces at bay for two days. The raid was in furtherance of the abolition of slavery, but was doomed to failure. Of the twenty-two raiders, ten were killed at Harper's Ferry, seven, including Captain Brown, were captured, taken to Charles Town, tried and hanged at that place, and but five escaped. It was the prelude to the Civil War; the curtain-raiser for the greater tragedy to follow. During the period of the Civil War the town was an important military center and was taken and re-taken many times; seared by shell and fire and practically destroyed.

Harper's Ferry was established as a town by the old Virginia assembly in 1763, and was incorporated by the same authority on March 24, 1851.

At the census enumeration of 1920 the population was given as 713. It is the lowest point in West Virginia, having an elevation of 240 feet above sea level, at the waters edge.

Storer College, a school of higher learning for negroes, established in 1866 by northern philanthropists, is located at Harper's Ferry. This school serves a wide field and has had a long and useful period of service. Storer College has on its campus the John Brown Fort—the old red brick fire engine house which was the last refuge of the Brown raiders in 1859.

Other incorporated towns of Jefferson county are: Ranson, adjoining Charles Town, with a population of 699, and Boliver, at Harper's Ferry, the population of which is given at 585.

Kanawha County

Kanawha is one of the southern counties of the State—the third largest in area —comprising 914.39 square miles. It lies within the drainage basin of the Great Kanawha river, which flows through it at its greatest length and divides the county into two unequal parts. The Elk river, chief tributary of the Kanawha and which has been called West Virginia's most beautiful stream, is received into that river at Charleston. The county had a population of 119,650 in 1920, by far the greatest of any county in the State. The population has increased the latest estimate given out by the Census Bureau of the national government places it as 141,289 on July 1, 1925.

The wealth of Kanawha county, in keeping with its area and population, is the greatest of any county in the State. The assessment for 1927, the latest figures available, fixes the valuation in the several classes as follows: Real estate, $130,774,090; personal property, $28,205,120; public utility property $44,815,598; making a grand total of $203,794,808.

Kanawha county is divided into ten magisterial districts, as follows: Charleston, Poca, Jefferson, Malden, Elk, Loudon, Washington, Big Sandy, Union and Cabin Creek. Charleston, Nitro and St. Albans maintain independent districts for school purposes.

Kanawha has long been one of the leading coal producing counties, and its wealth in black diamonds in incalculable. It is also an important oil and gas county and has other natural resources that give it a place well to the front in industry and manufacturing. Varied industries and manufacturing plants are located within its borders —all attracted by natural resources to supply the raw materials, fuel and adequate shipping facilities by river and rail. The section in and about the city of Charleston is recognized as one of the great chemical manufacturing centers of the country.

Kanawha county was formed in 1789 from Greenbrier and Montgomery counties, conforming to an act of the assembly passed on November 14, 1788. Nearly a year passed before the actual organization of the county government was effected, October 5, 1789, at the house of George Clendenin, the original settler, in what is now the city of Charleston.

The county takes its name from its principal river, and this river derives its name from a small tribe of Indians who once dwelt upon its banks. The tribal name has been spelled in many ways, Conoys and Conois to Kanawhas, but the latter is now recognized as the proper spelling of both the name of the Indian tribe and the river. The county government was organized as Kenhawa; no official change was made in the name in the years that followed; the present spelling was adopted as official by popular usage. This is true also of its chief city, which was established as Charlestown, but for a century has been known as Charleston.

The Great Kanawha river is formed by the junction of the New and Gauley rivers at Gauley Bridge. The New river, known to the first explorers as Woods river, in honor of Colonel Abraham Woods, takes its rise in the hills in the western part of North Carolina, flows across the narrow neck of Virginia and enters West Virginia near Peterstown, Monroe county. Following a course through a mountainous country, in a narrow valley and deep gorges to its union with the Gauley, the river is one of the great scenic attractions of the state. The Gauley takes its rise in the highlands of the southern part of Webster county and flows through Nicholas and Fayette to its junction with the New, forming the Great Kanawha.

Charleston, the county seat of Kanawha county and capital of the State of West Virginia, is located in a narrow valley at the junction of the Elk and Kanawha rivers. It was laid out and organized as a town by an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on December 19, 1795, on the lands of George Clendenin, and was named in honor of Charles Clendenin, father of the pioneer. The Clendenin settlement had been designated as the seat of government of the new county of Kanawha at its organization six years earlier, but the town had no legal existence and was known simply as Clendenin's Fort or the town at the mouth of Elk. The town was established as Charlestown, but as two other towns in what is now West Virginia bore the same name, it was by common usage shortened to Charleston.

The town has developed from a struggling frontier village, described in 1808 as "a row of cabins extending along the river bank with a narrow street in front," to a thriving city and the capital of a great state. The city has an altitude of 601 feet above sea level, and in 1920 had a population of 39,608. The increase in population during the past few years brought the number to 50,700 by July 1, 1926, according to the latest estimate by the United States Bureau of the Census.

Charleston first became the capital of the State of West Virginia on April 1, 1870, and held that commanding position for five years. On May 21, 1875, the official seat of state government was removed to Wheeling, the birth-place of the State, where it remained until May 1, 1885, when the archives and records were returned to Charleston on the Kanawha as the permanent seat of government, selected by a vote of the people.

Aside from its importance as a county seat and state capital, Charleston is an important manufacturing and industrial city and the metropolis of a section rich in all the natural resources common to this State.

South Charleston, a suburb of the larger town from which it takes its name, is the site of the United States armor plate plant, and several important chemical manufacturing plants. It is located on a broad bottom and occupies the site of a once populous Mound Builder city. A large mound in the center of the town is the last remaining monument left by this mysterious race who occupied the valley in the dim morning of time, then vanished, leaving no records other than extensive earth-works and large mounds. The separate government of South Charlestson dates from 1917, when it was chartered by the circuit court of Kanawha county. The population in 1920 was 3,650.

Dunbar, on the great Kanawha, and but a few miles below Charleston, is another important manufacturing center. While it has been a town and a manufacturing center for years its municipal government was not formally organized until 1921, when a charter was granted by the legislature. Dunbar was not listed separately at the 1920 census and no estimates have been given out as to its present population.

Malden, a few miles above the city of Charleston, was for many years the center of the salt industry in the Kanawha Valley. It furnished the salt for the pioneers in all central and southern West Virginia, and in the early days was a trading center for the people of Charleston.

St. Albans, at the mouth of Coal river, has long been recognized as an important center. In 1920 this town had a population of 2,825, which has since increased. The town is the natural outlet for the valley of the Coal river.

Clendenin, at the junction of the Elk and Big Sandy, is an oil and gas center and the metropolis of a thriving agricultural section. The population of this town in 1920 was 1,263.

Cedar Grove, Eastbank, Eskdale and Pratt are other incorporated towns in Kanawha county, all in the coal section.

The West Virginia Collegiate Institute, located at Institute, is the ranking negro college of the State. The school is under the direction of President John W. Davis, and on May 30, 1928, had an enrollment of 520, a slight decrease over that of the previous school year. The school was established in 1891 by an act of the legislature.

The State School for Colored Deaf and Blind, established in 1926, at Institute, is under the direction of Superintendent J. W. Robinson. During the first year of its existence thirty-four deaf and blind youth were cared for.

Lewis County

Lewis county, one of the central counties of West Virginia, was formed from a part of Harrison county under authority of an act passed by the general assembly of Virginia on December 18, 1816. The county government was organized, pursuant to this act, on March 10, 1817, at the house of Rev. Peter Davis at Westfield. The county lies in the drainage basins of both the Monongahela and Little Kanawha rivers; its most important water course is the West Fork of the Monongahela. The land area, as determined by the United States Geological Survey, is 391.35 square miles, and in 1920 the county had a population of 20,455. A later estimate made by the United States Bureau of the Census fixes the population at 21,687 on July 1, 1925.

Lewis county is an agricutural and horticultural county, with kindred industries. It has also many natural resources of great value, including a great development of oil and gas areas. The valuation of property for the purpose of taxation in 1927 was made as follows: Real estate, $19,571,370; personal property, $6,980,630; public utility property, $11,811,148; total for the county, $38,363,148.

Collins Settlement, Court House, Freeman's Creek, Hacker's Creek, and Skin Creek are the five magisterial districts of the county, all taking names from their location. The towns of Weston and Jane Lew have independent districts for school purposes.

Lewis county was named in honor and memory of Colonel Charles Lewis, the bold and intrepid leader of the Virginia pioneers and defender of the border against the Indian incursions. His long service as a military leader on the western border made him a popular hero, and when he fell mortally wounded while leading his troops at the battle of Point Pleasant his last words to his command were: "Push on, boys. Don't mind me."

Weston, the county seat, is located on the West Fork of the Monogahela river, at the mouth of Stone Coal creek. The seat of government of the new county was fixed at this place at the organization of the county, then a farm owned by Henry Flesher. The town was established as Preston, by an act of the assembly passed in January, 1818, named in honor of James P. Preston, then Governor of Virginia. During the same year the organization of the county of Preston was authorized by the assembly, creating a situation not to the liking of the citizens of the town of Preston. The assembly authorized a change in the name of the town to Flesherville, in honor of the first settler, on February 20, 1819. This name did not suit a majority of the peope and on December 19, 1819, a bill was passed changing the name of the town to Weston, meaning nothing other than that the present city is west of something.

Weston has an elevation of 1,009 feet above sea level, and in 1920 had a population of 5,701. Later estimates do not greatly increase the official figures.

The first public institution of West Virginia is located at this place—the Weston State Hospital for the insane. This institution was established by the State of Virginia in 1858 as the Trans-Allegheny Lunatic Asylum, and the location fixed at Weston in 1859. Work on the building began in 1860 and was well under way at the outbreak of the Civil War. Upon the organization of the new state the name was changed to the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, and the first supervisor, Dr. James A. Hall, was appointed in October, 1863. The present hospital building is said to be the largest hand-cut stone building in the United States. On May 30, 1928, 1,394 insane patients were being cared for at the institution.

The old Jackson homestead and farm, known as Jackson's Mills, on the West Fork between Weston and Jane Lew, was acquired by the State a few years ago and here was established the first Boys and Girls Four-H camp, a movement originating in this State and which has spread over the entire country. Jackson's Mills is not only a beautiful place for a camp and training center, but has an historic interest. This was the boyhood home of Lieutenant General Thomas J. Jackson, the "right arm of Lee", and whose name is written high on the roll of military leaders of all time. But it is not as Thomas J. Jackson that he is known; "Stonewall" Jackson he was to the armies of the South, and as "Stonewall" he has gone down in history.

Jane Lew, the only incorporated town in the county other than the county seat, was laid out in 1835 on lands originally patented by Jacob Bonnett, then owned by Lewis Maxwell, and named in honor of Maxwell's mother. In 1920 the population was 560.

Lincoln County

Lincoln county occupies a place in the southwestern section of the State, and is one of the few counties created by the State of which it is a component part. The organization of the county was authorized by an act of the legislature passed February 23, 1867, from a part of the counties of Cabell, Putnam, Kanawha and Boone. The formal organization of the county government was made on March 11, following, at the Hamlin Chapel, a short distance from the present seat of justice.

Lincoln county is drained by the Guyandotte and Mud rivers, and has a land area of 448.76 square miles. The population in 1920, according to the official enumeration of the United States Census Bureau, was 19,378. Later estimates from the same source do not increase the figures.

The county has a great diversity of natural resources, coal, oil and gas predom-

inating. It also has large agricultural interests, and its horticultural products are of no inconsiderable value. The assessed valuation of property within the county, as returned at the 1927 assessment, is as follows: Real estate, $7,000,460; personal property, $3,666,350; public utility property, $8,751,297; total $19,418,107.

The county is sub-divided into eight magisterial districts, Carrol, Duval, Harts Creek, Jefferson, Laurel Hill, Sheridan, Union and Washington.

There are but few who are not familiar with the life story of the man whose name is borne by this country—the martyred Abraham Lincoln, rail-splitter, country lawyer and sixteenth President of the United States. No towering shaft; no swiftly flowing stream; no sub-division of this land of ours, welded into one by his work and sacrifice, is needed to keep his memory green. His name is so emblazoned on the pages of American history that it will remain bright, shining and untarnished long after letters engraved upon granite rocks are dimmed and dulled by the rust and erosion of the years as they come and go. Lincoln—homely in feature and tall in stature—grows with the years and honors are paid him and his memory that are accorded no other, save only Washington, the founder.

Hamlin, the county seat, is named in memory and honor of Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, Vice President of the United States during the first administration of Abraham Lincoln. The site was selected as a proper place for the county seat at the organization of the county, and was made the permanent county seat by legislative enactment of February 26, 1869. Hamlin has an elevation of 642 feet above sea level, and in 1920 had a population of 516. It is the only incorporated place in the county.

Logan County

Logan county was created by an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on January 12, 1824, from parts of Giles, Tazewell, Cabell and Kanawha counties. It occupies a place in the great southern tier of counties, is rough and mountainous, and has a land area of 455.82 square miles. The county is drained by the Guyandot river and its tributaries. The population in 1920 was 41,006, but increased so rapidly that by July 1, 1925, the United States Bureau of Census issued an estimate of 56,037.

Logan county is one of the most important coal producing counties of the State, having within its borders sixteen seams of workable coal.

The assessed valuation of property in the county, as shown by the official return to the State Tax Commissioner for 1927, is as follows: Real estate, $26,312,139; personal property, $9,423,516; public utility property, $10,192,796, making a grand total assessment for the county of $45,928,451.

Logan county has but three magisterial districts—Chapmanville, Logan and Triadelphia.

In casting about for a name to give the new county, then comprising all of the present Logan, Mingo and Wyoming counties, the assembly honored a red foeman—Logan, the Mingo Chief. The honor was bestowed not, perhaps, by reason of anything Logan accomplished in life but more for the reason of his melancholy history and his speech which, for more than a century and a half, has been regarded as the highest note of Indian eloquence. Who is not familiar with the lines: "I appeal to any white man to say if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry and I gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked and I gave him not clothing." It is a schoolroom classic, or was for a hundred years. Its nearest rival for Friday afternoon declamations was the "Supposed Speech of John Adams," found in McGuffey's old Third.

The father of Logan was a French child, captured when young and adopted by the Oneida tribe. He married a Cayuga girl, and rose to a position of much influence among the tribes, so much that he was made a chief. Known as John Shikellimo, he named his son Logan to honor his friend, James Logan, secretary of the

province of Pennsylvania. During his residence with his tribe in Pennsylvania Logan was noted for his friendship with the whites. About 1772 he removed to the Ohio and it was at his town on Yellow Creek, on April 30, 1774, that his people were killed by the white borderers. This event was also the spark that set off the blaze along the border, known as Dunmore's War. Logan took up the hatchet and made four prolonged raids into what is now West Virginia and Tennessee, glutting his vengeance for the murder of his people. Logan was not at the battle of Point Pleasant, but returned to the camp after the defeat of the Indians and was about the camp while negotations for peace were were in progress. His famous speech was not delivered in council, but given to Colonel John Gibson, who wrote it down and delivered it to the council. It made a marked impression at the time, was published in many newspapers, and Thomas Jefferson used it in his "Notes on the State of Virginia." It was not until after this publication that the friends of Colonel Michael Cresap offered objection to the speech as published, for the reason that a great injustice had been done a patriot and leader. Logan, in the speech, accused Cresap of the murder of his family; an accusation easily disproved. After the peace with Dunmore much of Logan's life is lost in obscurity. He removed to Pluggy's town, on the Scioto, then to the waters of Mad river and later to the neighborhood of Detroit. He saved Kenton from the stake in 1778, and in 1779 was a member of a savage raiding party in southwestern Virginia. He was killed by one of his own relatives, near Detroit, in 1780. Logan, when not under the influence of drink, was kind, generous and the soul of honor; when drinking, a fiend incarnate. His best epitaph is his own statement: "he knew he had two souls, one good and the other bad; when the good soul had the ascendant, he was kind and humane, and when the bad soul ruled, he was perfectly savage, and delighted in nothing but blood and carnage."

His melancholy end suggests another quotation from his celebrated speech: "There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human creature. * * * For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. Yet, do not harbor the thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

Logan, the county seat of Logan county, is located on the Guyandotte river near the center of the county. It was laid out and established as a town by act of the assembly adopted in 1826 under the name of Lawnsville. The name of the town was changed to Aracoma, in memory of the Indian girl, daughter of Cornstalk, who once lived on the site now occupied by the town. The name of the town was later changed to Logan, to conform to the name of the postoffice. The town is located at an elevation of 682 feet above sea level, in a narrow valley girt about by towering hills. In 1920 the population was 2,998. This has increased materially since the figures were made public, but no estimate has come from official sources. During the early 1850's Dr. Thomas Dunn English, author of "Ben Bolt" and other poems, later a congressman from New Jersey, was a resident and Mayor of the town.

Yolyn, the only other incorporated place in the county, had a population of 623 at the 1920 census.

Marion County

Marion county occupies a place in the northern section of West Virginia, and is drained by the Monongahela river. It was created by an act of the Virginia general assembly, adopted January 14, 1842, from parts of Monogahela and Harrison counties. The land area is 313.55 square miles, and in 1920 the population was 54,571. A marked increase was noted during the five years following the decennial census; new estimates were made up on July 1, 1925, and at that time the population was given as 61,243.

Marion county is in an agricultural section, though the development of the many natural resources of the county are usually given first place in any statement. It is

also an industrial county and has many and varied manufacturnig plants. The coal development of the county is one of the great sources of its wealth.

The official returns to the State Tax Commissioner show the property valuation for the year 1927, the latest available, to have been as follows: Real estate, $65,933,356; personal property, $17,480,545; public utility property, $22,538,163; total $105,952,064.

The county is sub-divided into seven magisterial districts, Fairmont, Grant, Lincoln, Mannington, Paw Paw, Union and Winfield. Union and Fairmont districts are sub-divided; independent school districts bearing the same names are maintained.

The act creating the county distinctly names the distinguished man whom it was proposed to honor by giving a new county his name. The act recites the territory described "shall form one distinct and new county, to be called and known by the name of Marion county, in honor to and memory of General Francis Marion, who served his country in the War of the Revolution." It was an honor worthily given and is an echo of the sentiment inscribed on the marble slab that covers his ashes in the church-yard at Belle Isle, S. C., "History will record his worth and rising generations embalm his memory as one of the most distinguished patriots and heroes of the Revolution."

Fairmont, the seat of justice of Marion county, was established as Middletown, then in Monongalia county, by an act of the assembly passed January 19, 1820. The town was located on lands then belonging to Boaz Fleming. By an act of February 4, 1843, the name was changed to Fairmont. Fairmont is located on the Monongahela river, in the eastern half of the county, and has an elevation of 883 feet above sea level. At the 1920 census the official population figures were 17,851. An estimate from the same source as of July 1, 1925, fixes the population at 20,959.

The Fairmont State Normal School, established March 4, 1868, is located at this place. The school is of normal grade and serves the needs of a great section of the State. It is at present under the direction of President Joseph Rosier, and on May 30, 1928, the enrollment was 828, an increase of 79 over the same date in 1927.

Fairmont is also the site of Fairmont Hospital No. 3, an emergency hospital for the care and treatment of medical and surgical cases, giving preference to those accidentally injured. It was established as a miner's hospital, but the scope of work was later enlarged. It is under the direction of Dr. C. O. Henry, superintendent. May 30, 1928, forty-three patients were being cared for at the institution.

Mannington, an important center, was incorporated March 4, 1856, and at the last census had a population of 3,673. Fairview, Farmington, Monongah, Rivesville and Worthington are other incorporated towns in Marion county.

Marshall County

Marshall county was created by an act of Virginia general assembly adopted March 12, 1835, its territory being taken from the older county of Ohio. It forms the "neck" of the northern pan-handle and lies in a narrow strip between Pennsylvania and the Ohio river, which forms its western boundary. The land area of Marshall county is 315.26 square miles. The population in 1920 was 33,681, but an estimate given out by the United States Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1925, fixes it as 34,413. Marshall is an agricultural and industrial county, with development of coal, oil and gas as natural resources. It has a great number of manufacturing plants at its chief points, Moundsville, McMechen, Benwood and Cameron.

The valuation of property in 1927, according to the official returns made to the State Tax Commissioner, is as follows: Real estate, $32,328,790; personal property, $10,170,290; public utility property, $14,914,035, a grand total of $57,413,095 assessed property for the purpose of taxation within the county.

Marshall county is sub-divided into nine magisterial districts, as follows: Camer-

on, Clay, Franklin, Liberty, Meade, Sand Hill, Union, Washington and Webster. An independent school district is maintained for the city of Moundsville.

Marshall county is West Virginia's monument to the memory of John Marshall, the great expounder of the Constitution, and Chief Justice of the United States for thirty-four years. While Chief Justice Marshall was honored in life by naming this county, his death occurred but a few months after its erection.

Moundsville, the county seat, is the consolidation of two old established towns at the mouth of Grave Creek, growing out of the settlement by Joseph Tomlinson in 1770. This early settler established a town on his property in 1798, called Elizabethtown, in honor of his wife, and in the same year established a ferry across the Ohio. The town was given a legal standing by legislative enactment adopted January 18, 1803, and was incorporated February 17, 1830, by the same authority. In 1831 the town of Moundsville was laid out by Simeon Purdy, and established as a town by the assembly on January 28, 1832. Elizabethtown became the seat of government upon the organization of the county. The two towns were consolidated into one corporation by an act of the legislature of West Virginia, passed February 23, 1866.

Moundsville is situated at an elevation of 689 feet above the sea. In 1920 the population was 10,669, but this had increased to 11,660 by July 1, 1925, according to an estimate of the United States Bureau of Census.

The name of the town is suggested by the mammoth mound, a relic of the vanished race of mound builders. The mound is sixty-nine feet in height and nine hundred feet in circumference at its base. It is one of the largest in the United States, and its age can not be determined from the various objects found when it was opened in 1838. A large oak taken from the summit at that time, indicated by its annular rings an age of more than five hundred years. Burial vaults with human remains, beads and ornaments were found, but the most baffling object was a small stone inscribed with queer characters. It was hoped that this would prove another Rosetta stone to unlock the secrets of the Mound Builders, but so far no translation has been made. The stone has been discussed by learned societies in this country and abroad and created quite a sensation when first discovered. Some have held that the stone was a clumsy forgery; others that it is genuine but undecipherable. It is lodged in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

The West Virginia Penitentiary, second oldest of the state institutions, is located at Moundsville. The Penitentiary was established and located by an act of the legislature at the session of 1866. The institution is now in charge of Warden L. M. Robinson and on May 30, 1928, had 1,935 prisoners in custody.

At the 1920 census Benwood had a population of 4,773; Cameron, 2,404; and McMechen, 3,356.

Mason County

Mason county was organized in pursuance to an act passed by the general assembly of Virginia on January 3, 1804, from the western part of Kanawha county. The formal organization of the county government was made on July 3, 1804, at the house of William Owens in the town of Point Pleasant. The county is well drained by the Great Kanawha and Ohio rivers, the latter forming the western boundary. Mason is an agricultural county, its greatest wealth being in its farms, orchards and live stock, but has many industrial plants and developments of natural resources, the chief of which is coal.

Mason county has a land area, according to the United States Geological Survey, of 449.27 square miles. In 1920 the population was 21,459. No estimate of increase has been made by the Census Bureau.

The assessed valuation of property in the county for the purpose of taxation for the year 1927 was as follows: Real estate, $9,150,060; personal property, $3,147,820; public utility property, $5,425,705; a total of $17,723,585 for the entire

county. The county has ten magisterial districts, as follows: Lewis, Waggener, Arbuckle, Cooper, Clendenin, Cologne, Graham, Hannan, Robinson and Union. Three independent school districts are maintained for the towns of Point Pleasant, Hartford and Mason City.

In selecting a name for this county, Virginia honored one of its most distinguished sons, George Mason, who was the author of the Constitution of Virginia and a member of the convention that framed the Federal Constitution.

The county seat of Mason county is Point Pleasant, whose permanent settlement dates from the occupation of that place by the troops under General Andrew Lewis on October 1774. The town was established by law on the lands owned by Thomas Lewis on December 19, 1794, and was incorporated by legislative enactment in 1833. The town is situated at the junction of the Great Kanawha and the Ohio rivers. It has an altitude of 569 feet and in 1920 had a population of 3,059.

Point Pleasant is built on the site of the bloodiest battle ever fought between the whites and the Indians on the soil of Virginia—the battle of Point Pleasant, the chief event of Dunmore's War—fought on October 10, 1774. By some historians this is claimed to have been the first battle of the Revolution; by others a war between the confederated Indian tribes and the Virginians. The confederated tribes under Cornstalk suffered defeat in an all-day conflict and withdrew from the field, but not until they had taken a terrible toll from the ranks of the Virginians. The confederacy was broken and the Virginia border was advanced to the Ohio river. A towering monument, erected by funds appropriated by the Federal and State governments, marks the resting place of the heroes who fell and who were buried within the lines.

Cornstalk, the Shawnee chief who led the tribes at the battle, was murdered three years later at the fort erected at that place, while being held as a hostage. His son, Elinipsico, Red Hawk and another Indian were killed at the same time; all in revenge for the death of a member of the garrison who had left the fort for a hunting trip while the hostages were there. Cornstalk is buried at the corner of the court house, on the public square, and a stone has been erected to his memory. Unfortunately the stone is located at some distance from the grave. Anne Bailey, the pioneer heroine, whose first husband was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, lies in her last long sleep in the public park near the battle monument. A rough boulder marks the grave.

Mason City is the next most important town in the county, and has extensive salt works. The population in 1920 was 992. Other incorporated towns are: Hartford, population 430; Henderson, 320, and Leon, 299.

Two State institutions are located in Mason county, both at Lakin postoffice. The State Hospital for the Colored Insane was established at the legislative session of 1923. It was located at Lakin on a farm purchased for this purpose, buildings erected and has been giving care and treatment to the colored insane for two years. The institution is under the direction of Dr. Constantine C. Barnett, superintendent, and on May 30, 1928, had 250 patients.

Another institution, established at the same time and located on the same farm, is the State Industrial School for Colored Boys. This institution is managed by Superintendent S. S. Gordon. One hundred and one boys were in the custody of the school on May 30, 1928.

Mercer County

Mercer county, with McDowell, forms the extreme southern part of the State of West Virginia. The county was created by an act of the general assembly passed on March 17, 1837, and was taken from parts of Giles and Tazewell counties, both remaining a part of the Old Dominion. The first meeting of the justices to perfect the county organization was held at the house of James Calfee, about one mile west of the present town of Princeton, on the second Monday in April, 1837. The land area of the present county is 423.91 square miles. In 1920 the population was 49,-

467, but this had increased to 55,895 by July 1, 1925, according to an estimate made by United States Bureau of the Census.

The assessed valuation of property in Mercer county, as shown by the 1927 assessment for the purpose of taxation, is as follows: Real estate, $31,979,530; personal property, $12,321,436; public utility property, $18,565,896; a total of $62,866,862. Beaver Pond, East River, Plymouth, Rock and Jumping Branch are the five magisterial districts of the county.

The surface of Mercer county is rough and broken, though its agricultural and horticultural products are of no inconsiderable value. It is an industrial county, coal being one of its greatest natural resources.

The county was named in honor of General Hugh Mercer, a distinguished Revolutionary leader, friend of Washington, and who sealed his devotion to his adopted county by yielding up his life. General Mercer was a Scotchman by birth. A revolutionist in his home land, he emigrated to America to find that civil liberty he felt denied him in Scotland. He settled at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was a resident there when the Revolution came on. He had served with distinction in the Indian wars; had served through the Braddock campaign and was grievously wounded in the shoulder at the defeat and almost utter annihilation of the troops under Braddock on the banks of the Monongahela in 1755. Though a physician by profession, he chose to serve with combatant troops and at the outbreak of the Revolution organized and commanded three regiments of Virginia minute men. He continued in this service until June, 1776, when Congress recognized his worth and issued a commission as Brigadier General. He fell mortally wounded at the battle of Princeton, New Jersey, on January 3, 1777. His death occurred on the 12th, following.

At the formation of Mercer county, according to Howe, there was not a village in it; the erection of the county buildings formed the nucleus of Princeton. This site was donated to the county by Captain William Smith, and the town was called Princeton, in commemoration of the battle in which General Hugh Mercer had fallen. Princeton is now a thriving town, and at last census in 1920 had a population of 6,224. It has an elevation of 2,450 feet above sea level.

Bluefield, the principal city of Mercer county, has had a phenomenal growth within the past few years. The railroad shops of the Norfolk & Western railroad are located at this place, giving an impetus to its growth. It was but a small village in 1892; in 1920 its population was 15,282. A later estimate given out from the Bureau of Census as of July 1, 1925, fixed the population at 17,529.

The Bluefield Colored Institute, a State school for colored youth, is located at this place. The school was established in 1895, is of normal grade, and serves the colored population in the great southern tier of counties. The school is in charge of President R. P. Simms. The enrollment on May 30, 1928 was 301, a increase over that of the previous year.

Concord State Normal School, a teacher-training and normal school for the white youth of the same section, was established at Concord Church, now Athens, by an act of the legislature passed February 28, 1872. It was created to fill the educational needs of that portion of the State in which it is located. The school is at present under the direction and management of Dr. George West Diehl, President, and on May 30, 1928, had an enrollment of 399, an increase of 115 over the previous school year.

Athens, with a population of 552 in 1920; Bramwell, 1,696; Matoka, 647; and Oakvale, 281, are other incorporated towns of Mercer county.

Mineral County

Mineral county was the second county formed by the State of West Virginia after its erection as a separate State. The county was created by an act of the legisla-

ture passed on February 1, 1866, its territory being taken from the old county of Hampshire. The county is situated in the eastern panhandle and is wholly within the drainage basin of the Potomac that river forming its north-western boundary. The county has rich mineral resources, and is well adapted to agriculture and kindred industries. The land area is 330 square miles and the population in 1920 was 19,849. The estimated population on July 1, 1925, was 21,647.

At the 1927 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation the following valuations were determined and returned to the State Tax Commissioner: Real estate, $10,668,060; personal property, $3,749,960; public utility property, $7,863,782; a total of $22,281,802 for the entire county. Elk, Piedmont, New Creek, Welton, Frankfort and Cabin Run districts are the six magisterial districts of the county.

In selecting names for the several counties, warriors, statesmen jurists and men distinguished in some line of endeavor were usually honored. In selecting a name for this county the usual rule was dispensed with; the county was named for its wealth of mineral resource. As coal and other minerals have given wealth and prosperity to many sections, Mineral seems an appropriate name.

Keyser, the county seat, is located on the Potomac river, and has an elevation of 801 feet above sea level. It had a population of 6,003 in 1920. The Potomac State School originally established as a preparatory school for the West Virginia University is located at this place. The school is of normal grade and is under the direction of President Joseph W. Stayman. On May 30, 1928, the school had an enrollment of 253, a slight increase over the enrollment of the previous school year.

Piedmont "foot of the mountain" was laid out as a town in 1855 by the New Creek Company and Owen D. Downy, and incorporated by an act of the assembly of February 20, 1856. It is an important center and at the last census had a population of 2,835.

Ridgely, with a population of 1,709 in 1920, and Elk Garden, 422, are other incorporated towns of Mineral county.

It has been definitely established that Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln, was born in a log cabin on Mike's run, in this county, the necessary documentary proof being secured by Dr. W. E. Barton, of Chicago. A log cabin memorial is being erected on the site of the original cabin, and it is planned to construct a memorial road to the site.

Mingo County

Mingo county has the distinction of being the youngest county in West Virginia. It was formed from the southern part of Logan county in 1895 by an act of the legislature, and while the youngest it is not the least important. The county has a land area of 423.50 square miles, and in 1920 had a population of 26,364, an increase of 35.7 per cent in the ten year period from 1910. The rapid increase in population has continued and on July 1, 1925, the Census Bureau issued an estimate fixing the population at that time at 30,292. The county lies, for the greater part, in the drainage basin of the Tug river, which also forms its southern boundary, separating it from Kentucky —for a distance of almost seventy miles. The surface of the county is broken and hilly, with high mountain ranges, narrow valleys, and with but little bottom land. The soil is fertile and productive, producing good crops and grasses. However the chief element of the wealth of the county is coal.

The assessed valuation of property within the county in 1927, the latest figures available, was given as follows: Real estate, $21,515,639; personal property, $5,689,007; public utility property, $16,048,320; making a total assessment of $43,252,966 for the county. The county is sub-divided into magisterial districts, as follows: Hardee, Harvey, Lee, Magnolia, Stafford and Warfield. The city of Williamson has an independent school district.

Mingo county was taken from the original territory of Logan. The parent

county was named for an Indian warrior who had caused much grief along the border in the days of the first settlement. It was only natural, then, that the name of his tribe he perpetuated in the name of a county taken from the memorial to the warrior. Logan was a Mingo, or properly, a Cayuga separated from his tribe and consorting with the small and assorted lot of Indians known as Mingoes, whose principal town was at Mingo Bottom, on the Ohio river near Stubenville. Dr. Thwaites, the border historian, says that although the Mingo Indian is usually spoken of as the "Iriquois of the Ohio", there is reason to believe that they were originally the kindred tribe known to the Dutch as Minquas, to the French as Andastes, and to the English as Susquehannocks or Conestogas. The tribe was conquered by the Iriquois about 1675, and the remnant incorporated in their league. The Mingo of the eighteenth century was a mongrel race, chiefly wanderers from the New York Iriquois stock. A theory is advanced by Hon. Andrew Price, President of the West Virginia Historical Society, that the Mingo Indians had their town at Mingo Flats, in Randolph county, removing from that place to Mingo Bottom, on the Ohio, about 1766. His theory is denied by some, but there is some proof in the name that has attached to the locality since the earliest settlement. A monument to the memory of the Mingo Indians has been erected at that place, on Mingo Run, Mingo district, of Randolph county.

Williamson, the county seat, has shared in the phenomenal growth of the county. A corn-field in 1891, 600 population in 1900; 3,800 in 1910; 6,800 in 1920, and a continued growth since the last census that will insure a population above the 10,000 mark when the next census is taken in 1930. The town has extensive railroad yards and is the coal shipping center of what Williamson advertises as "the billion dollar coal field." Williamson is situated on the Tug river and has an elevation of 660 feet above sea level, a considerably lower level than the mean elevation of the county.

Kermit, with a population of 636 in 1920, and Matewan, 851, are other incorporated towns of Mingo county.

Monongalia County

Monongalia is one of the northern counties of West Virginia, the extension of the Mason and Dixon line forming its northern boundary, separating that county from Pennsylvania. The county lies within the drainage basin of the Monogahela river, which joins the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh and forms the Ohio river. The county, in 1920, had a population of 33,608, but this had increased to 38,876 by July 1, 1925, according to an estimate of the United States Census Bureau. The land area is 368.82 square miles.

Monongalia county is in the northern tier of agricultural counties, though its natural resources—coal, more especially—is a great contributing factor to its wealth.

While the county stood thirteenth in population among the counties of the State at the 1920 census, it ranks sixth in point of property valuation for the purpose of taxation. At the 1927 assessment, the latest figures available, the several classifications of property were as follows: Real estate, $61,445,855; personal property, $17,664,665; public utility property, $17,070,644; a total of $96,181,154.

The county is sub-divided into seven magisterial districts: Morgan, Clay, Cass, Grant, Clinton and Union. A separate independent district is maintained for the city of Morgantown for school purposes.

Monongalia county was born with the republic in 1776 and was formed from the District of West Augusta. The bill authorizing the formation of the county was passed by the assembly of Virginia on November 6, 1776, and on December 8th, following, the formal organization and election of county officers was made at the home of Jonathan Cobun. The county takes its name from its principal river the Monongahela—a name given it by the Indians usually interpreted to mean "the river of caving or crumbling banks." But in the preparation of the bill providing for the new

county the spelling was changed, either by error or otherwise, and while the county derives its name from the river the spelling is not the same. The county is known as Monongalia while the river retains its original designation as Monogahela.

Monongalia is the great mother county of northern and north-western West Virginia. From its original territory have been carved in whole or in part the counties of Harrison, Preston, Marion, Randolph, Wood, Lewis, Braxton, Barbour, Ritchie, Taylor, Doddridge, Gilmer, Clay, Calhoun, Wirt, Pleasants, Upshur and Tucker, in West Virginia, and parts of Greene, Fayette and Washington counties, in Pennsylvania. This latter territory was lost to Pennsylvania by the extension of the Mason and Dixon line in 1781.

The first county seat of Monongalia county was located at the home of Theophilus Phillips, two miles from the site of the present Geneva, Pennsylvania, but the loss of this territory to another State made it necessary to remove the seat of justice to a point within the established boundaries of the county. An act of the assembly in 1782 made the home of Zackwell Morgan the place of holding court and at this place a frame court house was erected. The town of Morgantown was established by law at the session of the assembly in 1785 and has since held its commanding position as the seat of justice of Monongalia county, and one of the more important cities of the northern section. It takes its name from its founder, Zackwell Morgan, who was a son of Morgan Morgan, the first white permanent settler in Western Virginia. Morgantown is located on the Monogahela river, has an elevation of 822 feet and in 1920 had a population of 12,117. This had increased to 13,811 by July 1, 1925 according to the latest estimates made public by the United States Census Bureau.

The West Virginia University, the most important educational institution of the State is located at Morgantown. The University is the outgrowth of older schools, Monongalia Academy, established in 1814; Morgantown Female Academy, established in 1831, and later known as the "Female Collegiate Institute" and "Whitehall Female Seminary." These two schools were closely allied and may be said to have been two schools under practically the same management. The Woodburn Female Seminary the third school in the consolidation was incorporated on January 4, 1858, and the school opened in May, following. The property was purchased by the State of West Virginia in 1867, and the West Virginia Agricultural College was established. The name was changed, by an act of the Legislature, to the West Virginia University on December 4, 1868.

West Virginia University has kept pace with the development of the State and is at present under the direction of President Frank B. Trotter. On May 30, 1928, the enrollment was 2,392, an increase of 116 over the previous school year.

Blacksville, with a population of 218 in 1920; Riverside, 326; Star City, 823; Sturgiss City, 1,389, and Westover, 721, are other incorporated towns of Monogalia county.

Monroe County

Monroe is the extreme south-eastern county of West Virginia, bordered on the south and east by Virginia, on the north by Greenbrier county and on the west by Summers county. It is one of the older counties of West Virginia, the twelfth erected by the old Commonwealth in the territory west of the Alleghenies. The drainage of the county is divided, the western section being drained by tributaries of James River, while the New and Greenbrier rivers drain the remaining sections. The county government was organized on May, 21, 1799, at the house of George King, near the present county seat, in pursuance to an act of the general assembly passed on January 15, 1799. The territory comprising the county was taken from Greenbrier, and it has a land area of 473.80 square miles. In 1920 the population was 13,141. Later estimates do not greatly increase this official enumeration.

The assessed value of property within the county at the 1927 assessment, ac-

cording to the certification to the State Tax Commissioner, was as follows: Real estate, $7,397,215; personal property, $1,808,820; public utility property, $785,697; a grand total of $9,991,732.

Monroe is an agricultural county, lying just outside the great coal producing section of southern West Virginia. It is located in one of the greatest blue grass regions of the world, and is thus admirably adapted to grazing and raising live stock. Some of the best known medicinal springs are located in this county. The county is sub-divided into six magisterial districts: Red Sulphur, Second Creek, Springfield, Sweet Spring, Union and Wolf Creek, all taking names peculiar to their location. The town of Alderson maintains an independent district for school purposes.

Monroe county perpetuates in West Virginia the name of James Monroe, governor of Virginia, fifth President of the United States and propounder of the Monroe Doctrine.

Union the present seat of justice of Monroe county was selected for that honor soon after the organization of the county. The general assembly of Virginia, by an act passed January 6, 1800, provided for the establishment of the town on the lands of James Alexander, though the town had been laid off into lots prior to that time. Union is situated near the center of the county and has an elevation of 2,100 feet above sea level. In 1920 the town had a population of 439. Later estimates do not greatly increase this figure.

Alderson an important town in Monroe-Greenbrier counties derives its name from the Alderson family, who owned the land on which it stands for nearly one hundred years. The town was surveyed and platted in 1871, and incorporated in 1880. In 1920 it had a population of 1,401.

Alderson Academy, a school of high rank maintained by the Baptists of West Virginia, is located at this place. Within the past two years the United States Government has established and erected at Alderson an institution for female delinquents.

Peterstown, another important point was named in honor of its first settler, Christian Peters. It is situated in the south angle of the county, on Rich Creek, near the point where the New River breaks through the Allegheny mountains, and is about twenty miles south of Union. Peterstown had a population of 293 at the 1920 census.

Morgan County

Morgan forms the neck of the eastern panhandle of West Virginia, and is bounded on the north and west by Maryland, on the south by Virginia, and Hampshire county, West Virginia, and on the east by Berkeley county. The Potomac river forms its boundary between Maryland and its principal streams are the Great Cacapon and Sleepy creek, both tributaries of the Potomac.

Morgan county was formed in 1820, conforming to an act passed by the general assembly on February 9, of that year. The territory was taken from the older counties of Hampshire and Berkeley. The county has a land area of 231.26 square miles and in 1920 had a population of 8,357. No appreciable increase in population is noted in later estimates made public by the United States Bureau of the Census.

The property valuations of the county, made at the 1927 assessment, according to the official figures, are as follows: Real estate, $4,043,186; personal property, $1,589,552; public utility property, $8,870,463; a grand total of $14,503,201. Morgan county lies in the great horticultural section of eastern West Virginia. The natural resources of the county have been developed to some extent. The county is subdivided into six magisterial districts: Allen, Bath, Cacapon, Rock Gap, Sleepy Creek and Timber Ridge districts.

The county was named in honor of General Daniel Morgan, a leader of the

patriots during the Revolution and who during the active years of his life was intimately associated with the county in which this perpetual memorial was created.

Berkeley Springs, the county seat, was established as Bath on land belonging to Thomas, Lord Fairfax, by an act of the assembly passed in 1776. The town is located near the Potomac at an altitude of 612 feet and had a population of 980 in 1920. The medicinal springs at this place—first known as Warm Springs—were the first known within the State. Washington first visited the "famed Warm Springs" on March 18, 1747, as recorded in his diary, and later had a house erected at that place. The title to the springs was vested in the Commonwealth of Virginia by Lord Fairfax, the original owner, and this title has passed to the State of West Virginia. The springs are much frequented by invalids—especially those suffering from rheumatism, diabetes, Brights disease and kindred ailments—and others in search of health or pleasure.

Paw Paw, another incorporated town in Morgan county, had a population of 698 in 1920.

McDowell County

McDowell forms the extreme southern tip of West Virginia, and was formed in 1858 from a part of Tazewell county, still remaining a part of the Old Dominion. The surface of this county is rough and broken and while farming is carried on to a great extent, the chief wealth lies in its natural resources, coal predominating. The immense coal industries furnish a ready market for all farm products. McDowell has twenty-eight seams of workable coal, and is easily the banner coal producing county of the State. McDowell county has a land area of 538.40 square miles and in 1920 had a population of 68,571. The Census Bureau estimates that this population had reached 80,305 by July 1, 1925. No later statistics are available. The county is drained by the Tug river and its tributaries.

This county ranked second at the 1920 census, and at the 1927 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation, stood in eighth place, with a total assessment of $80,627,228. The classification of this property assessment is as follows: Real estate, $48,863,545; personal property, $12,656,625; and property assessed by the Board of Public Works as public utilities, $19,107,058.

Adkins, Browns Creek, Northfork, Elkhorn, Big Creek and Sandy River are the six magisterial districts of the county.

McDowell county is named in honor of James McDowell, a distinguished governor of Virginia and representative of Congress.

Upon the organization of the county, in pursuance to an act passed by the assembly on February 20, 1858, Perrysville was designated as the county seat. The seat of justice was later removed to Welch, the present thriving metropolis of this great coal section.

Welch was incorporated as a town in 1893, is located in the northern central part of the county and has an elevation of 1,304 feet above sea level. In 1920 the population of this town was 3,232.

Welch Hospital No. 1, a State institution originally established as a hospital for miners, is located at this place. The scope of work has been enlarged and it is now operated as an emergency hospital for the care and treatment of medical and surgical cases, giving preference to those accidentally injured. The institution is under the care and direction of Dr. A. G. Rutherford, superintendent, and on May 30, 1928, sixty patients were being cared for at that place. This was an increase of four over the number of patients on the same date in 1927.

Other incorporated towns in McDowell county are: Anawalt, population 320 in 1920; Clark, 459; Iaeger, 481; Keystone, 1,839; Kimball, 1,428, and Northfolk, 421.

Nicholas County

Nicholas is one of the central counties of the State. It was created by an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on January 30, 1818, and taken from parts of Greenbrier, Kanawha and Randolph counties. It has a land area of 656.77 square miles and a population, in 1920, of 20,717. The development of this county is progressive and a later estimate made public by the United States Bureau of Census on July 1, 1925, fixed the population at 22,427. The Gauley river flows through the central part of the county and is the principal water course. A small part of the western section is drained by the Elk river tributaries.

Nicholas county is rich in natural resources, coal and other minerals. The timber is of great value and the lumber industry adds materially to the total wealth of the county. The surface is rather broken, though farming is carried on in all parts of the county.

The property valuation for the purpose of taxation, as made at the 1927 assessment, is as follows: Real estate, $13,017,075; personal property, $3,788,040; public utility property, $1,468,409; a total valuation of $18,273,524.

The seven magisterial districts of the county are, Summersville, Grant, Beaver, Hamilton, Wilderness, Kentucky and Jefferson. The city of Richwood maintains an independent district for school purposes.

Nicholas county is another sub-division of the State which bears the name of a distinguished Governor of the Old Dominion, and whose term of office had just expired when the new county was stricken off.

Summersville—the county seat of Nicholas county—was legally established as a town by an act of the assembly passed January 19, 1820, on thirty acres of land belonging to the heirs of John Hamilton. The town was incorporated on March 20, 1860. It is located in the central part of the county and has an altitude of 1,894 feet. The population of Summersville was 279 in 1920.

The city of Richwood—the most important town in Nicholas county—is located on the Cherry river in the eastern section of the county. Richwood is one of the newer industrial towns of the state; was incorporated in 1901 and had a population of 4,331 in 1920. It is the center of great timber operations with large mills to work up the timber as it comes from the cuttings. Other plants, interallied with this industry, are located at the same place, as the manufacture of paper, clothes pins, and leather tanning.

Ohio County

Ohio county has a place in the northern panhandle of the State, bounded on the east by Pennsylvania, on the west by the Ohio river and State of Ohio, north by Brooke county and south by Marshall. While not one of the largest counties, its land area being 111 square miles, it is one of the most important. Wheeling, its chief city, is an industrial center; a place of importance since the earliest settlements on the western waters.

In 1920 the population of the county was 61,006, but this had increased to 65,906 by July 1, 1925, according to estimates made by the United States Bureau of the Census. The property valuation of the county, made at the assessment of 1927, is as follows: Real estate, $90,202,975; personal property, $31,151,688; public utility property assessed by the State Board of Public Works, $13,714,070; a grand total of $135,886,733. This property assessment places Ohio county well to the front in property valuation.

The county is sub-divided into ten magisterial districts, as follows: Center, Clay, Liberty, Madison, Richland, Ritchie, Triadelphia, Union, Washington and Webster.

Ohio is another county that takes its name from its principal river—the Ohio—which forms the entire western boundary of the county. "Ohionhiio" is an Indian

name meaning "beautiful river" and it is from this name that "Ohio" was derived. Ohio county was one of the original three counties formed from the District of West Augusta in 1776, though its original bounds have been greatly shrunken by the formation of other counties from its territory. The counties of Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel have been formed from territory originally within its confines.

The act creating Ohio county was passed by the general assembly of Virginia on November 6, 1776, but the formal organization of the county government was not affected until January 16, 1777, when the justices commissioned by the Governor met at Black's cabin, at or near the present West Liberty. This place was established as the county seat and held that position for a number of years.

Wheeling, the chief city of northern West Virginia, is located on the Ohio river at the mouth of Wheeling creek. It has an altitude of 678 feet and in 1920 a population of 54,322. The latest estimates by the Census Bureau, as of July 1, 1925, fixed the population at 56,208. The origin of the name of Wheeling has been the subject of some little discussion, but is generally believed to have been derived from the Indian word "Weeling"—"the place of a head." Some have given the origin as a derivitive of the name of a Catholic missionary to the Indians before settlement by the whites. This missionary, according to the legendary story, was named "Wheelan." A writer, in 1839, says that Wheelan "pitched his encampment at the mouth of Wheeling creek.* * * After a few months stay he proceeded down the river, and left a name behind him which will distinguish this celebrated spot until time shall be no longer." It was originally settled by Colonel Ebenezer Zane and his brothers, Silas and Jonathan, in 1769, and from the first was made a place of defense against the hostile Indians. Fort Dunmore, erected in 1774, was planned by Colonel George Rogers Clark and used during Dunmore's War of that year. The fort was twice attacked during the Revolutionary war, once by British and Indians under the notorious renegade Simon Girty, Lord Dunmore having lost the favor of the Virginians, the name of the fort was changed to Fort Henry, in honor of Patrick Henry. The first siege and assault was in September, 1777, and it was at this time that Betty Zane, sister of Colonel Ebenezer Zane—ran the gauntlet carrying gunpowder to the besieged garrison, a deed of heroism that earned for her a place high in the annals of the border that will endure for all time.

Fort Henry was besieged the second time in September, 1782, by forty British soldiers under Captain Bradt, and a large force of Indians. This was the last time the British flag was flown during an engagement of the Revolution, and is said to have been the last battle of that war.

Wheeling was first laid out in town lots by Colonel Zane in 1793, and was first known as Zanesburg. By an act of the Assembly passed December 25, 1795, it was established as a town to be known as Wheeling, and was incorporated by the same authority by an act of January 16, 1806. It became an important shipping point in flat-boat days and added importance was given the town by the extension of the National Highway to Wheeling in 1817, instead of making the western terminus Pittsburgh. This city became the birth-place of West Virginia in 1863 and was twice its capital—from the formation of the State until April 1, 1870, and again from May 21, 1875 to May 1, 1885—losing the capitol both times to Charleston. It is an industrial city, the center of the iron and steel industry of the State, with other and diversified manufacturing plants. Wheeling became the county seat of Ohio county in 1797, and has since been the seat of justice.

West Liberty—twelve miles northeast of Wheeling—was established as a town by legislative enactment on November 29, 1787, on the lands of Reuben Foreman and Providence Mounce. It became the county seat of Ohio county at organization in 1776, but lost the seat of justice to Wheeling in 1797, after the formation of Brooke county.

West Liberty State Normal School, a State institution of Normal grade, was established at West Liberty on March 1st, 1870. This was but a continuation of a school established at that place by Rev. Nathan Shotwell in 1838, called "West Liberty Academy." The school is at present under the direction of President J. S. Bonar and on May 30, 1928, had an enrollment of 229, a substantial increase over the previous school year.

Triadelphia, with a population of 299 in 1920, is another incorporated town of Ohio county.

Pendleton County

Pendleton county was formed in 1788, by an act of the general assembly passed December 4, 1787, from parts of Augusta, Hardy and Rockingham counties. It is one of the eastern counties of the State and lies in the great Allegheny range of mountains. It is drained by the tributaries of the Potomac river, the headwaters of the South Branch. The county has a land area of 696.88 square miles and in 1920 had a population of 9,652.

Pendleton is an agricultural county, and its natural resources other than timber, have not been developed. The county has a varied agricultural climate, suited to many products. Spruce Knob, in the southwestern corner of this county, with an elevation of 4,860 feet above sea level, is the highest point in the State. The county has a scenic beauty and many points of interest, including Seneca Rocks, a great cliff standing out in bare outline against the sky; Miley Gap, where two parallel sheets of quartzite rise vertically six hundred feet, and the "Smoke Hole", a canoe-shaped valley, north of Upper Tract, through which the South Branch flows. Many other interesting geological features are found throughout this section.

The property valuation of Pendleton county, as fixed at the 1927 assessment, is as follows: Real estate, $4,144,350; personal property, $1,615,910; public utility property, $5,470; a total of $5,765,730 for the county. The six magisterial districts of the county are: Franklin, Mill Run, Union, Sugar Grove, Bethel and Circleville.

Pendleton county was named in honor of Edmund Pendleton, a Virginian who distinguished himself in civil life, in Congress and as a judge.

Franklin, the county seat, was established as a town by an act of the assembly passed on December 19, 1794, on the lands of Francis Evick. It is located near the center of the county, on the South Branch river, and has an elevation of 1,750 feet. The population of Franklin, in 1920, was 320, and it is the only incorporated town in the county.

Pendleton county settlers were harrassed by Indian incursions and during the first years were forced to keep close together for mutual protection. A series of frontier forts was established for their better protection in 1756 and 1757, including two known as Fort Seybert and Fort Upper Tract. These two were the scenes of Indian massacres on April 27 and 28, 1758. At Fort Upper Tract, on the 27th, twenty-two persons fell victims to the red fury under Killbuck, a noted Shawnee chieftain. On the next day the Indians attacked and captured Fort Seybert, killing seventeen persons and carrying eleven into captivity. Pendleton was the scene of many skirmishes during the Civil War and was crossed and recrossed repeatedly by the armies of the contending sections.

Pleasants County

Pleasants county—formed in 1851 from a part of Wood, Tyler and Ritchie—is one of the northwestern counties of West Virginia. The Ohio river forms its western boundary, and on the other three sides it is entirely hemmed in by the three counties from which its territory was taken. It is an agricultural county, with development of oil and gas areas within its boundaries. The land area is 142 square miles and

the population in 1920 was 7,379, one of the smallest counties in area and with the smallest population return at that enumeration.

At the 1927 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation, the following valuations were returned to the State Tax Commissioner: Real estate, $4,047,550; personal property, $2,968,505; public utility property, $2,226,306; a grand total valuation of $9,242,361, for the county.

The six magisterial districts of the county are: Lafayette, Union, Washington, Grant, Jefferson and McKim.

Pleasants is another county that perpetuates the name of a Virginia Governor and member of Congress, a signal honor paid to a deserving man long years after he had been gathered to his fathers. James Pleasants, whose name the county bears, was born in Goochland county, October 24, 1769.

St. Marys, the county seat of Pleasants, is located on the Ohio river at the mouth of Middle Island Creek. The town was legally established as a town on March 31, 1851, two days after the bill providing for the formation of Pleasants county had been adopted, and was made the seat of justice of the new county. The town has an elevation of 724 feet and had a population of 1,648 in 1920. It is the only incorporated town in Pleasants county.

Pocahontas County

Pocahontas county is one of the eastern counties of the State, lying wholly within the great Appalachian highlands. The land area is 904 square miles, and in 1920 the population was 15,002. A slight increase in population was estimated on July 1, 1925, by the United States Bureau of Census. Pocahontas is the third largest county in the State, and the most sparsely populated in comparison with its area. The surface is very mountainous, and it has been claimed that the county has the highest average elevation of any county east of the Mississippi. It is an agricultural county, but the development of its great forests and other resources brings its wealth up to the average county.

Pocahontas county is the birthplace of rivers. The Tygarts Valley, Cheat, Elk, Greenbrier, Gauley, Williams, Cranberry and Cherry rivers have their rise in this county, all of which flow to the westward. The eastern border is drained by tributaries of the Potomac and the James. The water drains to the outward; not a drop from any surrounding county is drained into Pocahontas. The county has a number of mountain peaks reaching an elevation of 4,500 feet, among which may be named Bald Knob, Mace Knob, Gibson Knob, Spruce Knob of Elk, Spruce Knob of Williams river, Barlow Top, and Briery Knob.

The property valuation of this county made at the assessment of 1927 for the purpose of taxation, is as follows: Real estate, $9,106,690; personal property, $4,342,190; public utility property, $2,679,035; total, $16,127,915. The county is divided into four magisterial districts, all taking names peculiar to their location. The districts are as follows: Edray, Greenbank, Huntersville, and Little Levels.

The formation of Pocahontas county from parts of Bath, Pendleton and Randolph was authorized by an act of the general assembly passed on December 21, 1821. In selecting a name for the new county, the members of the assembly turned to the very cradle days of English occupation of Virginia, and named the county Pocahontas, in honor of the daughter of Powhatan. The story of Pocahontas, or Matoaka, is a familiar one—a classic of the early days.

Marlinton, the county seat, is located in the southern central part of the county, on the Greenbrier river, at an elevation of 2,131 feet above sea level. The population was 1,777 in 1920. Marlinton is the site of the oldest settlement in Pocahontas county; a settlement made by Stephen Sewall and Jacob Marlin in 1749, and which was known as Marlin's Bottom until 1887, when the present town was laid out. Marlinton became the county seat in 1891, supplanting Huntersville.

Huntersville, the first county seat, was laid out as a town in 1821 on the lands of John Bradshaw, and was at his cabin home, on March 5, 1822, that the justices of the peace of the newly authorized county met and perfected the organization of the county government. The town, it is said, takes its name from the fact that the cabin of Bradshaw was the headquarters of John Harness, a trader who there met the hunters from the surrounding country and traded merchandise for their pelts and other products of the forests.

Cass, with a population of 1,195, 1920; Durbin, 422; Hillsboro, 215; and Thornwood, 137, are other incorporated towns of Pocahontas county.

The State Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium is located at Denmar, in this county. As its name implies, it was established for the care and treatment of tubercular patients. It is under the direction of Dr. B. A. Crichlow, superintendent, and the number of patients being treated on May 30, 1928, was 66, an increase of 12 over the number on the same date in 1927.

Preston County

Preston county is a northern county of West Virginia, bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by Maryland, on the south by Tucker county, and on the west by the counties of Monongalia, Taylor and Barbour. The Cheat river is its principal water course, though it is drained by tributaries of other streams. The county was organized in 1818 from a part of Monongalia, conforming to a bill passed by the assembly on January 19, 1818, and has a land area of 653.88 square miles. The population in 1920 was 27,996; it was estimated on July 1, 1925, that this had increased to 28,932.

Preston county is a highland county and is especially adapted to certain grains and cereals. Marked development of coal and other natural resources has added much to its wealth.

The assessed valuation of property within the county at the 1927 assessment is given as follows: Real estate, $18,182,380; personal property, $6,064,510; public utility property, $9,215,246; a grand total of $33,462,132. The county is divided into eight magisterial districts, as follows: Kingwood, Valley, Lyon, Reno, Union, Portland, Pleasant, and Grant.

Following the established custom of naming new counties for public men of the Old Dominion, the assembly chose to honor James Patton Preston, then serving as Governor of Virginia, in selecting a name for the new county.

Kingwood, the county seat, was established as a town by legislative enactment, January 23, 1811, with John S. Roberts, Jacob Funk, William Price, James Brown and Hugh Morgan as trustees. The town was then in Monongalia county, but became the county seat of Preston, upon its formation. It is located in a section reputed to possess the purest water and the most healthful climate and is surrounded by a section noted for its mineral wealth and agricultural possibilities. It has an elevation of 1,862 feet above sea level and in 1920 had a population of 1,417.

Other incorporated towns of Preston county are: Allbright, population 262 in 1920; Brandonville, 67; Bruceton, 106; Masontown, 831; Newburg, 890; Reedsville, 254; Rowlesburg, 1,225; Terra Alta, 1,261; and Tunnelton, 703.

The State Tuberculosis Sanitarium is located at Hopemont, Preston county, near Terra Alta, and was established for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis. The superintendent of this institution is Dr. J. G. Pettit, and on May 30, 1928, 405 patients were being treated at the institution.

Putnam County

Putnam county occupies a place in the southwestern part of the state. The formal organization of the county government was effected on May 22, 1848, at the residence

of Talleyrand P. Brown, on the site of present Winfield, in conformity to an act of the general assembly passed on March 1, 1848. The territory comprising the county of Putnam was taken from the counties of Kanawha, Mason and Cabell. The land area is 355.30 square miles, and in 1920 the county had a population of 17,531. A later estimate, made public on July 1, 1925, does not greatly increase the official enumeration.

The county lies on both sides of the Great Kanawha river, and is well watered by the tributaries of that stream. The surface is well adapted to farming, and the agricultural products are of no inconsiderable value. Oil and gas development is noted at several places in the county, but the most important development of natural resource is coal. Collieries are located at Raymond City, Black Betsey, Plymouth, Oak Forest, Big Hurricane, and at other places.

At the 1927 assessment of property within the county the following valuations were fixed; Real estate, $7,097,735; personal property, $2,657,805; public utility property, $4,903,171; a total of $14,658,711 assessed valuation. Buffalo, Curry, Poca, Scott, Teays Valley, and Union are the six magisterial districts of the county.

In selecting a name for the new county erected on the banks of the Kanawha the assembly departed from the almost universal rule of naming counties for the great men of Virginia. In giving a name to Putnam county, Virginia honored herself, and bestowed honor upon a New Englander, General Israel Putnam, a soldier and patriot.

Winfield, the county seat, was laid out in 1848, the site having been designated as the seat of justice upon organization of the county. The town took its name from General Winfield Scott, then winning fame as the commanding general of the American forces in the war with Mexico. A magisterial district in the county bears the surname of this great American soldier. Winfield has an altitude of approximately 570 feet above sea level, and in 1920 had a population of 253.

Buffalo, the oldest town between Charleston and Point Pleasant, was laid out by Benjamin K. Craig in 1834, and was named for the postoffice at the mouth of Big Buffalo, four miles above, but which was moved to the new town the same year it was formed. The town was incorporated in 1837. At the 1920 census Buffalo had a population of 300. It was the site of Buffalo Academy, a flourishing educational institution, established in 1849, but broken up during the Civil War.

Hurricane, another important town in Putnam county, is located in the southern part of the county, on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, and the center of a rich agricultural section; it maintains a tobacco warehouse for the sale of leaf tobacco. Hurricane was chartered as a town in 1888, and at the 1920 census had a population of 666.

Putnam county was the scene of many skirmishes between the Union and Confederate forces during the Civil War; the most important being the battle of Scary, fought July 17, 1861. This was the first engagement of any note fought in the Kanawha Valley, and resulted in a victory for the Confederate forces.

Raleigh County

Raleigh county occupies a place in the southeastern tier of counties. It was formed in pursuance to a bill passed by the general assembly of Virginia on January 23, 1850, from a part of the older county of Fayette. The land area, according to the United States Geological Survey, is 600.89 square miles, and the population at the census of 1920 was 42,482. The county has had a great increase in population the past several years and on July 1, 1925, the census authorities issued an estimate that the population had reached 52,027 on that date.

The surface of the county is broken and mountainous. It lies in the drainage basin of three rivers—New, Guyandotte and Coal rivers. Raleigh is one of the great coal producing counties of the State and has nineteen seams of workable coal. The

agricultural and horticultural products are of no small value, and all surplus crops find a ready market near at hand.

At the 1927 assessment of property within the county the following valuations were fixed: Real estate, $32,054,806; personal property, $8,158,170; public utility property, $8,259,345; a total of $48,472,375 assessed valuation. The county is divided into seven magisterial districts, as follows: Shady Springs, Richmond, Clear Fork, Trap Hill, Slab Fork, Marsh Fork, and Town districts.

Raleigh county takes its name from Sir Walter Raleigh, soldier, sailor, author and adventurer, who planted the first English colony on American shores. The gallant Sir Walter gave much of his time and means to permanently settle his colony on Roanoke Island, but was doomed to disappointment and to the execution block. His history is familiar to all who have read English history.

Beckley, the county seat, is located near the central part of the county and has an elevation of approximately 2,400 feet. The town takes its name from General Alfred Beckley, an early settler in that section, a son of John Beckley, Clerk of the national House of Representatives during the administration of Washington, Adams and Jefferson and the first Librarian of Congress. The act creating the county made Beckley the county and it was incorporated the same year. At the 1920 census the city had a population of 4,149. This has greatly increased since the decennial enumeration. Beckley is the center and metropolis of the coal section.

Lester, with a population of 412 in 1920; Mabscott, 1,114, and Sophia, 240, are other incorporated towns of Raleigh county.

Randolph County

Randolph county, the largest in land area of all the counties of the state, has a place in the eastern central part. It was organized from a part of Harrison county in 1787, conforming to an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on November 29, 1786. On May 28, 1787, the gentlemen justices, commissioned by the Governor, met at the house of Benjamin Wilson, at what is now Beverly, and perfected the organization of the county government. The land area of the present county of Randolph as determined by the United States Geological Survey, is 1,036 square miles. The population, as recorded at the decennial census of 1920, was 26,804. A slight increase in population the past seven years is noted by the same authority.

Randolph is drained by the headwaters of three great rivers—the Elk, Tygarts Valley and Cheat rivers. The county is made up of parellel mountain ranges and their intervening valleys. Farming is carried on extensively in all parts of the county, but its greatest wealth is in its great deposits of coal and the forests of fine timber that cover its mountains.

The 1927 assessment for the purpose of taxation discloses the following property valuations: Real estate, $13,286,915; personal property, $5,167,330; public utility property, $4,344,179; a total of $22,798,424. The nine magisterial districts of the county are: Beverly, Dry Fork, Huttonsville, Leadsville, Middlefork, Mingo, New Interest, Roaring Creek and Valley Bend. The city of Elkins maintains an independent district for school purposes.

The county was named in honor of a distinguished Virginia jurist and statesman, Edmund Jennings Randolph.

Elkins, the present county seat, was laid off into lots in 1889, and is named in honor of Stephen Benton Elkins, long a United States Senator from West Virginia. The county seat was removed to this place from Beverly in 1898. Elkins is located on the Tygarts Valley river at an elevation of 1,930 feet above sea level. It had a population of 6,788 in 1920, which has since appreciably increased.

The West Virginia Childrens Home, a State institution for the care of neglected and dependent children, is located at Elkins. Children are maintained in the home until

they are found places in private homes by the state board of children guardians. The institution is under the direction and supervision of Mrs. Jessica P. Lehman, superintendent. On May 30, 1928, the institution was caring for forty-eight children.

The West Virginia Odd Fellows Home is located a short distance from the State home for neglected children. This institution—maintained by the Odd Fellows of West Virginia—was completed and opened its doors in 1910. It is designed to care for the aged members of the order, their wives or widows and dependent children. Mr. Clarence White is the superintendent of this institution.

Davis and Elkins College, located at Elkins, is named in honor of its two great patrons, Hon. Henry Gassaway Davis and Hon. Stephen B. Elkins. The college is one of the high grade among the educational institutions of West Virginia.

Beverly, the oldest town in Randolph county, was selected as the county seat at the date of the organization of the county. A town was laid off, on the lands of Jacob Westfall, and was christened Edmonton, in honor of the man for whom the county was named. A change of name to Beverly, in honor of Beverly Randolph, was made when the town was legally established by an act of the assembly on December 16, 1790. Beverly was the seat of justice of Randolph county for one hundred and eleven years, but in 1898 lost that position to the newer town of Elkins. At the census of 1920, Beverly had a population of 442. The town has seen much history made in central West Virginia; it was a place of defense against the Indians in pioneer days, and during the Civil War was occupied many times by the armies of both sections.

Harding, with a population of 136 in 1920; Harmon, 160; Huttonsville, 265; Job, 177; Laneville, 103; Mill Creek, 762; Montrose, 129; Whitmer, 704; and Womelsdorf, 833, are other incorporated towns in Randolph county.

Ritchie County

Ritchie county was formed in 1843 from parts of Wood, Harrison and Lewis counties, pursuant to an act of the general assembly of Virginia adopted on February 18, 1843. The county lies in the northwestern section and has a land area of 457 square miles. It is in the drainage basin of Hughes river, a stream discovered by and named for Jesse Hughes, the noted frontiersman and Indian scout. The population in 1920 was 16,506. No later estimates are available from the United States Bureau of the Census.

Ritchie county is one of the agricultural and grazing counties of the State. The development of oil and gas areas has added much to its wealth.

The valuation of property, as shown by the 1927 assessment for the purpose of taxation, is as follows: Real estate, $11,526,720; personal property, $6,697,410; public utility property, $8,502,131; a grand total of $26,726,261. Clay, Grant, Murphy and Union are the four magisterial districts of the county. The town of Harrisville maintains an independent school district.

In selecting names for Virginia counties the members of the assembly usually scanned the rolls of statesmen and warriors to find one worthy of honor. In determining upon the name of a county located in the northwestern section of the imperial bounds of the Old Dominion, the assembly of 1843 departed radically from the established custom. They honored Thomas Ritchie, a distinguished newspaper editor of the capital city, who was then living—a distinction granted to but few. He was proud of his namesake and fondly referred to it as "The Little Gem." Thomas Ritchie was one of the greatest journalists Virginia has ever known and was a force in State and National affairs for a period of full fifty years.

Harrisville, the county seat, was laid out as a town by Thomas Harris and was legally established by an act of the general assembly passed on January 3, 1832. It was made the county seat in the act creating the county and has since held that

commanding position. The town has an elevation of 870 feet above sea level and had a population of 1,036 in 1920. It was incorporated February 26, 1869.

Other important incorporated towns in Ritchie county are: Auburn, population of 177 in 1920; Cairo, 662; Ellenboro, 286; Pennsboro, 1,654; and Pullman, 249. Smithville, located in the southern edge of the county, was established as a town by legislative enactment, February 14, 1842, but no longer maintains a corporation.

Roane County

Roane county is one of the western central counties of the State. Its formation was authorized by an act of the general assembly of Virginia adopted on March 11, 1856, its territory being taken from the older counties of Kanawha, Jackson and Gilmer. The land area of Roane county is 486.20 square miles. The population at the decennial census taken in 1920 was 20,129. No appreciable increase in population has been noted the past few years.

Roane county is admirably adapted to farming and kindred industry. It is a splendid grazing county and many fine herds are kept on its farms. The oil and gas industry has played a very important part in the development of the county and is today a great source of wealth. The surface is rather broken and hilly and forms a watershed for four river systems—the Little Kanawha on the north, the Elk on the east, the Great Kanawha on the south and the Ohio river on the west. The principal watercourses of the county are Spring Creek, Reedy Creek, Henrys Fork, Big Sandy and the headwaters of Pocataligo river.

At the 1927 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation, the latest figures obtainable, the following valuations by classifications were returned: Real estate, $9,762,310; personal property $5,911,745; public utility property $9,845,086; a total of $25,519,141 for the entire county. The county is divided into seven magisterial districts, as follows: Spencer, Curtis, Geary, Harper, Reedy, Smithfield, and Walton districts.

Roane county commemorates in West Virginia the name and memory of Judge Spencer Roane, a distinguished Virginia jurist.

A simple act of kindness and neighborly helpfulness won for Judge Roane the perpetuation of his name in that of this county. When the petition for the formation of a new county was presented at Richmond it was carried by J. P. Tomlinson, who, in his youth, had lived in the eastern section. While out with a team on one occasion his wagon stuck in the mud. While trying to extricate himself from the difficulty, a gentleman rode up, alighted from his horse and literally helped the boy and his team out of the mud. The man was Judge Spencer Roane. Tomlinson remembered the kindly assistance received on that occasion and, twenty-two years after the death of the Judge, he found occasion to erect to his benefactor a perpetual and living memorial.

Spencer, located on Spring creek in the northern half of the county, has held the seat of justice since its creation. It takes its name from the Christian name of the man for whom the county was called. Settled about 1812, it became known as Tanner's Cross Roads about 1816, but in 1839 it became known as New California. By legislative enactment of March 15, 1858, it was established as a town by the name of Spencer. The elevation is 719 feet and the population in 1920 was 1,765.

The Spencer State Hospital for the care and treatment of insane persons, is located at this place. The present superintendent is Dr. W. D. McClung, and on May 30, 1928, the institution had 783 insane patients in its charge. This was a slight increase in the number of patients as compared with the same date one year previously.

Other incorporated towns in Roane county are Reedy, with a population of 373 in 1920, and Alvord, adjoining the town of Spencer, whose population is given as 285.

Summers County

Summers county lies in the southeastern part of West Virginia. It was formed in 1871, conforming to an act of the legislature of West Virginia passed February 27, 1871, from parts of Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer and Fayette counties. The counties named hem it in on all sides, with the exception of the west where it is joined by Raleigh. The county lies in the drainage basin of the New and Greenbrier rivers. It has a land area of 367.76 square miles and in 1920 had a population of 19,092. This number had increased slightly in 1925, according to an estimate made public by the United States Bureau of the Census.

The county lies in the Appalachian highland and its surface is broken and hilly. Farming is carried on extensively in all parts and all surplus products find a ready market near at hand. Summers county has some coal development in the western edge, where it joins Raleigh and Fayette counties.

At the 1927 assessment of property within the county the following valuations were determined as shown by the reports to the State Tax Commissioner: Real estate, $7,112,390; personal property, $2,081,358; public utility property, $5,544,-993; a total assessed valuation of $15,038,741. The county is divided into six magisterial districts, as follows: Greenbrier, Forest Hill, Green Sulphur, Jumping Branch, Talcott and Pipestem districts. The city of Hinton maintains an independent district for school purposes.

Summers county is one of the five counties created by the State of West Virginia after its separation from the mother state. It has the further distinction of being one of the two counties that bears the name of a native of the State of which it is a component part. West Virginia honored herself in selecting the name of Summers, thus creating and erecting a permanent memorial to George W. Summers, a distinguished statesman, jurist and native of Fayette county.

Hinton, the county seat, was laid out on the lands of John Hinton at the junction of the Greenbrier and New rivers in 1873 and was made the permanent county seat in 1874. The town takes its name from Evan Hinton who was active in securing the creation of Summers County. It was incorporated September 21, 1880. Hinton has an altitude of 1,385 feet and in 1920 had a population of 3,912.

The town of Avis, adjoining the city of Hinton, had a population of 1,635, in 1920. At the legislative session of 1927 Hinton, Avis and Bellpoint were consolidated and incorporated under one government. This now gives the city of Hinton an estimated population of 9,000.

Taylor County

Taylor county is one of the northern central counties of West Virginia. It was formed from parts of Harrison, Barbour and Marion counties, and its creation was authorized by an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on January 19, 1844. The county is well watered by the Tygarts Valley river and its tributaries, and lies in a great agricultural section. The development of its natural resources, coal and timber, is a great factor in the development and wealth of the county. The land area is 177.-17 square miles, and in 1920 Taylor county had a population of 18,704. This had increased to 19,980 by July 1, 1925, according to an estimate of the United States Bureau of the Census.

At the 1927 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation the following valuations were fixed, according to the official return made to the State Tax Commissioner: Real estate, $12,786,660; personal property, $4,705,740; public utility property, $7,689,082; a total valuation of $25,181,482.

The county is sub-divided into six magisterial districts, as follows: Grafton, Court House, Boothes Creek, Flemington, Fetterman and Knottsville. Grafton and Pruntytown have independent school districts for school purposes.

Some difference of opinion has been expressed as to the Taylor intended to be honored in the naming of this county. The act creating the county recites the boundary lines and then declares that the territory so bounded "shall form one distinct county to be called Taylor." Some of the latter historians have stated that the county was named for General Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States. General Taylor was worthy and deserving of the honor; a Virginian born and one who won for himself immortal fame in the service of his country, both in its military and civil activities. Journalists and historians contemporary with the creation of the county are no doubt right in giving to John Taylor, of Caroline county, a distinguished Virginian statesman, the honor of being its namesake. Howe, whose "Antiquities of Virginia" was issued one year after the forming of the county, says that it was named for John Taylor. Zachary Taylor's star had not yet risen when Taylor county was formed.

Grafton, the present county seat of Taylor county, is located on the Tygarts Valley river and has an elevation of 1,000 feet above sea level. The city had a population of 8,517 in 1920, and later estimates by the Bureau of the Census indicate an increase. Grafton is the location of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad shops and the city may be said to have developed from the construction of that railroad. The location is decidedly hilly but despite the handicap of an unfavorable location Grafton has grown and prospered. The only National Cemetery in West Virginia is located at this place, on the west side of the river. The cemetery is under the care and direction of a superintendent appointed by the national government, but the State of West Virginia makes an appropriation for certain expense each year that the soldiers of the Union who are bivouaced in this silent city may have the homage paid them that is their due. Grafton became the county seat of Taylor county in the late 1880's supplanting the older town of Pruntytown.

Pruntytown, the old county seat, is located a few miles west of Grafton. It was established as a town, under the name of Williamsport, then in Harrison county, by an act of the assembly on January 8, 1801, on the lands of David Prunty. Prior to that time the place had been known locally as the "Cross Roads." When Taylor county was formed, the act provided that the county seat should be at "Williamsport, sometimes called Pruntytown." The name was officially changed to the latter by the same authority on January 23, 1845.

The West Virginia Industrial School for Boys is located at Pruntytown, and the old public buildings, court house, jail and jailor's residence are used by that institution. As its name implies, it is an institution maintained for minor and juvenile offenders. It is under the direction of Superintendent H. E. Flesher, and on May 31, 1927, had in custody and training 437 boys, a decrease of ten under the same date in 1926.

Flemington, incorporated on March 16, 1860, is another important point in Taylor county.

Tucker County

Tucker county was formed in 1856 from a part of Randolph, pursuant to an act passed by the assembly on March 7, of that year. The county lies in the north-eastern section of the State and is drained by the Cheat river and its tributaries. The land area, as determined by the United States Geological Survey, is 421.67 square miles, and in 1920 the population was 16,791. An estimate issued on July 1, 1925, does not increase the number as shown in the official report of the decennial census.

The assessed valuation of property within the county, as reported at the 1927 assessment, the latest figures available, was classified as follows: Real estate $6,772,620; personal property, $2,012,030; public utility property, $1,819,764; a grand total of $10,604,414. The county is divided into seven magisterial districts, as follows: Black Fork, Dry Fork, Clover, Davis, Fairfax, Licking and St. George districts.

Tucker county is an agricultural and industrial county. The products of its farms

and herds are of great value, and the county has immense wealth in its deposits of coal and other mineral, and in timber.

Following the established custom, Tucker county derives its name from one of the mother State's great men—Henry St. George Tucker, eminent as a statesman and a jurist.

Parsons, the present county seat, is located on the Cheat river at an elevation of 1,650 feet above sea level. The population was 2,001 in 1920. The county seat was moved to this place from St. George, which became the seat of justice upon the organization of the county.

St. George, also located on the Cheat, is said to have taken its name, not from him for whom the county was named, but from a kinsman of the same name. This St. George Tucker was—at the time of the formation of Tucker county—serving as clerk for the house of delegates. St. George had a population of 150 at the last census. St. George was also the site of the pioneer settlement of present Tucker county. It was here, in 1776, that John and Jonathan Minear reared their cabin homes, the former near present St. George and the latter on the opposite side of the river. They were soon after joined by a Mr. Simms, who settled on the river, three miles distant from the Minear settlement. Jonathan Minear and Simms both fell victims to the hostile Indians, who periodically raided the country in an effort to drive all settlers from their hunting ground.

Other important points in Tucker county are: Davis, population 2,491 in 1920; Hambleton, 488; Hendricks, 622; Laneville, 103; and Thomas, 2,099.

Tyler County

Tyler county has a place in the northwestern section of the State, the Ohio river forming its western boundary. Wetzel county adjoins it on the north, Doddridge on the east and Pleasants and Ritchie on the south. The county has a land area of 260.12 square miles, supporting a population of 14,186, in 1920. The population was estimated to be the same on July 1, 1925, by the United States Census Bureau. Middle Island creek, a tributary of the Ohio, is the principal water course of the county, flowing through the central part.

Tyler county lies in the oil and gas producing section of the northwestern part and its production has been very large for many years. It is also an agricultural and horticultural county.

The assessed valuation of property in the county at the 1927 assessment was as follows: Real estate, $6,551,425; personal property, $5,235,751; public utility property, $5,199,969; a grand total of 16,987,145. Centerville, Ellsworth, Lincoln, Meade, McElroy and Union are the six magisterial districts of the county.

The county government of Tyler county was organized at the home of Charles Wells, just below the present site of Sistersville, on January 9, 1815, conforming to an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on December 3, 1814. This was the only West Virginia county created during the period of the second war with Great Britain.

Tyler county was named in honor and memory of John Tyler, eighth governor of Virginia and father of John Tyler, tenth President of the United States. It is a name distinguished in the annals of Virginia, and a worthy son of this family, Lyon G. Tyler, carries on the high tradition of the name by a life of honorable public service.

Middlebourne, the county seat, is located on Middle Island creek, near the central part of the county. It was established as a town by legislative enactment on January 27, 1813, on the lands of Robert Gorrell and was incorporated on February 3, 1871. The town has an altitude of 745 feet, and in 1920 had a population of 929. No later official figures are available.

Sistersville, the most populous town of the county, is located on the Ohio river,

and has long been an important oil and gas center. A ferry was established at this place on January 28, 1818, and it was incorporated as a town on February 2, 1839. It was the site of the settlement of Charles Wells, in 1776, a veritable father in Israel. His children numbered twenty-two. Sistersville had a population of 3,238 at the 1920 census.

Centerville, with a population of 155 in 1920; Friendly, 173; and Paden City, 1,705, are other incorporated towns and important points in Tyler county. A part of the last named town lies in Wetzel county.

Upshur County

Upshur county, one of the central counties of West Virginia, was formed from territory taken from the older counties of Randolph, Barbour and Lewis under authority of an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on March 27, 1851. It is drained to the north by the Buckhannon river, a tributary of the Tygarts Valley river, on the west by tributaries of the West Fork of the Monongahela, and on the south by the head waters of the Little Kanawha river. The county lies in the foot-hills of the Appalachian range and is distinctly an agricultural county. Of the 224,640 acres in the county, 173,630 were devoted to agriculture in 1924, the principal crops being corn, oats, buckwheat, and hay, while the horticultural products were of no inconsiderable value. The county has fifteen seams of workable coal and more than five millions of tons have been mined. The natural resources add greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the county.

Upshur county has a land area, according to the calculations made by the United States Geological Survey, of 354.86 square miles. In 1920 the population was 17,851, but this had increased to 18,543 by July 1, 1925, according to an official estimate made by the Bureau of the Census.

The high standing of the county—land area and population considered—is reflected in the assessment of property for the purpose of taxation. The several classifications, as returned at the assessment made in 1927, are as follows: Real estate, $13,290,580; personal property, $3,282,660; public utility property, $2,298,988; a grand total of $18,872,228. The county is divided into six magisterial districts, as follows: Buckhannon, Banks, Meade, Union, Washington and Warren. The city of Buckhannon maintains an independent district for the purpose of school administration.

The county is named in honor and memory of a distinguished Virginian, Abel Parker Upshur, jurist and statesman.

Buchannon, the county seat, was legally established as a town on January 15, 1816, on the lands of Robert Patton, Jr. Near this place is the site of the Pringle settlement, in 1764, where the two brothers lived for three years in the cavity of a great sycamore. Buckhannon was also the scene of a spirited fight in August, 1862, when General Albert G. Jenkins led his Confederate forces in a raid through northern West Virginia. The town has an elevation of 1,432 feet and in 1920 had a population of 3,185. This has since increased appreciably, but no official figures have been given out.

The West Virginia Wesleyan College, a school maintained by the Methodist Episcopal church of West Virginia, is located at Buchannon. It was established in 1887 as the West Virginia Wesleyan Conference Seminary, but as the scope of work enlarged the name was changed to one more suited. The College has moved forward in a career of unbroken prosperity and has played an important part in the cultural advancement of central West Virginia.

Wayne County

Wayne is the extreme south-western county of West Virginia; its southern and western boundary is the Tug and Big Sandy rivers, separating it from Kentucky; the Ohio river is the natural boundary between its territory and the State of Ohio on

the northwest. It is joined by Cabell, Lincoln and Mingo counties, West Virginia, on the north and east. The county government was organized on April 11, 1842, at the house of Abraham Trout, Sr., conforming to an act passed by the general assembly of Virginia on January 18, of that year. The territory comprising the county was taken from Cabell. It has a land area of 520.82 square miles, supporting a population of 26,012 in 1920. The population had increased to 27,107 by July 1, 1925, according to an estimate made officially by the United States Census Bureau. While two important rivers form its boundaries, its principal water course is Twelve Pole creek, which rises in Mingo county and flows down through the central part of Wayne.

The value of property in this county for the purpose of taxation as shown by the 1927 assessment, the latest figures available, is as follows: Real estate, $14,072,050; personal property, $2,945,115; public utility property, $19,666,664; a grand total of $36,683,829. Ceredo, Butler, Union, Stonewall, Lincoln, Grant and Westmoreland districts are the seven sub-divisions of the county.

Wayne is an important county in coal production, and is rich in other natural resources. It is also an important agricultural county, and all surplus products find ample and convenient markets.

Wayne county takes its name from General Anthony Wayne, who won fame in the Revolution and glory at the battle of Fallen Timbers, where he broke the Indian confederacy and saved the Virginia border free from hostile incursions of the red tribesmen. His service to the western settlers was recognized and rewarded by the bestowal of his name upon this important county.

Wayne, the county seat, is located on Twelve Pole creek near the center of the county. It was selected as the county seat at the organization of the county and was first known as Trout's Hill, in honor of Abraham Trout, the owner of the land on which the town was laid out. Later the name was changed to Wayne, possibly from the fact that it was known as Wayne Court House. It was incorporated on June 21, 1882. Wayne has an altitude of 707 feet and in 1920 the population was 981.

Ceredo, located on the Ohio river, was established in 1857 by Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, a member of Congress, abolitionist and leader in the Free-State colonization of Kansas. The eccentric philantropist hoped to establish here a great manufacturing town, bring in northern settlers, and by infiltration of abolitionists create a sentiment against the institution of slavery. The Civil War broke before the town was firmly established and with it was broken Thayer's dream. The town has prospered and at the last census had a population of 1,110. It has unsuccessfully contested with Wayne for the seat of justice on two or three occasions during the past few years.

Kenova, another important town in Wayne county, is located at the extreme tip of the county and takes its name from the three States that are here separated by the rivers—Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia. At the 1920 census Kenova had a population of 2,162.

Cassville, (Fort Gay P. O.) with a population of 617 in 1920, is another incorporated town in Wayne county.

Webster County

Webster county has a place in the eastern central part of the State. It was the last county created by the assembly of Virginia before the division, the act authorizing its formation being adopted on January 10, 1860. The county lies in the Appalachian range and is, for the greater part, rough and hilly. It has extensive areas of forest land and immense deposits of coal and other minerals, though the mineral resources have been but slightly developed. Mineral springs are found in many sections, the most noted being the celebrated Webster Spring, at the county seat.

The territory now comprising Webster county was taken from Nicholas, Braxton

and Randolph. The land area is 558.60 square miles, supporting a population of 11,562 in 1920. The population had increased to 12,627 by July 1, 1925, according to an estimate issued officially by the United States Bureau of the Census.

At the 1927 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation the following valuations were returned, by the several classifications: Real estate, $8,302,875; personal property, $1,884,545; public utility property, $1,262,314; a grand total of $11,449,734. The four magisterial districts of the county are: Fork Lick, Glade, Holly and Hacker Valley, all taking names peculiar to their location.

Webster county derives its name from Daniel Webster, statesman, orator and defender of the Constitution. The usual custom of honoring Virginians was departed from in this instance, and one of the greatest men of New Hampshire and Massachusetts was singled out for the honor. Webster, the defender of the Constitution; Calhoun, the Nullifier, and Clay, the Great Compromiser, formed a triumvirate that controlled the destinies of the Republic for twenty years prior to 1850. The name and memory of these great men of our middle period are preserved in West Virginia counties.

Webster Springs is the county seat of Webster county. The location was selected at the organization of the county government, the town site then being owned by Addison McLaughlin. The new town was established under the name of Addison, but was for many years known locally as Fork Lick. Later the name was officially changed to Webster Springs. The town is located on the Elk river at an altitude of 1,509 feet and had a population of 679 in 1920.

Cowen, with a population of 393 in 1920, and Camden-on-Gauley, 283, are other incorporated towns and important points in Webster county.

Wetzel County

Wetzel county has a place in the northwestern section of the State; it is the base upon which the northern panhandle rests. It is bounded on the west by the Ohio river, on the north by Marshall county and the State of Pennsylvania, on the east by Monongalia, Marion and Harrison counties, and on the south by Tyler and Doddridge counties. Wetzel is an agricultural county, and has for many years been one of the more important oil and gas producing counties of the state. It has five seams of workable coal, though this great natural resource has not been greatly developed.

Wetzel county was formed from a part of Tyler by an act of the general assembly passed on January 10, 1846. It has a land area of 360.47 square miles, and in 1920 had a population of 23,069. It was officially estimated that this number remained approximately the same on July 1, 1925.

The assessed valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, as returned at the 1927 assessment—the latest figures available—was as follows: Real estate, $14,400,250; personal property, $6,668,680; public utility property, $15,467,134; a grand total of $36,526,064. The seven magisterial districts are: Center, Church, Clay, Grant, Greene, Magnolia, and Proctor.

In Wetzel county we have a memorial to one of the most noted characters of the Indian war days, who, while not a native of the county that bears his name, was reared in that section of the State. Lewis Wetzel will be remembered for his activity in defense of the border settlers, his raids and reprisals against his red foemen, for all time. His was a life spent in warfare, not perhaps directly in the interest of the border settlers but to gratify a spirit of revenge engendered in him by the murder of his father and others near and dear to him by the Indians. And dearly did they pay for the midnight raid. His life story is found in all the histories of the border, but may be condensed into a few words.

New Martinsville, on the Ohio river, was made the seat of justice at the creation of the county. The site of the city was originally settled by Edward Doolin, who was

there killed at the door of his cabin home in 1785. The land was transferred to Presley Martin in 1810, and it is from him that the town takes its name. It was laid out as a town and legally established by an act passed by the general assembly on March 24, 1838, as the town of Martinsville. Later the name was changed to New Martinsville. The town has an altitude of 630 feet and a population of 2,341 in 1920. It is the center of a great agricultural, horticultural, and oil and gas producing section.

Other important incorporated towns of Wetzel county are: Brooklyn, a suburb of New Martinsville, population 724 in 1920; Hundred, 710; Littleton, 660; Pine Grove, 797; Smithfield, 774; and Paden City, 1,705. A part of this last named is located in Tyler county.

Wirt County

Wirt county is one of the western counties of West Virginia, lying wholly in the drainage basin of the Little Kanawha river. That river passes through it at its greatest length and is joined in this county by some of its most important tributaries. The West Fork, Spring, Reedy and Tucker creeks flow into it from the south, while on the northern side it receives Hughes river. It is an agricultural county, and its principal natural resources are oil and gas. Wirt county is the pioneer in this industry, the development of the Burning Springs field dating from 1860, but one year after the Drake experimental well was sunk at Titusville, Pennsylvania.

The creation of Wirt county from parts of Wood and Jackson was authorized by an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on January 19, 1848, and the organization of the county government was effected April 4, of the same year, at the house of Alfred Beauchamp at what is now Elizabeth. The county has a land area of 230.90 square miles, according to calculations made by the United States Geological Survey. The population was 7,536 in 1920, and later estimates issued by the Bureau of the Census do not increase the number determined at that official count.

The valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, as shown by the official returns made to the State Tax Commissioner for the year 1927, is as follows: Real estate, $3,552,230, personal property, $1,461,865; public utility property, $401,976; a grand total of $5,415,171. The county is sub-divided into seven magisterial districts, as follows: Burning Springs, Clay, Elizabeth, Newark, Reedy, Spring Creek and Tucker districts. The towns of Elizabeth and Burning Springs have independent districts for the purpose of school administration.

The county takes its name from William Wirt, distinguished as a lawyer, orator, and as an author, who, while not a native of Virginia, added lustre to its name as one of its adopted sons.

Elizabeth, located near the center of the county on the Little Kanawha river, was designated as the seat of justice at the formation of the county and has since held that position. It was originally settled by William Beauchamp in 1796, and he, in 1803, erected a grist mill. The place was known locally as Beauchamp's Mills until 1817, when it was laid out as a town and named Elizabeth, in honor of the wife of David Beauchamp. The town has an altitude of 646 feet and a population of 681 in 1920.

Burning Springs, now a small village on the north bank of the Little Kanawha some distance above Elizabeth, has but little today to remind one of its glories of the early 1860's. The oil development of that period attracted thousands to the embyronic Eldorado; capitalists and adventurers flocked here from all parts. The oil strike came soon after the oil industry had been developed in a large commercial way, and this section was particularly productive. The field was raided by General Jones and his Confederate troops on May 9, 1863, when after the destruction of much property, 100,000 barrels of oil were set on fire and burned. Burning Springs does not maintain a separate town or village government.

Wood County

Wood county was formed from a part of Harrison under authority of an act passed by the general assembly of Virginia on December 22, 1798. The formal organization of the government of the new county was not made until August 12, 1799, when the gentlemen justices, commissioned by the governor, met and perfected the organization by the election of the necessary county officers. Neal's Station, on the south side of the Little Kanawha, was selected as the county seat, but the next year it was removed to Williamstown. However, during that year the seat of justice was permanently located at "The Point", as the settlement at the junction of the Ohio and Little Kanawha rivers was known.

The Ohio river forms the western boundary of Wood county; it is joined on the north by Pleasants county, on the east by Ritchie and Wirt and on the south by Jackson. Its principal internal water course is the Little Kanawha river, which divides the county into two almost equal parts. Wood is a rich agricultural county, and of its 232,900 acres, 185,436 were devoted to agriculture in 1924. The land area is 357 square miles, as determined by the United States Geological Survey. The population was 42,306 in 1920, but this had increased to 44,743 by July 1, 1925, according to an estimate issued by the Census Bureau.

In point of population, Wood county stood ninth place among the counties of the State at the 1920 census, and is one of the smaller counties in area, but at the 1927 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation it stood in eighth place. The valuation as returned to the State Tax Commissioner for that year, by classification, is as follows: Real estate, $46,484,690; personal property, $17,683,590; public utility property, $11,231,356; a grand total of $75,399,636. The ten magisterial districts of Wood county are: Clay, Harris, Lubeck, Parkersburg, Slate, Steele, Tygart, Union, Walker, and Williams.

The name of the county is derived from that of James Wood, fourth Governor of Virginia, and who was serving in that exalted office when the county was created.

Parkersburg, county seat of Wood county, is located at the junction of the Ohio and Little Kanawha rivers. It is an important manufacturing and trading center; the metropolis of a very prosperous section of West Virginia. Parkersburg was laid out and established as a town on December 11, 1810, on lands owned by John Stokely. It has an elevation of 616 feet above the level of the sea and had a population of 20,050 in 1920. An estimate made public by the United States Census Bureau on July 1, 1925, fixed the population at 21,299.

Blennerhassett Island, in the Ohio river, is but a short distance from Parkersburg. This island is celebrated in the history of our country as the home of Harman Blennerhassett, a mansion set in the wilderness. The pathetic story of Blennerhassett's participation in the Burr conspiracy is familiar to all.

Williamstown is an important point in the northern section of the county, located on the Ohio river directly opposite the city of Marietta, Ohio. At the 1920 census Williamstown had a population of 1,793.

Wyoming County

Wyoming county has a place in the extreme southern section of West Virginia. Its formation from a part of Logan county was authorized by an act of the general assembly passed on January 26, 1850, and, according to the calculations of the United States Geological Survey, has a land area of 507.30 square miles. The population was 15,180 at the 1920 census, but the rapid development of the natural resources of the county within the past few years has brought an increase in population. The latest estimate, that of July 1, 1925, placed the population at 17,877.

The county lies in the drainage basin of the Guyandot river, and that stream takes its rise there. The surface is rather mountainous and hilly but there is much good

farm land and the agricultural products are of great value. Wyoming ranks high as a coal producing county; having thirty-one seams of workable coal within its boundaries. The development of the coal industry has given Wyoming much of its wealth and position.

The assessed valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, as determined at the assessment made in 1927, was as follows: Real estate, $18,769,470; personal property, $2,570,055; public utility property, $6,551,431; a grand total of $27,890,-956. The county is divided into seven magisterial districts, as follows: Baileysville, Barkers Ridge, Center, Clear Fork, Hoffs Creek, Oceana and Slab Fork districts.

Wyoming county was stricken off from the older county of Logan, which took its name from a celebrated Indian chief. Another county was formed from Logan, many years later, and to this was given the name of Mingo, the tribe to which Logan belonged. Logan, Mingo and Wyoming are the three counties in West Virginia whose names are derived from the original settlers.

Wyoming county bears the name of an Indian tribe, and this tribe was later honored by having its name adopted by one of our great western States. While the derivation of the name, in its application to the county, seems to be clear, the origin of the name itself is veiled in obscurity. By some authorities it is said to be a corruption of the Indian Maughwanwama, signifying a plain, or open space. Others assert that it is a creation of Thomas Campbell, the poet, and author of "Gertrude of Wyoming."

Pineville, the present county seat, is located near the center of the county. It has an elevation of 1,323 feet above the level of the sea, and had a population of 304 in 1920. Later estimates do not greatly increase this figure. Pineville became the county seat some years ago, having secured the removal of the seat of justice from the older town of Oceana.

Mullens, a prosperous town and center of the coal industry, had a population of 1,425 in 1920.

Oceana, long the county seat before its removal to Pineville, had at the last census a population of 90.

West Virginia Coal

The State's Most Important Industrial Factor

THE adage, "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," is applicable to the coal industry in West Virginia. It has been the barometer of the state's prosperity and, to entirely too many, is still the state's guardian angel and morning star. It is undeniably the state's leading industry and through that fact has become the barometer in every channel of the state's activities. As the coal industry prospered so every other industry prospered. When paralysis struck down the steady outpouring of "black diamonds" at a price giving the producers a profit, the entire state suffered. The wholesaler, the retailer, in cities, towns and coal mining hamlets—all felt the stroke and suffered accordingly. The star—the state's chief industry—had suffered a slump. In the language of the ball field—the star had lost his batting eye and the entire team (the state) went into a slump also.

Despite the feeling of depression that cast its effect over the commonwealth the output of "black diamonds" has steadily increased until at the end of 1927, West Virginia was at the head of all states in the production of bituminous coal. And this, too, in spite of the numerous obstacles scattered along the state's pathway on its onward march to become the nation's leading producer of coal fuel.

West Virginia Has the Greatest Coal Area of Any State in the Appalachian Range and a Greater Potential Wealth of High Grade Coal Than Any Other State in the Union.

Coal was first discovered in what is now West Virginia, 186 years ago in the Coal river section of Kanawha county but it was not until after the Civil war that any real progress was made in the development of the mineral and the industry that was later to make the state the leading bituminous coal producing state of the nation and capable of producing all the coal needed to warm all the peoples of the United States now using coal.

The state's ability to do this very thing was proven during the anthracite strike in Pennsylvania some years ago. That ability, demonstrated at that time, is now playing an important angle and one of the problems of the industry. Scores of mines were opened, as was the case during the world's war. Many of them have continued to operate with varying success. Others, due to an over-production, have fallen by the wayside. Those once eager to keep the peoples of the country warm when other coal fields were closed due to a scramble for control and dictatorship, were forced to close down, suffer losses, or, as many did, continue in the great scramble for business, causing an over-production and demoralization of the market.

Not long since the northern producers and the United Mine Workers agreed to disagree. Mines were closed, markets were lost and suffering spread throughout those coal fields. Recently it was agreed to let by-gones be by-gones and get down to a working agreement. This opened mines in the northern coal areas causing a renewal of competition that had ceased when the mines closed. Before these mines were again opened there was already an over-production. Increase in producing properties could not help but add to an already admittedly bad condition in the industry. Demoralization of the industry naturally followed. That is the situation today. While

many factors may enter into the present condition, over-production is the chief and all-important one.

Builder of Industry

It was the coal industry that built the lines of railway steel across and through the Appalachian mountains. It builded cities and towns and brought other industries to the state. As the streams of coal went out of the state more trackage was built, branch lines were run up and down the ravines, new coal seams opened, new towns started and a general air of prosperity permeated every section of the mountainous state.

West Virginia began to grow. The coal industry and coal became synomous with the name of the state. There is little wonder that it became the barometer of the state's prosperity. These conditions, however, were more pronounced in the central and southern sections of the state than in the extreme northern end. Today the Norfolk & Western, the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Virginian railways depend largely on the coal industry for their existence. Neither of these roads would long operate but for the revenue derived from carrying coal to the east, west and north.

The first accurate record of coal production in the state was in 1870 when 608,878 tons of bituminous coal was produced. In ten years, or in 1880, the production had increased to 1,829,844 tons. In the next ten years there was a greater development as shown by the production in 1890 when it reached 7,394,654. In 1900 we find the production was 22,647,207.

West Virginia's increase in production during the 90's caused consternation in the northern coal fields. The wonderful fuel from the Appalachian coal fields had made inroads in northern markets and competition became more active and acute. The northern fields, known as the Central Competitive fields, comprising Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, had a working arrangement with the United Mine Workers. By an agreement entered into between these two organizations by which the Central Competitive fields operators agreed to assess a certain sum per ton, the proceeds to be used to either unionize or close the mines of West Virginia, the fight for markets and existence assumed a new aspect. As a result of this combination West Virginia called out its militia in 1899 for the first time in the state's history, to suppress insurrections and stop destruction of property.

At that time differentials in freight rates between the northern and southern coal fields were unknown. The quality of the coal and ability to mine cheaper had given the West Virginia producers an advantage. Even with a lower mine rate, miners were able to make more money than in the northern unionized fields on account of the thickness of the coal seams. At that time West Virginia's mines were all drift mines.

Although the fight between the northern combination on one side, and the southern operators on the other, continued, in fact became more serious in after years, the state continued to increase its output until in 1927 it became the leading state in bituminous production.

It was not until early in the 1900-1910 period that the freight differential came into existence. This was brought about by the northern combination, after failing in its efforts to control coal production in West Virginia. It succeeded in having a nine cent per ton differential placed on all coal shipped to Lake ports. The effect was to force the southern operators to take nine cents per ton less for their coal, surrend the market, or sell at little or not profit. This differential continued until 1912 when the northern combination succeeded in inducing the interstate commerce commission to increase it to nineteen cents. In 1917 it was increased to twenty-five cents, and in 1927 the same commission ordered an increase to forty-five cents.

All these barriers were destined to keep West Virginia and other southern area coals from the markets supplied by the northern operators, especially lake trade.

Ever Forging Ahead

With all these handicaps and barriers West Virginia coals have continued to find markets but at the risk of bankruptcy in many instances. Strange as it may seem the greater the handicap the greater has been the progress of the industry in the way of production.

As noted, the state went beyond the 20,000,000 mark in 1900. In 1910 the production was 59,274,708 tons. During the next ten year period the differential was increased again but despite that fact at the end of 1920 the production had reached 87,500,000 tons. In 1918, however, the output was 90,766,637 tons, approximately 3,000,000 tons more than in 1920.

The greatest depression in output was in 1922 when it fell back to 79,394,787 tons, or 8,000,000 tons below the 1920 figures. In 1924, however, the state's production went over the 100,000,000 ton mark, reaching 103,325,960 tons, and has continued to climb.

For 1925 Robert Lambie, chief of the state's department of mines, shows the production reached 123,061,985 tons of coal and 503,789 tons of coke. In 1926 more than 20,000,000 tons was added—almost as much as the total output in 1900. The 1926 output was 144,603,574 of coal and 591,375 tons of coke. This was produced from 849 companies representing 1,286 mines and by 120,638 employes.

The high peak in production was reached, as stated before, in 1927, when 146,088,121 tons of coal and 515,528 tons of coke were produced, with a less number of operating companies, a less number of mines and less employes.

These accomplishments followed battle after battle for existence. The records show that the greatest onward march was made when the odds were the greatest and barriers the highest.

Statistics for 1927 show that the average price per ton for coal at the mine was $1.72 and that the value of the coal produced by commercial mines was $249,730,000. Of the total output, 140,536,113 tons were loaded and shipped to distant markets, the remainder was disposed of to local trade or used at the mines for steam and heat, while 896,540 tons were made into coke at the mines.

In the production of the 1927 output 119,799 employes were used. Of this number 66,585 were miners, loaders and shot firers; 17,814 were engaged in haulage and track; 18,015 worked on the outside, and 17,814 were used for other purposes.

The average number of days worked was 235, and the average number of tons of coal produced per man per day was 5.15. The methods of producing the 1927 output were: Tonnage by hand, 20,543,433; shot off the solid, 3,349,016; cut by machines, 121,141,007; mined by stripping, 9,245; not specified, 79,746.

The number of mines producing 500,000 tons or over annually in 1927, were 39, or 17.7 per cent of the tonnage; 226 mines produced between 200,000 and 500,000 tons, or 45 per cent; 224 mines produced between 100,000 and 200,000 tons or 22 per cent; 195 mines produced between 50,000 and 100,000 tons or 9.8 per cent; 264 mines produced between 10,000 and 50,000 tons or 4.9 per cent, while 201 mines produced less than 10,000 tons of .6 per cent. Mines producing less than 1,000 tons were not listed and are not included in the department's compilation of total output or otherwise.

While Logan county led in tonnage in 1927 the value of the output was not as great as that of McDowell. Logan's output is given as 22,905,087 and its value $36,338,000. That of McDowell was 21,418,426 in tons and $42,498,000 in value. Raleigh county was third in production and in value, producing 14,936,386 tons for a value of $28,250,000. Fayette county was fourth with 12,767,239 tons and a value of $24,393,000.

West Virginia has 24,000 square miles of territory. More than 9,500 square miles of it, or approximately 6,080,000 acres, is rich bituminous coal, geologists declare. Under present mining methods 60,000,000,000 tons of pure merchantable coal can be

produced, and more than 100,000,000,000 additional tons can be produced after the above quantity has been removed, geologists say. Mining at the rate of 150,000,000 annually 300 years would be required to mine the coal in the hills of West Virginia.

Leads In Smokeless Coal

Seven measures underlie the state, geologists state. These are the Monongahela, Dunkard, Alleghany, Conemaugh, Kanawha, New River and Pocahontas, representing 89 seams of which 50 are now of commercial value. West Virginia has the largest area of smokeless coal of any state in the Union. These seams are found in the Pocahontas, New River, Winding Gulf and Tug River districts. The coal is used largely for steaming purposes and by the federal government. During the world war smokeless was purchased almost exclusively by the federal government for its war vessels.

The high volatile and other high-grade coals are going into the by-product plants in greater volume every year. The by-product industry has likewise made great strides and is gradually getting closer to the coal fields from which they draw their coals.

The method of using coal is now a scientific matter and coals within certain analysis rather than coal because it is coal, is purchased by the great consumers. Heat unit has become a basis, and in most instances with larger consumers, the sole basis on which coal is purchased. The by-product industry no longer buys coal without knowing its analysis.

That coal production in the nation has reached its peak is the belief of many experts. Learning how to use coal to get the greatest heat unit has caused a reduction in the amount of coal required to produce a certain amount of heat. Many instances can be sited where two tons of coal produce more heat units than three tons formerly did. The great power plants using coal to generate electric current no longer dump the coal as it comes from the mines into the furnace. It is now treated by withdrawing the sulphur and other chemicals, crushed and powdered and blown under the boilers. Science has taught the great consumers of bituminous how to use the coal. What is true of the larger consumers is likewise true of the smaller and domestic users. When the anthracite mines were closed down several years ago and New England begged West Virginia to come to her rescue, it was necessary to teach those people how to burn bituminous coal and that all bituminous coals would not burn successfully in open grates or any kind of a coal burning stove. Manufacturers likewise had to be shown and convinced that bituminous coal was much cheaper than anthracite. The gradual decrease in anthracite production and increase in bituminous coal consumption is justification for the statement that New England has learned how to burn bituminous and that it is a cheaper fuel, based on heat units, the only equitable method of ascertaining the cost of heat or power.

But back to the present situation confronting those with their-all invested in the industry and West Virginia's barometer! Outstanding and the obstacle that must be moved, is too many mines, too many men engaged in the industry, causing an over-production. Over-production means lack of stabilization of markets and a demoralization of the industry as a whole. Consolidation, through which mines may be closed, over-production stopped, price stabilized—not necessarily increased, but fixed at a figure that will insure a return on the investment,—is the star to which the coal industry must pin its hopes. Reduction in differentials will help temporarily but it is not a cure-all and never can be as long as more coal is produced than there is demand. West Virginia may surpass the 150,000,000 ton mark in production through demand for its superior quality of coals but in the opinion of well informed students the high peak of production for the nation and in tons of consumption has been reached. Consumers have learned how to burn coal to secure the greatest results.

THE LOGAN DISTRICT

One of the World's Greatest Coal Fields

THE story of the Logan District of Southern West Virginia is one of growth. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, the District was practically a wilderness. Today, with an output of coal ranging around the twenty-million ton mark, the District ranks as one of the largest coal-fields, for its size, in the world.

The growth of the District, although spectacular, has been steady from year to year and today stands as a monument to those men who had the vision to see in Logan County a great and prosperous coal field.

Although Logan was inhabited by white settlers as early as 1826, it was not until in the early fifties that coal was discovered or located. Local historians give the credit of discovery to a Dr. Dunne, an Englishman, who was residing in Logan at that time. The Doctor apparently had faith in his discovery as early records in the county show that he had about twenty-seven different tracts of land entered in his name.

Early in 1900 coal was prospected on Island and Main Island Creeks and in 1902 development of certain tracts on those creeks was commenced in earnest.

In these days of fast transportation it is hard to realize what the builders and constructors of the first mines in the District had to contend with. The first mines were built as far as practicable from material available at the mines, but all fabricated material and supplies had to be floated up the Guyandotte River or hauled over the mountains from Dingess, a little town on the Norfolk & Western Railway, a distance of twelve miles, as the Chesapeake & Ohio rails did not reach Logan, much less the mines, until 1904.

Late in 1904, although several mines were in position to ship coal, the Gay Coal & Coke Company hauled by wagon, a sufficient amount of coal from the mine to Logan to load the first railroad car. The Gay mine loaded 500 tons that year. In 1905 shipments were commenced from seven or eight mines on the main line below Logan and on Island and Main Island Creeks.

Since that time the railroad has reached out through the District until now it serves all of the territory in Logan County tributary to the Guyan River and has in operation in the District over one hundred miles of trackage.

To put before the reader a picture of the development of the District, a table is given here of the yearly shipments of coal:

YEARLY SHIPMENTS IN NET TONS

1904	500	1916	8,867,565
1905	272,080	1917	8,605,570
1906	465,235	1918	10,228,690
1907	1,200,578	1919	9,016,655
1908	1,467,900	1920	9,490,245
1909	2,153,750	1921	10,572,244
1910	2,755,340	1922	12,598,855
1911	3,189,255	1923	12,540,149
1912	4,082,420	1924	16,696,892
1913	4,453,610	1925	19,180,926
1914	5,991,590	1926	20,305,650
1915	7,082,280	1927	21,829,333

In connection with this record production in 1927, it might be well to quote here from a trade paper published early in 1920, which had this to say of the Logan District:

"It is the consensus of opinion among many conversant with the possibilities of the field that the potential capacity of the field is about 20,000,000 tons a year. Unfortunately, however, railroad development has not kept pace with the coal development of the field it traverses."

The railroad improved itself to such an extent during the past eight years, that the record tonnage of 1927 was handled without any undue strain on its facilities.

The fame of the gas, by-product and coking coals of the Guyan Valley spread rapidly during these years, and the Logan District became a favorite of the investors. Capital was easily interested, and soon mines capable of shipping hundreds of cars of coal per day were in operation. The Island Creek Coal Company, the West Virginia Coal & Coke Company, the Hutchinson Coal Company, the Logan County Coal Corporation, the Amherst Coal Company, the R. R. Smith Coal Company and the Lorado Coal Mining Company being a few of the larger commercial producers in the District.

The coals principally mined in the Logan District are the Island Creek, Eagle, Winifrede, Alma and Chilton. Island Creek coal is produced in the largest quantities and is probably the best known of the Logan coals on the market. These seams of coal range in thickness from forty-eight to seventy-two inches, with very little parting or impurity.

While all of these coals are remarkably free from ash and sulphur, the operators have spared no expense to make their product one that will stand up under rigid inspection. Between 85 and 90% of the coal produced in the District is mechanically screened. This means that the operators have taken every step possible to properly prepare their product for use by the consumer.

Prior to 1922 it was almost impossible to get into Logan except by train. Now, under the road system mapped out by the State and County, improved roads are reaching out in all directions. Charleston, the site of the State Capitol, is just a short ride from Logan over an all-year road. Huntington is likewise connected with Logan by a good graveled road. Williamson is just forty miles away and is connected with Logan by a very fine road. Welch and Bluefield are not so far distant and while the roads to those points are passable only in summer it is expected that all-year roads will soon be completed. In the county itself, good roads reach out to all of the coal operations, and the Logan District is one of the easiest traveled districts in Southern West Virginia.

No story, however brief, of the Logan District, would be complete without some reference being made to the co-operation between the employer and employee. Realizing their responsibility in bringing men in to work at the coal mines, the operators have spared no expense to make conditions such that no complaint can be made by their employees on living conditions in the mining towns. Filtration and settling plants for the water supply; welfare workers; club houses; moving picture theatres, etc., have been provided and in one instance an operating company has built over twenty miles of hard-surfaced road, feeling that the ability of their employees to travel in and out comfortably would tend toward better living and working conditions. Graded schools and both junior and senior high schools are found throughout the District, as well as churches of all denominations.

In view of the fact that the surface has hardly been scratched and that the Logan District is still in its infancy it can be seen that the District holds out wonderful possibilities to those who live and work in the Guyan Valley.

THE NEW RIVER FIELD

World Noted for Its Production of Low Volatile Semi-Bituminous Smokeless Coal

THE New River Coal Producing District lies in what is known as the Smokeless Coal Area of Southern West Virginia, and its mines are in the Counties of Greenbrier, Raleigh and Fayette. The District is noted for its production of low volatile semi-bituminous smokeless coal which is mined from three principal seams, the Sewell, Beckley and Fire Creek, varying in thickness from three to six feet with an approximate average thickness of four feet.

These coals burn with a short white flame and produce intense heat. They are first class coking coals. As domestic coals they are unsurpassed by any coal mined. For steam purposes they have no equal. As smithing coals they are sold and used in all scetions of the United States and as far west as the Pacific Coast. These coals are in great demand for use in by-product plants.

The general analysis for these three seams is as follows:

Carbon	76.0
Volatile Matter	19.8
Ash	3.6
Sulphur	0.6

The coals from these seams produce the highest British Thermal Units of any coal produced in the United States, approximating 15,200 B. T. U.

Great investments have been made in this coal field in order to provide a standardized product. Immense screening plants have been placed in operation to prepare the various grades of coal for the many purposes demanded, and today these coals can be purchased in lump, egg, stove, nut, pea, slack, and run of mine sizes, according to the demands of the trade. The slack is especially recommended for use under boilers equipped with stokers, or machinery built purposely for handling of powdered or pulverized coal.

Satisfied Contented Employees

Many men are required in the mining and preparation of these coals. They, too, receive thoughtful consideration. The development in the New River District, which is non-union, is marked by satisfied and contented employees. No longer are their homes located in mining camps, but in well established communities. The employes' homes are plastered, built of the finest finished lumber and material, with foundation and cellars.

The homes are electrically equipped. In many of them electric stoves, irons, washing machines, and other electrical appliances are used. Most mining communities in this field are furnished with ideal water systems. Prizes are offered for the best gardens. The employees are encouraged and assisted in making their homes and surroundings as cheerful and attractive as possible. High class graded schools are maintained in each community, and one or more high schools in each school district. Every effort is made to give all children of school age every educational opportunity offered by large cities.

The district boasts of first aid and rescue teams which have taken not only national, but international honors, baseball teams, a credit to any community, basketball teams with excellent records, theatres, golf courses and country clubs, a credit to any community, paved roads, all of which help to promote the spirit of progress and contentment which pervades the entire field.

Coal is one of the essential necessities of life and if the coal industry is to meet the demands of society it must afford a constant supply of coal. The pivot of our

present civilzation is the coal mine. The crux of the coal business is steady operation, constant service.

When you have arrived at that point, you know that the very essence of constant production is the mental attitude and physical habits of coal mine labor.

Feel Obligation To Society

As a matter of good business the New River operators consider their obligation to society in supplying constantly and currently the demands for their coal, through the creating of confidence with the men who are employed in this vital industry, and the success of the New River Field may be attributed to the desire of the operators to keep their men contented and satisfied. As a result of this the operators deal directly with the employes, and keep themselves in position to supply coal constantly to the valleys. The New River District is particularly fortunate in that a very large percentage of the coal is produced by operators living in the field. This no doubt accounts for the very satisfactory labor conditions, uninterrupted supply, and excellent preparation of coal.

Smoke prevention ordinances have been made effective in many of the larger cities, and these coals meet the provisions in every instance where the most stringent ordinances are in effect. At Washington, D. C., government buildings, including the White House, are heated with these superior low volatile coals. At Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Chicago, Cincinnati, etc., great demands are made on these coals because of their cleanliness and purity, and many other cities are taking similar action to relieve the dirty condition of their buildings and improve the sanitation of the communities by using New River Smokeless Coal, and owing to their great heat content these coals are used extensively for both domestic and steam purposes in the Eastern and Mid-Western sections of the United States and as far west as Nebraska. Much of it goes to Canada, and large tonnage is exported to South America and to European countries, as well as New England in competition with anthracite coal.

The general offices of the New River Coal Operators Association are located at Mount Hope, W. Va., in the Masonic Temple Building, in the heart of the New River Field.

THE WINDING GULF FIELD AND THE WINDING GULF OPERATORS' ASSOCIATIONS

THE history of the Winding Gulf Field as has been so often recited is one of steady progress. This is attested by the fact that in the brief span of twenty years the district has grown from one mine of an annual production of less than nine thousand tons to seventy-seven mines with a total tonnage of nearly eleven and one-half million tons at the close of the year 1927 as has been attained. The growth of the field represents the untiring energy of the operators, many of whom have since passed away. And during this period of its history it has never had a strike nor suffered directly as a result of any serious industrial conflict. Free from strikes and strife and always profitable to the miners having solved its problems in the industry by mutual agreements between the operator and his employees, the policy being prompted by dealing in fairness throughout the district.

In the year 1914, the year in which the Virginian and C. & O. Railways extended their lines into the upper Piney Creek and Stonecoal sections, and developed to a large extent the coal measures of Wyoming County, to which in the last few years has been added the operations of the Raleigh-Wyoming Mining Company, Morrison Coal Company, and Faith Smokeless Coal Company.

Progress has been marked with ever changing methods. The various conditions have been encountered and the coal operator has had to confront a diversified situation at all times with the knowledge that the production must be built on quality.

The operaors of the district have kept abreast with the times, and have met the issue by increased production as well as standardizing preparation to a degree of almost perfection. Installation of the most modern machinery both above and below ground has been made to take care of every detail, to meet the ever increased requirements of the consumer, and every effort has been put forward to place the operator in a better light before the public; they have given their time and money to bring about better conditions. They have given service and thought to the future, realizing that the industry must be ever shifting from one condition to another, and having in mind that electricity, oil and gas have challenged the supremacy of coal and the need of intensive effort is realized.

Smokeless coal has an advantage over all methods of heating. However, it is necessary to keep this fact always in mind, safer and more dependable, less trouble to use, excellent preparation of prepared sizes, and better service to the public, with the thought in mind that it is the operator's job and must be based on fairness by assuring the consumer of a constant supply of clean coal.

Co-operation is the solution of successful business today, and group discussions of our basic problems, as the individual cannot be left alone as he would soon be without an idea. So close relationships must be cultivated and maintained.

In general, the problems of the field of late have been acute, due to the fact that the operator has not recognized to a sufficient degree the danger now lurking within the coal industry of the state, with reference to the ever increasing freight rates that are now being imposed. But aside from this we must consider a new day and lay plans for tomorrow.

The plans for the smokeless merger now under way in the industry seem to hang in the balance, and it is stated that a matter of less than five million tons is yet necessary to close the transaction. These companies already have secured an annual production of twenty-five million tons, and it is thought necessary to bring the total to thirty million to perfect the merger, and unless the additional tonnage can be secured in a reasonable time it is likely that the merger will fail. The Executive Committee, who are now serving voluntarily attempting to do something constructive for the industry, are making every effort to bring about the proposed merger which will make a new era in the smokeless industry, and prospects for the big consolidation are regarded by many of the operators with optimism. As the industry is behind it and rightly so, it means a united front instead of the fierce competition that is now in existence.

The tireless efforts of the coal operators of West Virginia are placing West Virginia in her well deserved place as the greatest Bituminous Coal Producing State in the Union, and her competitors now find it necessary to resort to freight differentials in their attempt to unseat her.

The tireless efforts of her Chief of Department of Mines, Robert Lambie, and his competent force have already placed West Virginia firmly in her seat as the most progressisve State in the Union in caring for the life and safety of her miners.

West Virginia Agriculture

TODAY West Virginia leads the world in her program of rural life improvement. This program has been developed by the farm folks of the State themselves, so it gives the best indication of the splendid type of people, chiefly of Anglo-Saxon ancestry, who make up the population of the Mountain State. This program includes everything that touches our life today—homes, schools, churches, roads, government and the farm practices that have been generally adopted. West Virginia's system of rural community scoring, which is the basis for her community improvement program, has been accepted as a model throughout the United States.

West Virginia has likewise been a pioneer in her work among country boys and girls. The 20,000 farm boys and girls in her 4-H clubs were the first anywhere to enjoy a rural playground and open-air training school, provided by the State. These were in the 4-H camps, where the general development of the children is featured (Head, Hand, Heart and Health,) and out of the first camp held in a single county has grown similar camps in 40 counties and in addition a State camp of more than a hundred acres at Jackson's Mill. At this central camp every year thousands of boys and girls from all over the State receive special training, not only in raising a better pig or canning better tomatoes, but in everything that goes to make good citizens, capable of assuming community leadership in the future.

Sheep Raising is an Important Industry in West Virginia.

West Virginia is convinced that making more money on her farms is just half of the job. Spending it wisely is the second and equally important part of her rural life task. So the State program has aimed at everything that will contribute to better living on West Virginia farms. There has been great improvement in the farm homes, both as to convenience and attractiveness, with rapid increase in the number of homes having radios, telephones, gas or electric lights and running water. The beautification of the home grounds has been taken up by thousands of farm families with splendid results. Unsightly spots have been cleaned up, ugly posters have been removed, and flowers have been planted by the roadside so the traveler can enjoy the natural beauties that abound in West Virginia. Tractors, motor trucks and autos on the farms have largely increased in number.

The consolidation school has solved the question of better schools in many places. The rural churches have been painted, the grounds cleaned up and flowers, shrubs and trees planted to make the surroundings attractive.

The present State road program soon will unite every one of the 55 county seats by hard road and go far toward solving the transportation problem which has seriously handicapped rural marketing in the past in many parts of the State.

The West Virginia farmer on the average is in better financial condition than the farmer of any other State, according to the United States census which shows 88 per cent of West Virginia farmers free from mortgages. This is the best showing made by any of the States and compares with the national average of 64 per cent.

West Virginia grows some of the world's finest apples, particular honor having been accorded the two great yellow varieties, the Grimes Golden and the Golden Delicious, both of which are natives of the State. Her potatoes and buckwheat have

won praise every place they are known. Lambs and beef cattle from West Virginia have frequently topped the livestock markets and have won many prizes. In many instances, West Virginia has shown agricultural leadership.

Large Investment In Agriculture

Indeed, although West Virginia has been better known as a mining or a manufacturing State, from the standpoint of investment both of these industries give precedence to agriculture. The value of all farm property in West Virginia is half a billion dollars and the State enjoys a gross annual income from agriculture of over a hundred million dollars.

Seventy-five per cent of West Virginia's population is classed as rural in comparison to 50 per cent for the entire United States. This portion of West Virginia's population increased 10 per cent in the last 10-year census period while the entire United States registered an increase of only three per cent. This high percentage of rural population does not mean that so many people actually live on West Virginia farms, since this "rural" classification includes the dwellers in towns having up to 2,500 population, but the percentage of comparison with the rest of the country holds good. In 1925 there were 90,000 farms in the State with an actual population of 455,000. Of native-born white farmers, West Virginia has more than 98 per cent, or the highest of any State and to be compared to the national average of 76 per cent.

Since much of the future development of West Virginia depends upon agricultural welfare, it is important that every one, no matter how indirectly his business may be connected with agriculture, should study the trend of agriculture in the State. There is reason to believe that important changes in agriculture are already underway which will affect the entire State for the better. These changes are reflected in later pages in the discussions of the major forms of agricultural activity in the State.

In the past many West Virginia farmers have been supported in part by incomes from such natural resources as coal, oil, gas and timber. These incomes to a considerable degree have offset the need for a more plentiful and economical return from the farms themselves, and have taken the place of a "cash crop" on many farms. But it is now clear that the farm which has no "cash crop" must change its type of farming, since practically no farms today are self-sustaining as they were in the days of our forefathers.

View of State Experimental Farm at Lakin.

West Virginia has many natural advantages, one of the most important of which is a diversity of soil and climate which makes possible the growing of a large number of farm crops. Rainfall in West Virginia averages from 35 to 50 inches a year, which is ample for all crops. The average altitude of the State is more than 1,500 feet, or higher than any other State east of the Rocky Mountains. There is a variance of more than 3,000 feet in the altitude of the tillable and grazing lands of the State. The result is a difference in temperature of from 10 to 15 degrees during the growing season, or equal to the difference of nearly 15 degrees of latitude. This is sufficient to produce a marked diversity of crops in the State and to make a difference of two or more weeks in the seasons of the different counties. Particular importance is seen in the fact that early sections, like that of the Ohio River Valley offer opportunity for competition with the Eastern Shore of

Maryland in many of the truck crops whose markets heretofore have been dominated to a considerable extent by these coast gardeners.

The rapidly developing industrial life of the State indicates West Virginia's permanent possession of one of the best local markets in the United States. Outsiders already are looking hungrily toward our markets, as shown by the Columbus gardener who ships his entire crop of lettuce right into the heart of West Virginia coal fields. With such outside competition West Virginia can readily cope, due to good roads and generally satisfactory transportation facilities.

Dairying and poultry and potato raising are showing a healthy growth in the State which will continue. General truck growing and small fruit raising offer splendid opportunities in various sections for wide-awake farmers. Other branches of farming are holding their own.

One of the largest American plants for apple and peach canning is located in the Eastern Panhandle, and elsewhere in the State a number of similar plants are i noperation. Complaint that the seasons are too short for profitable operation of such plants has brought about the planting of considerable sour cherry acreage in order that additional material for canning may be provided. Many large orchard owners have their own fruit-packing plants, and are considering plants right at the orchard to make up surplus stock into cider, vinegar, apple sauce and apple butter.

State Shows Farmers "How"

The establishment by the State of a demonstration apple packing plant at Inwood, Berkeley County, gave great stimulus to the development of a better pack of West Virginia apples. West Virginia was a pioneer in the use of shipping point inspection on her apples and peaches so as to get the protection of a Federal-State certificate of quality, based on U. S. Grades. Many of the private packing plants in the State are modeled after the Inwood plant.

At Parkersburg, Wood County, the State has established a demonstration plant for the poultry industry, which like the Inwood plant, was for the purpose of improving the products marketed from West Virginia farms. This plant is showing farmers how to market their eggs under U. S. grades. By a co-operative agreement between State and Federal governments, West Virginia is the first State east of the Mississippi River to issue Federal-State certificates of quality on eggs.

Home-made products, such as jams and jellies, are being sold by farm women of the State under the "Mountain State Brand," and are becoming so favorable known that one of the great eastern railroad systems is featuring "Mountain State" preserves in its dining cars. Dairy products and surplus vegetables likewise are being utilized to better advantage, and opportunity for preserving and conserving farm products in still other lines is found in many parts of the State.

The Kanawha Valley

One of the Centers of the World's Chemical Industry

(By Jean Flournoy)

THE Kanawha Valley is destined to become one of the greatest chemical centers in the world.

Enthusiastic as this statement may sound, it is not merely an expression of optimistic business men of the valley.

Internationally known experts have investigated its possibilities and reported favorably to their companies.

It has been recommended more than once by expert technical boards as the best possible place in the United States for the manufacture of heavy chemicals.

And Dr. Charles E. Herty, advisor of The Chemical Foundation, Incorporated, gives as inducements for the establishment of chemical industries in the valley, the great hydro-electric developments under way on the Kanawha river, which will supply electric current at reasonable cost; fuels at low cost because of the wealth of coal, petroleum and natural gas; excellent rail outlets, giving easy access to markets in all sections of the country; the abundance of caustic soda, chlorine and bromine available from the sub-surface brines found in the Kanawha valley; the many by-products that may be developed from the varied character of industries already established here, and finally, the equable climate and excellent and abundant character of native white labor—the mountaineers, representing the purest strain of Americans and whose outstanding trait is Loyalty.

Many Plants Established

Manufacturers known all over the world have already established plants in the Kanawha valley. The Duponts built their great anhydrous ammonia or nitrogen fixation uplant at Belle, and call it Lazote, Incorporated. The Union Carbide Company has no less than four subsidiary plants in operation in the Kanawha valley. These include the Carbide and Carbon Chemical plant at South Charleston; the Clendenin Oil and Gas Company, the Clayco Company and the Electro-Metallurgical Company.

On Blaine's Island, adjoining their large plant in South Charleston, the Carbide and Carbon Chemical company is raising the surface of the island above flood stage and will erect a large addition there. The war department has approved further plans for bridging the island and the addition to the plant will cost $7,500,000. Recent developments and improvements to the plant on the mainland at South Charlestson involve an expenditure of several million more dollars.

In addition to this a subsidiary of the Union carbide interests called the New Kanawha Power Company, is building several large power dams and tunnels on the New and Kanawha rivers, and is planning to erect at least one great chemical manufacturing plant at Boncar. An outlay of $30,000,000 is said to be represented in this project.

The Gauley Power Company will build a power dam and plant on Gauley River twenty-one miles above the mouth of the river at Gauley Bridge. According to plans this dam will provide 54,000 horsepower, and the electric power developed will probably supply a group of chemical manufacturing plants in that section.

The Kanawha Valley is the largest chlorine producing center in the United States. More than one hundred tons daily are produced from the plants of the Westvaco Chlorine Products Company, and the Belle Alkali Company. One of the largest chlor-

ine plants in the world is located at South Charleston. Charleston district is now the largest amyl alcohol producing center in the country with the plant of the Sharples Solvents Corporation.

As manufacturers of various barium salts, the Barium Reduction Company at South Charleston has a national reputation, and the E. C. Klipstein Sons Company in the same suburb are famous producers of dyes. At St. Albans, Roessler and Hasslacher, a prominent chemical firm, have an investment of $1,000,000 in a plant designed to make carbon tetrachloride and chloroform. The Elko Chemical Company at Nitro, which succeeded the Southern Dyestuffs Corporation, will doubtless continue the record of its predecessor as the largest producer of phenol in the country, and the Rubber Service Laboratories, Incorporated, has made an enviable record in the manufacture of rubber accelerators.

Concerns World Famed

At Nitro also, the plant of Joseph Dixon Crucible Company maintains a subsidiary for the treatment of graphite for lead pencils, the Viking Gasoline Corporation manufactures cleansers and soaps, and the Seydel Chemical Corporation, a branch of a large New Jersey corporation, has a plant at Nitro for the manufacture of benzoate of soda.

Other chemical plants in the Kanawha valley include the Evans Lead Company at Vandalia which produces litharge and lead oxides, and the Cabin Creek Refinery of the Pure Oil Company, producing high grade gasoline and very superior lubricants which have a national reputation.

Some of the best coal seams in the world are found in the Kanawha valley. These coals, a part of the great Appalachian Coal Basin, are particularly well adapted for the use of the chemical industry, and the manufacture of all coal products, such as ammonia liquor, benzol and tar. The manufacture of fertilizers, medicines, dyes, perfumes, illuminating gas and many of the finished products essential to modern life begins with these raw materials.

Oil was first developed as early as 1805 in the Kanawha valley near Charleston, in boring for salt water. The valley is also the center of a natural gas field, and from gas are developed chemicals for different uses such as olefine derivatives and amyl alcohol.

Manufacture of salt was one of the first chemical industries in the Kanawha valley, and it is of an excellent grade, well adapted for chemical purposes. The by-products recovered from the salt include bromine, iodine and calcium and magnesium chlorides.

The fundamental reason, however, for the location of chemical plants in the Kanawha valley is the presence of the districts wide and varied seams of coal in inexhaustible quantities, which, as carbon, appeals to the chemists as a raw material rather than a fuel, and the availability of a tremendous supply of low priced electric energy served by the Appalachian Electric Power Company.

Central location for the distribution of manufactured products, the district being in the center of the "big city circle of the East", and excellent river and rail transportation, as well as a satisfactory and well housed labor supply, eighty-five percent white and native born, are factors which appeal to men interested in the location of chemical plants.

One of the latest indications of further chemical developments of the Kanawha valley was the visit here of representatives of a German syndicate of chemical manufacturers, known as the Interessen Gemeinschaft Farbenindustrie, whose engineers made exhaustive investigations preparatory to finding a suitable location for an American branch, and who are said to have made favorable reports of their findings in this valley.

West Virginia Forests and Forest Products

From Report of the West Virginia Department of Agriculture, June, 1928

THE entire State of West Virginia lies in the midst of the greatest hardwood-producing region in the eastern United States. More than three-fourths of its timber is hardwood although at higher elevations a few large bodies of soft-woods are also found. On account of its topography and soil conditions at least 60 per cent of the State's land area must always remain in forest; and such is its number of commercial tree species and the conditions which favor their natural reproduction that maximum growth and yield are assured.

The world has produced no finer timber than is found in the Southern Appalachians, of which West Virginia forms a very important part. Today, although three-fifths of the Nation's original timber is gone, including a large percentage of West Virginia's virgin stand, there is just as good lumber being produced in this region as has been cut at any time in the history of the United States.

West Virginia has reached a new stage in the life of her forest industries. The opportunities for establishing and maintaining such forest industries as will be profitable are practically unlimited. An essential to their development is a location near a permanent source of wood, power, labor and market. West Virginia's potential timber supply from her 9,000,000 acres of forest is adequate for maintaining present forest industries and for taking care of the development to which reference has been made. Her labor, power and fuel are nowhere excelled. Her proximity to the eastern market is particularly attractive, more than 35 per cent of the total population of the United States lying within a radius of 350 miles of Elkins. These facts point to greater development in the industrial field from the view-point of wood-using industries than ever before.

In the past as a heavy lumber producing State, West Virginia has done much more to supply stock for the manufacturers of wood products in other states than to develop wood-working industries at home, more than three-fourths of her total cut being shipped out of the State.

Under present day prices, and modern methods of close utilization and conservative cutting, operators will conduct a more profitable business than was carried on during the period of exploitation of the original stands of timber by the larger transient companies. The large mills, operating in virgin stands, are being replaced to a considerable extent by portable mills which use culled and second-growth stands; and small wood-working plants and wood-distillation plants will continue to come in to take up cord-wood and to better utilize smaller trees, inferior trees, logs and species formerly rejected.

This publication embodies a discussion of the State's forest resources, their location, abundance and quality. It includes a brief account of present forest industries, the raw materials and finished manufactured products, and suggests future development and use from a commercial standpoint.

It is a short-sighted policy, however, which considers forests only in relation to actual wood cut from them, and without regard to the numberless other benefits that come from well managed forests. The logging industry, saw mills and planing mills come first to mind, but closely affiliated with them are varied wood-working industries, railroad and trolley car construction and repair, the tanning and leather industry, and so on. But it would be difficult indeed to show that these direct uses of our forests

are of greater value or of more importance than the effect forests have upon domestic water supplies, floods and droughts, water power, water transportation, soil fixation, climate, health, recreation, hunting and fishing, animal and plant life, and the beauties of our landscapes.

The present and potential value of the forest resources of the State in relation to permanent industries, labor payrolls, and sustained and prosperous communities, is also pertinent to the question. To the extent to which these resources are developed and protected is the prosperity of all assured. For this reason, constructive forest policies, such as state-wide forest protection from fire, the establishment and maintenance of State forests, with their possibility as State parks, research to bring to light information for further forest development and use, and the education of the individual and the public to forest care and use, are worthy of endorsement and active support in the interest of the maximum development of our forest resources.

It is particularly important that a broad-minded system of taxation be developed which will encourage timber owners to hold their land until such time as its timber can be cut and marketed to best advantage as to both present and future.

Natural Gas and Oil in West Virginia

Economic Fuel Boon to Manufacturing Enterprise in State-- Oil Ranked with World's Best

WITH West Virginia manufacturers having the advantage of West Virginia natural gas, universally conceded the cheapest and best fuel on earth, and with its great oil fields annually producing much of the world's purest and finest crude oil, it is not strange that West Virginia has achieved place as a veritable treasure land and that her wheels of industry are ever moving forward. Coal, gas, oil—here we have them in wealthful abundance, and if for no other reason, West Virginia may be proud.

Some idea of the magnitude of the natural gas industry in West Virginia is to be gleaned from the fact that from 1913, date from whence the most reliable figures are available, to the end of 1927, the production of natural gas has amounted to approximately 3,260,235,765,000 cubic feet, and during the same period the people of West Virginia have consumed for heat, light and power, 1,210,463,240,000 cubic feet. The gross earnings of the industry in 1927 amounted to $66,564,827.

The development of the gas industry has afforded many towns and cities opportunity to build up prosperous manufacturing colonies depending on desirable fuel supplies, and has made available to householders the most desirable form of fuel. This is to be evidenced almost everywhere throughout the state, and although in 1927, 174,851 households in 264 cities and towns were supplied with 25,891,861,000 cubic feet of gas, the consumption for manufacturing purposes exceeded the domestic consumption by almost five billion feet, reaching a total of 30,711,554,000 cubic feet, a significant evidence of West Virginia manufacturing enterprise. The production of natural gas in West Virginia in 1927 is reported at 157,025,860,000 cubic feet, and of this amount 100,746,895,000 cubic feet was marketed outside of the State.

As to the oil industry its extensiveness is so great as to need little elaboration. One has only to think of the great Cabin Creek Field where the highest quality crude oil found on this continent is produced to visualize a great industry. However other great fields are as equally as important in the production of oil and the industry alone has added incalculable wealth to the State.

As to the origin and early development of oil and gas fields in West Virginia, the late I. C. White, for many years State Geologist, has credited the Great Kanawha Val-

ley in the vicinity of the City of Charleston as being the site upon which it was really begun. In tracing the history of the oil and gas industry and laying its start in the Kanawha Valley the report of Mr. White gives the following:

"The development of West Virginia's oil and gas fields really began in 1805 to 1808, in the Great Kanawha Valley in the vicinity of the present city of Charleston. Here it was that the Ruffner Brothers in boring for salt brines, invented casing, drilling tools, pumping machinery and practically all of the mechanical paraphernalia used in drilling oil and gas wells today. In the subsequent drilling for salt brines near the Burning Spring, a few miles above Charleston, on the crest of the Warfield or Chestnut Ridge anticlinal, large quantities of natural gas were discovered and first utilized for manufacturing in 1841 by William Tompkins, in the evaporation of salt brines, displacing several hundred bushels of coal fuel daily.

Beginning of Development

"However, the development of West Virginia's oil and gas resources as such did not begin until the spring of 1860, when a well purposely sunk for oil on the Rathbone tract, near another "Burning Spring" of the Little Kanawha River, in Wirt county. At the height of this local development, in 1863, General Jones and his army of 2,000 to 3,000 Confederate soldiers appeared on the busy scene, and applying the torch, left only the wreck of burned buildings, derricks, and ruined machinery, while several hundred thousand barrels of oil disappeared in fire and smoke. This wholesale conflagration practically put an end to West Virginia's infant oil industry for several years, except along the line of the "Burning Springs" or Volcano anticlinal, until in 1888 much deeper borings were made on an island in the Ohio river, near Belmont, by Messrs. Hart and Brockunier, of Wheeling, at the northern end of the Volcano anticlinal, where it passes into the State of Ohio. This Ohio river oil and gas development, together with the opening up of the Mannington oil and gas field by the writer and his associates in October, 1889, marked the real beginning of West Virginia's oil and gas production on a large scale, the former culminating in the year 1900 with a yield of over 16,000,000 barrels, while the gas production did not culminate until 1917 with a commercial production of nearly 309 billion cubic feet."

Manufacturing in West Virginia

From Report of State Bureau of Labor, 1928

WEST Virginia is a State of diversified industries where the manufacture of practically every known article enters into the course of trade. The State has a number of factories ranking as the largest of their kind in the world. A steady growth each year is noted when the summing up of the number of plants in each county is begun. A brief summary of manufacturing statistics reveals some outstanding conditions deserving especial comment. The 1928 state directory gives the firm name and address of 2,975 industries—an increase of 269 over the preceding year. In West Virginia industries there are 99,126 male and 15,455 female employees—a total of 114,581 workers. This is an increase of 3,511 males and 1,540 females, or a grand total of 5,055 employees over the last year. Of the fifty-five counties of the State there are seven that have over 100 plants each. Ohio County leads with 299, followed by Kanawha 274, Cabell 259, Marshall 149, Wood 140, Harrison 121 and Monongalia 115. Cabell County leads in the total number of employees—13,477. Ohio County follows with 12,377, Kanawha 10,940, Hancock 9,858, Wood 7,580, Harrison 6,214 and Marshall 5,212. These are the seven counties having above 5,000 factory employees each. Ohio County leads in the number of female workers—2,856, Cabell second with 1,933 followed by Berkeley 1,679, Kana-

wha 1,377, Wood 1,536 and Hancock 1,090. Of the male employees Cabell has 11,544, Kanawha 9,563, Ohio, 9,521, Hancock, 8,768, Wood 6,044 and Harrison 5,675. A comparison of female employees with the total shows Berkeley County having 43% female workers. Ohio County 30%, Wood 20%, Cabell 14%, Kanawha 12½% and Hancock 11%. The State as a whole shows about 15½% female employees, while for the whole United States the percentage of female employees toiling for remuneration is about 25%. The following table gives the number of plants of each industry—together with the male, female and total employees:

INDUSTRIES	No. Plants	Male Employees	Female Employees	Total
Aeroplane	1	3	....	3
Automobile Sales and Service	929	5671	332	6003
Bakeries	159	1548	238	1786
Brick and Tile	23	1355	278	1633
Brooms	2	12	2	14
Candy	13	66	162	228
Carbon black and coal by-products	9	804	18	822
Caskets	4	41	21	62
Chemicals	29	3134	472	3606
Chinaware and porcelain	30	3613	1384	4997
Clothing and cloth products	48	4052	4030	8082
Dairy products	27	363	26	389
Dry cleaning and pressing	93	526	308	834
Electrical equipment and repair	30	636	145	781
Electric power	46	1555	72	1627
Flour and feed	79	611	32	643
Food products	41	556	519	1075
Foundries and machine shops	94	1186	51	1237
Gas and gasoline compressing stations	37	634	10	644
Glass and glassware	68	10248	1942	12190
Ice and cold storage	58	774	49	823
Ice cream	42	571	68	639
Iron and steel products	90	21419	1689	23108
Laundries	60	623	1251	1874
Lumber and lumber products	249	13004	402	13406
Mattresses	7	73	20	93
Meat packing	26	776	95	871
Monuments and cut stone	32	159	8	167
Municipal plants	61	485	25	510
Oil and gas well supplies	19	1040	16	1056
Paints	6	62	9	71
Petroleum products	85	1414	41	1455
Printing and publishing	201	1936	458	2394
Pulp and paper products	16	1026	248	1274
Railway repair shops	73	14424	132	14556
Sand, cement and concrete blocks	43	866	14	880
Scrap iron	6	58	1	59
Sheet metal work	17	220	2	222
Soft drinks	80	542	24	566
Tanneries and leather products	21	1585	333	1918
Tobacco	16	892	525	1417
Watercraft	5	563	3	566
Total	2,975	99,126	15,455	114,581

There are 6,383 unnaturalized foreign workmen in West Virginia industries, or about 5½% of the total number of employees. Italians lead in number—1,537, followed by Polish 905, Greeks 722, Slavish 595, Spanish 467 and Serbians 329. A total of forty-one different nationalities are represented in our factories.

One thousand and twelve workmen are listed as having been in the employ of the same companies from twenty to sixty-one years. The total number of years of service of these 1,012 workmen is 28,548, or an average of more than twenty-eight years. Six workmen have been with the same firm fifty years—four for fifty-one years, three for fifty-two years, one for fifty-three years, one for fifty-four years, two for fifty-five years, one for fifty-six years, three for fifty-seven years, one for fifty-eight years, one for sixty years and one for sixty-one years. These twenty-four workmen have averaged fifty-three and one-half years each in the employ of the same company.

Charleston--The Capital

A City of Compelling History and Progress

IN 1787 George Clendenin bought the land on which Charleston now stands for the equivalent of 84 cents. Today its assessed valuation is $81,459,000. The tract bought by Clendenin comprised 1,030 acres and the price paid was five shillings in the lawful money of Virginia. Some of the land has since been sold at more than a billion per cent increase.

About 1771 Simon Kenton came to make his home near the spot that Charleston now occupies. With two companions he established a rude shack at the mouth of Elk Two Mile creek. It was little more than a hunting camp, and it did not last long, for a roving band of Indians raided the camp and killed one of the party. Kenton and the other man escaped, but they left the Kanawha valley.

In 1772 Fincastle county was created. Up to that time all of a vast territory that included the present site of Charleston was in Botetourt county. The south-west portion of that county was cut off, the Great Kanawha and New Rivers forming the dividing line. This arrangement threw the territory that is now Charleston partly in the old and partly in the new county.

But those who had come before must have carried back to civilization fair stories about the Great Kanawha valley, particularly that spot at the junction of the Elk and Kanawha. In 1773 Colonel Thomas Bullitt and others came to the valley. These men had rendered valuable service to their country in the French and Indian war and had been given a great tract of wild lands as a mark of appreciation. They came here to survey these lands, and Colonel Bullitt himself is said to have run the line of two large tracts at the mouth of Elk river. These tracts included all of the present site of Charleston with the exception of what is now South Hills.

Others Come

Almost simultaneously there came other hardy pioneers. The Morrisses, Walter Kelley and John Jones built cabins at the mouths of creeks short distances up the Kanawha from the Elk, and these creeks still bear their names. They met with many adventures, some of them being driven out by Indians and returning to get a second grip on the territory. Some were killed and scalped by the Indians. Others stood their ground, cleared away timber, built stockades and forts and planted crops.

The soil was rich, the woods abounded with game of every description and the streams teemed with fish. There were no Indian settlements for many miles, but savage bands frequently came here to hunt, and they resented the advent of civilization that, they foresaw, would take their hunting grounds from them.

Then came the great Indian war that brought about the famous Battle of Point Pleasant. General Andrew Lewis, with his army from the Greenbrier country, passed down the valley and camped at the mouth of the Elk. Pressing on to the mouth of the Kanawha he engaged in battle with Cornstalk and his army of fighting savages and defeated them. Several of his men were recruited from the ranks of the pioneers in the vicinity of what is now Charleston.

A Fort Is Built

Soon after the battle of Point Pleasant a fort was established there. This served in some measure to protect the pioneers further up, the Great Kanawha valley, intercepting the progress of bands of Indians over the old trails from the northwest.

Settlers began to come in larger numbers, and between the years of 1774 and 1779 several families moved to this vicinity and took up their permanent abode. Still there was no real settlement at the mouth of the Elk.

About the latter part of 1779 the settlement of the valley received a set back. The country needed men to fight Great Britain in the war for American independence, and the scattered settlers gave liberally in men to the cause. But the drain on men was so great that it was necessary to abandon the fort at Point Pleasant and it was burned. Nearly all of the settlers who did not join the American army went back to their homes on the Greenbrier and other places beyond.

About two years before, the county of Greenbrier had been created from Botetourt and Montgomery counties. Montgomery was formed in 1776 from Fincastle county. Greenbrier extended down the Kanawha valley to include that part of the present site of Charleston that lies on the east side of the Kanawha. That on the south side, including what is now South Hills, was in Montgomery county.

Indian Trouble Ceases

In 1784 the Indians ceased to some extent their warlike attitude toward the Kanawha valley settlers and a new fort was built at Point Pleasant and other forts were built further up the Kanawha.

But the fort at Point Pleasant and that at Lewisburg were far away, and the sturdy pioneers had to fight their own way against Indians that slipped by or came across the mountains. It was a rich country, and the pioneers saw that with help from the outside better progress could be made, so they petitioned the governor of Virginia for assistance. In response the governor sent Colonel George Clendenin, then county lieutenant of Greenbrier county, to build a fort at the mouth of the Elk river on land which he then owned.

Early in 1788 Colonel Clendenin and a number of men under him arrived and proceeded to erect the fort that was named for him. No settler had ever yet built a cabin on land now occupied by the city of Charleston. This fort was located at a point near what is now the corner of Kanawha and Brooks streets, where a large stone now stands, placed there by the Kannawha valley chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The fort and six small cabins composed what was then known as "The Town at the Mouth of Elk."

The county of Kanawha was organized in October 1789, formed from parts of Greenbrier and Montgomery counties. The settlement established by Clendenin was designated as the county seat. In 1794 the town was incorporated and named in honor of its founder, "Charlestown" later to become Charleston.

After that the Indians seldom came to the section to harass the settlers, and the town grew slowly, becoming a center for farming people. In 1797 the salt industry was born, and salt furnaces began to line each side of the Kanawha in the vicinity of Charleston. The Kanawha Salines (or Malden) was the center of this industry, and for nearly 75 years the town six miles above Charleston flourished, competing successfully with Charleston as a business center.

A few coal mines were opened about 1820 to furnish fuel for the salt furnaces, and in 1850 there came a more comprehensive development of the coal mining industry. From then on both the salt and coal business contributed to make Charleston grow.

During the Civil war the salt and coal industries languished, to be revived after the war, but the salt business soon fell to the rear. In 1870 Charleston had a population of 3,000 people. In 1871 the city became the capital of the state. It was then that the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad was completed through to Huntington, W. Va. The coal industry grew rapidly and widely expanded, locks and dams were built

in the Great Kanawha river, schools and churches multiplied and many municipal improvements were made.

In 1880 the population was about 4,000. Coal and lumber kept the city growing steadily. In 1883 came the telephone, and about seven years later the street cars. About 1890 Elk City started to grow rapidly and a few years later became a part of Charleston. About 1911 great oil and gas development began, great manufacturing plants began to move in and the city grew to be known among manufacturing interests as the future home of the greatest chemical manufacturing center in the United States, if not in the world.

Charleston's population in 1910 was given as 22,354 by the federal census bureau. Today it is conservatively estimated at 67,065, while the industrial district has a population of over 160,000 and its trade area embraces a population of 600,000.

So rapid has been the business expansion of the city that it has absorbed much of the old residential district. Beautiful old homes of a few years ago have been torn down and are now the sites of modern and handsome business buildings. Charleston is thoroughly metropolitan in its public service conveniences. Twenty-four miles of street car track within the corporate limits furnishes local transportation by trolleys, owned by the Charleston Interurban Railway Company. On the east south bank of the Kanawha river there are 16 miles of interurban lines to Cabin Creek Junction, and there are 12 miles of trolley line west on the south bank of the Kanawha to Saint Albans. The Charleston-Dunbar Traction Company maintains three miles of track within the city of Dunbar, one of Charleston's thriving industrial suburbs, with a population of about 3,000 people.

Four railroads serve the city, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Kanawha and Michigan Division of the New York Central lines, the Charleston division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and the Kanawha and West Virginia division of the New York Central lines. The city with its suburbs, situated on the Kanawha river, a year-round navigable stream, is connected with the ports of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the Gulf of Mexico. In fact, Charleston is located on one of the shipping trade lines of the Panama Canal.

The hills overlooking the city, its principal streets, and beautiful river boulevards are dotted with magnificent homes which rival in beauty those of any other city in the country. There are three attractive country clubs, the Edgewood, the Kanawha and the Southmoor clubs, around which the social life of the city centers.

From every standpoint, Charleston is a delightful place in which to live. The climate is equable, never going to extremes in either heat or cold. There are amusements to appeal to each individual taste, and there is no richer or more prosperous city of its size in the United States that offers so many and so varied advantages.

City of Huntington

THE City of Huntington, W. Va., now approximating 100,000 population, was founded in 1873, when it became the Western terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, which had been pushed through the Alleghenies by Collis P. Huntington, who became one of the most renowned railway builders of his generation.

Mr. Huntington personally supervised plans for the new city, with the result that it has today unusually wide streets and avenues, laid out perfectly, the streets bi-secting the avenues.

The first impetus to growth was the establishment of repair shops for the new railway. These employed a few scores of men at first, but with the extension of the Chesapeake & Ohio sytem the roll steadily increased, until at the beginning of 1928 the list of employes contained 3,800 names.

The city lies in a wide valley, mostly above high water, and is a beehive of industry and commerce. It is noted for the variety of its industries, a fact which stabilizes both employment and business. More than 100 factories, including a branch of the American Car & Foundry Company, the International Nickel Company, the Owens Bottle Company, the H. R. Wyllie China Company, the West Virginia Rail Co., the Armstrong Manufacturing Company, makers of electric stoves and ranges; five big furniture factories, various glassware factories, overall and shirt factories, with scores of smaller enterprises bringing up the list.

Huntington is nearby a great natural gas field. All homes use natural gas for heating and cooking, and nearly all of the manufactories use the same fuel. The abundance and cheapness of natural gas has been a strong factor in building the city's importance as a manufacturing center.

In the matter of transportation Huntington is exceedingly fortunate. It has the great C. & O. trunkline, east and west; the Norfolk & Western, North and South, the Virginian to the Atlantic seaboard, and the Baltimore & Ohio, leading to the north. In additon to these transportation conveniences it has the Ohio river, with a system of locks and dams which maintain a 9-foot stage all the year, and river trade is growing in importance.

Huntington is a central point on the great Midland Trail. Good roads radiate in every direction, connecting the city with all points in Southern West Virginia, Eastern Kentucky and Southern Ohio. Both Kentucky and Ohio points are approached by ample bridge facilities across the Big Sandy and Ohio rivers, respectively.

Huntington is one of the educational centers of the Ohio valley. Its chief institution is Marshall College, which celebrated recently its ninety-first anniversary. Marshall College, originally a normal school, is now a degree giving institution. It has an enrollment of 1,500 students. It maintains a high-grade teachers' college, a college of arts and sciences, a model school and departments of music and dramatic art. It furnishes a two-year course in medicine and in law. Dr. M. P. Shawkey, former State Superintendent of Schools, is President of Marshall College. Its fiscal administration is in the hands of a State Board of Control, a bi-partisan body which governs all state institutions.

In addition there are the parochial schools of St. Joseph's Parish, and the city public schools, which are maintained by taxation. The public schools, including a high school with an enrollment of 1,500 and four Junior High schools which, with the grades, make a total enrollment in excess of 14,000.

A prime factor in the advancement of Huntington has been the Chamber of Commerce. This organization has been the means of bringing into the city many of the industries which flourish within its borders. It has done highly constructive work in fostering public improvements and in aiding the educational and other institutions of the city. The officers, as of 1928 are: George I. Neal, President; H. E. Mathews, Secretary; Dr. W. S. Rosenheim, Industrial Director.

Huntington has become one of the best lighted cities in America. It is the site of the general offices of the Appalachian Electric Power Company, for a large area in the industrial Ohio valley and in the coal regions to the South.

Local transportation is facilitated by the maintenance of an excellent street railway system which serves all parts of the community, and which is owned by the Central Public Service Corporation, of Chicago. Under this management satisfactory schedules are maintained, courtesy is the rule and cars are sanitary and comfortable.

Huntington's relation to the coal industry is intimate. It lies near the great coal mines of Logan, Boone, Mingo, McDowell, Raleigh, Mercer and Wyoming counties, in West Virginia, and the Big Sandy field of Eastern Kentucky. Many coal men make their homes in Huntington, and the headquarters of the West Virginia Coal Association, of which J. G. Bradley, of Dundon, is President, and W. H. Cunningham, of Huntington, is secretary, are located here.

Within the past ten years Huntington has made rapid strides in providing parks, playgrounds and boulevards. It has today, in a well extended state of development, three great park areas, Ritter Park, the oldest; Kiwanis Park, from which extends Memorial Boulevard; a memorial to Cabell county's dead of the World War, and Rotary Park, a hill plot of 60 acres which has undergone little development.

Huntington's boulevard system is mostly a shaded thoroughfare extending from the western to the eastern limits of the city, following for its greater length the meanderings of Four Pole Creek, a stream of great natural beauty, which is bordered by maples, willows, elms, and other trees which grow as nature planted them.

The park system as here outlined, is enlarged by a score of smaller parks valuable principally to the localities in which they are situated.

On October 6, 1928, Fairfield Stadium, one of the largest and most beautiful athletic fields in the Ohio valley, was dedicated. This achievement is ascribed mainly to the diligence and local patriotism of Col. George S. Wallace, President of the Board of Park Commissioners, a body which has control of all parks, boulevards and playgrounds.

Huntington's banking resources are near $30,000,000, and are held by the First Huntington National Bank, the largest institution in West Virginia; the Union Bank & Trust Company, the second oldest and largest in the city; the Huntington Banking & Trust Co.; the Ohio Valley Bank, the Coal Exchange Bank; the Twentieth Street Bank; the Cabell County Bank, and some smaller institutions. The banks of Huntington have been loyal and helpful in supporting industries and legitimate business.

Huntington is pre-eminently a city of churches and homes. The Catholics are represented in the flourishing Parish of St. Joseph's, whose shepherd for more than a quarter of a century has been Father Henry B. Altmeyer, recently elevated to the title of Monseigneur.

The Baptists, the Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Episcopalians, the Congregationalists, the United Brethren, the Disciples of Christ and other less numerous denominations maintain houses of worship. Many of the churches of Huntington are piles of architectural beauty and commodious inside. The ministry is consecrated and able.

Huntington has ample hotel accommodations. Five first hotels are available to travelers.

Huntington is also the hospital center of the Ohio Valley. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company maintains a very large hospital for its employes and is preparing to enlarge and modernize the plant at an additional cost of more than $300,000. Drs. Walter E. Vest and R. J. Wilkinson are in charge.

Kessler-Hatfield Hospital is the largest privately owned institution. Others noted are St. Mary's, a Catholic institution, and Guthrie hospital.

Huntington's political history is that of the average flourishing American municipality. Its first government consisted of a Mayor and a Common Council. The first Mayor was Peter Cline Buffington. In 1909 the commission form of Government was adopted, and it has prevailed without alteration in its general form since. Rufus Switzer was the first Mayor under the Commission form. Others have been Ira J. Harshbarger, Floyd S. Chapman, for two terms, Edmund Sehon and Leon S. Wiles.

Dr. James Boyce Talor, present incumbent, was elected in May, 1928. The commission at present is a three-member body, of which the Mayor is ex-officio a member.

Wheeling--The Gateway to the West

By Robert Permar

WHEELING is at once the most typical and unique of West Virginia cities—typical in the parenthood of every large social and economic movement in the history of the State, and unique in the fact of her situation. The most northern city in a southern State, the radius of her influence penetrates eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania and many of her important contacts are with northern and eastern interests.

Founded by courageous and industrious men and women, the city has taken on the character of her progenitors. The sterling qualities of the founders are reflected in the achievements of their successors. The history of Wheeling is replete with instances of the forthright and courageous espousal of the cause of justice and humanity, the unhesitating acceptance of the challenge to take up the gage of battle against the common foe, whether it were hostile Nature, inflamed savage, insane monarch, or rebel fanatic. The industry and initiative of the founders has infused the life stream of her civic organism, making it vibrant with energizing purposes. Favored by the quality of her citizenry and the character of her environment, Wheeling has achieved a position of industrial and commercial leadership in the Upper Ohio Valley, "the Ruhr of America," which might cause the unacquainted to assume that cultural development has not kept pace with material progress. This, happily, is not true. The city has been only less widely known as a center of culture and learning, because of her reputation for industrial leadership. Like the Plymouth Puritans, the early settlers, almost immediately upon their arrival, established schools and churches on the banks of the Ohio, and excellent institutions of higher learning have been maintained in the community for over a century.

The Pioneers

In 1769, Ebenezer Zane and his two brothers came over the watershed that divides the tributaries of the Monongahela river from those of the Ohio, and followed Wheeling creek to its mouth. It was by no whim of fortune that the enchanting knoll above the plain that sloped gently to the margin of the winding creek at the south, and the bluffs overlooking "the Beautiful River", as it was called by the aborigines, at the west, was selected by the Zanes for the site upon which to erect what was to become the metropolis of a great State. One year after the advent of the founders, George Washington passed that way and recorded in his diary the observation that "the location north of the mouth of this creek is very desirable", and true to his conviction, in later years he acquired extensive holdings in the vicinity of what is now Wheeling. There was more than chance in the selection of this point as the western terminus of the National Road, in 1817, and of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, completed in 1853.

Located near the head of navigation on the Ohio river, the most important transportation artery of that day, with fertile valleys radiating in every direction, while under the majestic hills at her back were inexaustible mineral wealth, and over their crests a glorious growth of virgin forest flourished, the infant city was predestined to future importance. One would travel far to find a spot so supremely favorable. Like ancient Rome and mediaeval Paris, Wheeling grew up where the caravans of commerce came to a halt at the river's bank, reorganized and found an easy crossing where an island in midstream served as a stepping stone.

Settled by Virginians who came from the South Branch of the Potomac the frontier village grew by constant accretion from the populations of Pennsylvania, Maryland

and neighboring seaboard colonies. Pioneers of German and Irish extraction came, attracted by the natural advantages of the region and the liberty-loving, moral, and progressive spirit of the community. The first years were not easy. To the hardships of subduing the wilderness were added the horrors of savage warfare, made more horrible by the degenerate schemes of the British agents and the Tory renegades who equipped and directed their Indian allies against the outposts of the colonies. Wheeling was well represented in the armies of Washington and Gates, offering more than her quota in the struggle for American liberty, as she has always done in every great crisis in its defense. But the log settlement about Fort Henry is especially celebrated for the valiant defense of the outpost in 1782 by the forty-two inhabitants, who repulsed a detachment of British soldiers and two hundred and fifty Indians in the last battle of the Revolution. It was during this siege that Betty Zane immortalized the fortitude of our pioneer women by her bold dash from the fort to a nearby cabin where she procured the gunpowder which made it possible for the defenders to withstand the seige. This she carried in her apron through a hail of hostile bullets to the little garrison that must have suffered extinction at the hands of the infuriated savages but for the success that rewarded her daring and agility.

As To The Name

Mystery enshrouds the etymology of the name the city now bears. Tradition relates that "Wheeling" is derived from "weeling", an Indian expression meaning "the place of the human head." The name is said to have been taken from the occurence of a killing in the region, after which the head of the victim, presumably an Indian, was suspended on a pole, as a symbol of pioneer justice. It was perhaps propitious that the Indian designation for the locality was modified when adopted by the early settlers, being spelled "wheel ing", which connotes the wheels of industry that have contributed so mightily to Wheeling's "place in the sun."

The whites at first called the place "Zanesburg". Numerous and appropriate titular appellations have been applied to the city from time to time as it has won wider recognition for each new preeminence. "The Gateway to the West" marked the importance of the community as the most western outpost of civilization and culture in that period when the National Road was the greatest avenue of commerce between the eastern seaboard and the wilderness beyond the Ohio, prior to the railroads and the extension of the highway to Columbus, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. As much in recognition of the inherent humanitarian character of its citizenry, who have always been distinguished for their generosity, as from the circumstance of its location midway in the line that divided the North from the South, Wheeling was known in the dark years of '61 to '65 as "The City of Refuge." The heterogeneous character of its industry has inspired numerous epithets, as "The Nail City", "The Stogie City", et cetera.

At the dawn of the nineteenth century Wheeling was "a thriving little river town" with a population of 500. In the century and a quarter since the first census, that village has grown to a population of 74,944 (January 1, 1928). And this does not include the populations of the extra-corporate towns and villages on either side of the Ohio which are contiguous with and a part of the industrial and social life of the city. To include these, as they properly should be included to get an accurate notion of Wheeling's just proportions, would be to recognize the actual population of the greater community as including a quarter of a million people.

On either side of the Ohio river and with a radius of twenty miles the Wheeling district extends up and down the river and over the political boundaries into Ohio and Pennsylvania. In this territory, destined soon to become one great civic area, a vast expanse of interlacing streets and boulevards delineating the locus of myriad in-

terests, industrial and cultural, Wheeling money and Wheeling intelligence are responsible for such phenomenal development.

Auspicious of future greatness are the physiographic and meterological factors in the environment which Nature seems to have given a special favor on the converging valleys which captured the fancy of the early pioneers and determined the orientation of West Virginia's leading city, at the very heart of the system through which the life of the nation pulses. Sixty four miles southwest of the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, at the center of a region which includes three-fifths of the population of the United States, Wheeling is more favorably located than any other population center in the country with respect to natural resources, cheap transportation, and the propinquity of the greatest market in the world for the products of her industry. With vast quantities of water power, oil, coal, limestone, lumber, and natural gas at hand, to mention a few of the natural resources that abound in the Valley of the Upper Ohio, the community was destined from the beginning to be industrial. The gracefully meandering Ohio river, so important in the early years as an artery of transportation, has been greatly enhanced by the hand of the government engineer. Locks and dams have provided a navigable, year-round, nine-foot stage from above Pittsburgh to the Mississippi and the Gulf. River steamers, for a number of years apparently doomed to desuetude, are reappearing in increasing numbers on the Ohio and promise to provide a convenient and inexpensive medium for the transportation of bulky shipments where speed is not important. The gently sloping terrane, underlaid with limestone, affords good drainage, while the soil is rich in the abundance of its fertility. The variety of the season is such as to relieve the tedium of monotony which characterizes localities where protracted droughts follow periods of perpetual deluge. The elevation is 645 feet.

The Educational System

Since Thomas Ewing, an itinerant cobbler and schoolmaster, first conducted a class in writing and "summing" for the consideration of food and lodging to be furnished at the regular rate for the number of "scholars" sent by each householder, and in rotation (boarding round), Wheeling has been zealous for the cultivation of the mind. Wheeling was one of the first southern cities to realize the paramount importance of providing for the mental development of her citizenry as an essential to material progress. With the adoption of the Virginia free school law in 1846, the municipality was less than a year in providing a district system which has grown and flourished until today the democratic, liberty-loving and far-seeing spirit of the founders is embodied in a thorough, modern, and efficient educational system which affords the children, even of the humblest citizen, adequate general education without cost, and without the inconvenience of going out of the community—Wheeling's primary and secondary schools are equal in the quality of instruction, the scope of their physical equipment, and the variety and adaptability of curricula to any in the United States. Having twenty-four grade school buildings and four high school buildings in addition to excellent privately conducted schools of secondary rank, and an accredited commercial college, the educational system heads into the West Liberty State Normal School located on the edge of the city, and soon to be a full four-year, degree-granting college offering college training to the youth of the city at State expense. Linsly Institute provides both college preparatory work and excellent advanced trades-training to supplement the work of the public trade school established in 1926 and now widely recognized as a model of excellence. For many years, Sisters of the Visitation have conducted here the famous Mount de Chantel Academy, a select finishing school for young ladies, with students from all parts of the country. There are two Americanization schools conducted within the city, one by the Board of Education and the other by the parochial schools. Through these agencies the city is reaching out the hand of good-will, to

a multitude of foreign-born adults, infusing in them the culture, the ideals and the reverences which have been the corner stones in the foundation of municial progress. Fourteen thousand boys and girls are daily in the halls of learning, under the instruction of four hundred and sixty carefully selected men and women, who are moulding the city's most important resource into a legion of citizens with ethical appreciation, able to resist any disintegrating influences of hyperindustrialism and vouchsafe to the society of the future social stability.

A Strong Leadership

No community is better than its leadership. In this respect Wheeling has been highly fortunate.

With the traditions of their pioneer ancestors as a basis upon which to build character, through the influence of their institutions of culture, and that community of interest that has been so magnificient in molding their youth, Wheeling's citizenship has been remarkable among industrial cities. With the aggressive energy of a Northern city, the West Virginia metropolis has the gentle atmosphere of the South, an inherent stability and a genial refinement which suggests the society of Old Virginia from which so many of Wheeling's leading families were derived. It is significant that a considerable number of her industries have been developed by individuals of character who have passed their work on to their descendants, thus giving a permanence and reliability to these firms. Thus have her commercial institutions often been monuments to the achievement of Wheeling's old families. Any question of the quality of goods produced or the honesty of the prices which afford the prospective buyer a marginal advantage, by nature of internal circumstances and transportation facilities that make them possible, may be answered by reference to the high character of the personnel that man the stores and manufactories.

Situated at the crossroads of transcontinental and Gulf-to-Canada transportation, the Wheeling industries have no difficulties over problems of distribution. Two great trunk lines, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Pennsylvania System, and the Wheeling and Lake Erie which connects with the New York Central System afford ideal rail facilities and direct connections with any destination. The freight handled by the Wheeling terminals over these roads last year approximated five million tons.

The rails and rivers are augmented by numerous electric lines, which extend well into Ohio and up and down the river. The original National Highway passes through the city, and with the completion of a new State road will connect with the Lincoln Highway, which crosses the Panhandle at Chester. When the State Road which follows the Ohio River is completed, Wheeling will be the gateway to countless thousands of automobile tourists entering "the Switzerland of America" from the North. A dozen motor bus lines operating approximately seventy-five busses utilize the major highways, carrying passengers to and from rural communities and making contact with all great municipalities of the East and West.

Almost from the time when Wheeling was passing from a frontier trading post and barrier against Indian invasion to an organized community, her industrial progress has been uninterrupted. Forty years after the founding of the city in 1789, a number of large manufacturing plants were in operation. The enormous production of hand-cut nails for which the city became justly famous began in 1818. In the score of years that followed glass factories, rolling mills, foundries, steam flour mills, cotton factories, and a silk factory were established. The next decade added paper mills, saw mills, tobacco factories, bake shops, printing shops, book bindaries, and a number of other ventures. The Wheeling Stogie, the recognized superior of all subsequent imitations, made its appearance in 1840. The Civil War gave a new impulse to Wheeling's industrial growth, especially in the manufacture of steel and iron. Since 1900 the industrial and commercial development of the community has been almost uninterrupted, suffering less during depressions than most of her industrial rivals, thanks to

her fortunate situation, diversification of activity, and the quality of her citizenship, largely native-born and progressively conservative both in the ranks of capital and labor. There are now more than two hundred and fifty diversified industries in the Wheeling community with an annual production greater than any other city of similar size in the country.

Some appreciation of the proportions of Wheeling's industrial greatness may be had from observing that there are employed in the industries of Wheeling proper, exclusive of coal mining and public utilities, approximately ten thousand workers. The estimated annual pay roll is $11,000,000, and the products of her mills and factories contribute annually have a value of $85,000,000.

Natural Resources

The greatest bituminous coal fields of America lie about the city supplying her factories with cheap fuel and affording employment to thousands of miners. Natural gas is plentiful and convenient for industrial and domestic purposes at $.50 per thousand cubic feet. Located on the edge of the Wheeling district is the largest steam generated electric power plant in the United States, with a capacity of 180,000 K. W. hours daily. There are also numerous other smaller electrical power plants.

Wheeling's industries are highly diversified as well as very extensive. The principal products are iron, steel, tin-plate, medicines, tobacco, china, glass, aluminum, calico, brass, enamel ware, machinery, wall-building, tile, structural iron, chemicals, meat-packing, stamped metal, clothing, furniture, flour, sheet-metal, mattresses, paints, leather and food.

Among the greater industries are the Wheeling Steel Corporation, one of the foremost steel and iron manufactories; the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, the largest manufacturers of bottles and jars in the world; the Sterling Products Company, which distribute more proprietary medicines than any other concern; the Wheeling Mold and Foundry, makers of heavy castings; the Fokker Airplane Factory; and the Bloch ("Mail Pouch") and Pollock (stogies) tobacco works.

Seventeen banks adequately care for Wheeling's financial needs. At the beginning of 1928 their combined resources were $69,718,318.00; surpluses and undivided profits $6,698,513.00; and deposits $52,025,213.00. Clearings for 1927 were $225,273,022.00.

There were 16,329 telephones in Wheeling in the beginning of 1928, or one for every four and a half persons in the city. Wheeling has its own radio broadcasting station, "WWVA". A large number of wholesale and jobbing houses, together with half dozen department stores comparable in extent and service to those of the larger cities, as well as numerous retail shops to meet every buying demand, make Wheeling a commercial center of much importance.

The city library contains more than 50,000 well selected volumes. At the end of 1927 there were 14,032 dwellings housing 17,399 families. Last year 1,118 building permits were issued, the estimated cost of construction amounting to $2,397,891—an increase of $586,654 over the preceding year. A scientific building code is strictly enforced.

Public Business

The tax levy for Wheeling is lower than that of the other principal cities of the state. The state levy is fourteen cents; the county levy, fifty-five cents; school levy, ninety-three cents; and the city levy eighty-six and a half cents, making a total of $2.48½ on each hundred dollars valuation. The assessed valuation for 1927 was $121,234,207.00.

Wheeling has twenty play-grounds which are directed by thirty-six trained instructors, and with the latest equipment. Wheeling also has several large public

parks. Municipal Park contains 130 acres, including a public golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, dancing pavillion, lakes and extensive picnicking grounds. Oglebay Park, bequeathed to the city by the late Colonel E. W. Oglebay, consists of 750 finely cultivated acres and is rapidly becoming one of the finest public cultural and recreational centers in the country. Wheeling also has a permanent landscape commission devoted to the beautification of Wheeling and its approaches. A fund of $50,000, donated by Mr. W. E. Stone, is being so invested.

With a city-manager form of municipal government, efficient and progressive; a police department of eighty carefully selected men under civil service; a fire department second to none in efficiency, and with an enviable record for the low fire losses and consequent economy of insurance rates in the city; a water system that is the last word in safe hydro-chemical engineering; a health department that has achieved astonishing results in disease prevention, child welfare and public hygiene; four flourishing newspapers; spacious hotels and theatres; large membershsip in all the lodges; churches of every denomination and many popular social service organizations for the solution of every civic problem and provision for every human need; two enormous hospitals and a completely equipped pathological clinic—Wheeling stands as a truly self-sufficient City, with a great future assured.

Parkersburg, West Virginia

By John W. Fischer, *editor of the Parkersburg Sentinel*

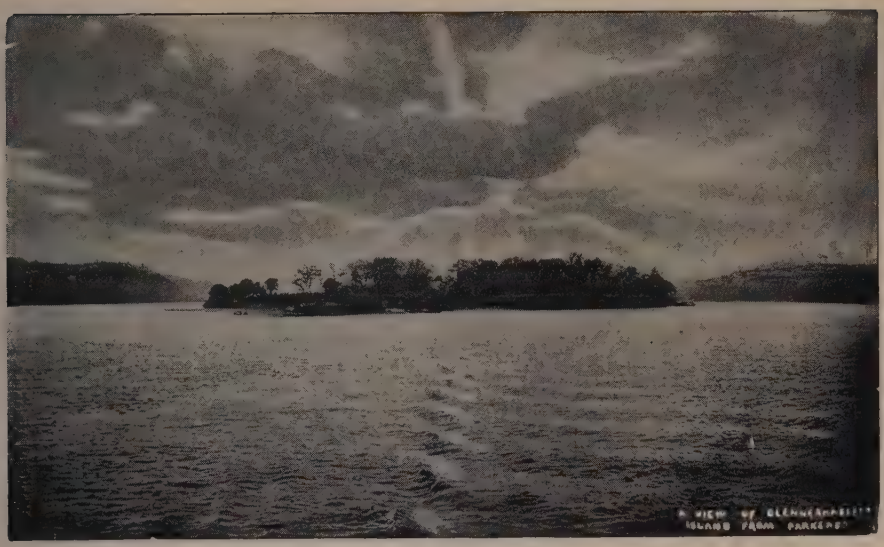
WHEN the young soldier and civil engineer, George Washington, stood at the confluence of the Little Kanawha and Ohio rivers more than a century and a half ago he probably envisaged with his broad mind an enterprising city of culture and industry much like the Parkersburg of today. The then western part of Virginia was an unbroken forest inhabited only by the native Indian. Waterways were the chief method of travel before the discovery of the steam locomotive and cities generally were located and grew where navigable streams came together. Thus the present site of Parkersburg was the location for an industrial community. This site too was particularly favorable for the growth of a city. Large tracts of fairly level land abound and these make the finest locations for residence and industrial districts. Parkersburg is bounded on the west by the Ohio river but to the north, east and south of the city are extensive tracts with surface favorable to residential and industrial growth.

Parkersburg received its name from Alexander Parker who located here in the year 1783 but the "town of Parkersburg" was not established until 1811 and was not chartered by the general assembly of Virginia until 1820 when it had a population of about 400. In 1850 the population had grown only to about 1,200, being at that time little more than a steamboat stopping point. The town grew more rapidly from that time until today Greater Parkersburg has a population of about 35,000, although the restricted corporate limits prevent so large a showing in the federal census.

Parkersburg first of all, is a city of education, culture and refinement. It has the finest and best public schools in the state. The people never have voted down any movement for financial support for its excellent school system. Its beautiful high school and other fine schools properties are the pride and admiration of its citizens. It is a city of churches with nearly every denomination represented and the greater number of them housed in modern and architecturally beautiful homes. The city's charities and philanthropies are taken care of through a Community Chest with an annual budget of about $75,000 contributed by the citizens at large. Parkersburg has no "slums" and very few really "poor" people. Charity for the most part is called upon only in emergencies and then is quick to respond. Parkersburg is the home of many persons of moderate wealth and they contribute liberally to philanthropies, welfare work and charities.

Wood county, in which Parkersburg is situated, was formed by an act of the general assembly of Virginia in 1798 and was named for General James Wood who was governor of Virginia at the time of the formation of the county. It is a county

Bird's-Eye View of Parkersburg.



Blennerhassett Island.

rich in agriculture and was one of the pioneer counties in the United States in the development of the petroleum industry. In the Ohio river one mile below Parkersburg lies the beautiful, historic and romantic Blennerhassett island to which the learned Harman Blennerhassett and his lovely young wife came and built a mansion in the woods. They were not permitted to enjoy for long the comfort which they sought for Blennerhassett became involved, perhaps innocently, in the Burr conspiracy and through a long chain of misfortunes the home and all they had were lost to them.

But Parkersburg is living very little in the past. The present and the future are too bright to dwell long on what is past. We have said that this is a city of refinement. It is equally so a city of commerce and industry. Parkersburg's numerous strong banking and other financial institutions are bulwarks of industrial and commercial progress. Here is located one of the great refineries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, for Parkersburg was one of the first notable petroleum producing centers in the country. The Parkersburg Rig and Reel Company is one of the greatest manufacturies of oil well machinery in the country and its products are shipped to every corner of the world. The Parkersburg Iron and Steel Company enjoys a fine reputation for the excellence of its manufactures. The Vitrolite Company manufactures a product which is largely supplanting marble in interior decoration of residences, public and office buildings and factories. The Baldwin Tool Works and the Porcelain Products Company (electrical porcelain) are the largest plants of their kinds in the world. The Viscose Company, manufacturer of rayon a silk-like yarn, is Parkersburg's most recent acquisition in the way of great manufacturies, and employs more than 2,000 persons and the number rapidly increasing with the phenomenal growth of the use of their product which is said to be unsurpassed in quality.

It is not the purpose of this brief article to attempt to enumerate even a part of the long list of important manufacturing industries individually for Parkersburg has 136 industries and enterprises employing nearly nine thousand persons of which nearly 50 employ 100 or more persons each and the whole of them have an estimated payroll of ten million dollars annually. Parkersburg is served by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and its tributaries and the Ohio river, the latter one of the finest commercial streams in the country fully improved for year-round navigation from headwaters at Pittsburg until it reaches the Mississippi. The Little Kanawha has slack-

water navigation and at some future time will be called upon to carry the excellent coal which abounds further up stream to markets in this city and beyond here. Natural gas is used chiefly for domestic and industrial fuel here and the supply is sufficient for a long time in the future. Labor here is efficient and reliable and industries find "turn-over" gratifying small. Ninety-eight per cent. of the population of this city is American born with a very small per cent. colored. Strikes and labor troubles are practically unknown. Housing facilities are ample and living costs low.

Parkersburg is a beautiful city in which to live. The early settlers could not have selected a finer location. Society is excellent. Churches, schools, lodges, clubs, improvement societies, mercantile establishments are all that could be desired. This city is a central point for several hard-surfaced highway systems and the traveler finds no difficulty in reaching any distant point in state or nation. In fact Parkersburg in the early days of the nation was thewestern terminus of two great railways that had a wonderful share in the settlement of the great west. They are the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike completed in 1849 and the Northwestern Turnpike completed in 1838. Over these highways moved caravans of covered wagons carrying stury pioneers and homesteaders to the western part of Virginia and the rich agricultural regions west of the Ohio river. These are now hard-surfaced. The north-south highway, state routes numbered 2 and 14, federal highway 21, pass through the city and form part of the famous lakes to Florida route. Two beautiful public parks, City park and Legion park, add to the comfort and pleasures of Parkersburg residents. The high school has a beautiful campus of 27 acres. The Parkersburg Country Club is a beautiful place with its vast expanse of green. The Shriners are constructing fine recreation buildings and grounds on historic Fort Boreman overlooking the city. Parkersburg is building for the present and the future.

Parkersburg High School.

Clarksburg Invites You

Located Amidst Great Scenic Beauty--Possessing Vast Industrial Possibilities

A FRENCHMAN has said names are things. Be as it may, they have a significance. There is everything in a name, its very sound suggests a premonition of place or person, and colors the vision as well as the thought either a glowing or a gray. The very syllables themselves sum up the events in a place's history. The name Clarksburg memorializes the achievements of the great soldier explorer, General George Rogers Clark. Tradition says that John Simpson was the city's first settler. Incidentally he was a member of that family that gave to the world the Mother of General Ulyses Simpson Grant.

Clarksburg's natal year was 1765. It was incorporated by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1795. Its location is in Harrison County, West Virginia. It is the commercial capital of the Monogahela Valley. It is connected with all important distributing centers of the United States through the admirable service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company which provides thirty-two trains per day. New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Richmond can be reached overnight. Its strategic position makes it the clearing center for freight of all Northern West Virginia. Hard surfaced roads and ample interurban rail service provides additional transportation facilities.

Physical Charm

The physical characteristics of West Virginia are such as grow and develop a sturdy race of men. The grandeur of her hills, unsurpassed by any state in the Union, have rightly given her the name of "The State Beautiful."

Amid such scenes great events as well as eminent men are born. Not far from Clarksburg the first battle of the conflict between the States took place. And on the margin of the natural amphitheater of hills surrounding the city, are still remnants of the fortifications of the great civil conflict. Her representative sons were to be found wearing the "blue" as well as the "gray". General Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson, one of the greatest military strategists the world has known, was born in Clarksburg, January 21, 1824. General Nathan Goff, gallant soldier, Secretary of the Navy, U. S. Circuit Judge and U. S. Senator was born and lived all his life in Clarksburg. John W. Davis, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Democratic nominee for President in 1924, now one of the Nation's most eminent lawyers was born and reared in Clarksburg and still is proud to call it home, although now residing in New York City.

Citizenship

Men make a city. Industries, public utilities, streets, stores, parks and buildings exist only because men build them. Opportunity is man-made. It is almost entirely the human adaptation of natural facilities. Economic resources are of little value and serve only as a limited index to a city's advantages which are offered to labor, genius or capital. The measure of the real greatness of a city is the manhood of the community.

Clarksburg has drawn its composite citizen chiefly from the Scotch-Irish and Welsh races. Their sterling rugged character have always given inspiration to achievement and the higher ideals of life. They have been the foundation upon which the

character and growth of Clarksburg has been developed. Clarksburg's growth has been a rapid one. In 1900 the population advanced to 27,869, while in 1927, scarcely three decades since 1900, the growth recorded reached 37,500, an increase of 400% in twenty-seven years. It has been a healthy normal development.

Many cities are burdened with a foreign population, the spirit of which in no sense reflects the best American ideals. Clarksburg's citizenry is approximately 88% American born. More than 70% of the homes are owned by their occupants. During the past five years, there have been building improvements averaging more than $1,250,000 per annum. The retail trading area represents seventy-three communities within a thirty mile radius. These in turn embrace a population of 193,000. The jobbing and wholesale zone takes in portions of three States, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, representing in excess of 1,110,000 people.

Great Fundamentals of Manufacturing

The most important cities of the World are those whose population of workers are in easy access to the great fundamental products of all manufacturing—coal, iron, water, power derived either from coal or water, oil, gas, limestone and clays. In man's great workshop — Nature's Laboratory — these are the products needed to fashion the major necessities for the comfort of life. Few cities of any magnitude save Clarksburg, have them at their very door. In the course of time Clarksburg will consider damming and locking the Monongahela River which will afford water transportation to the Gulf and thus place her in position to reach the World's greatest marts at a cost so low that no other city can compete with her.

Coal

In the region where Clarksburg is situated there are inexhaustible deposits of coal of the very richest quality, the very heart of the World's greatest bituminous coal field—the Appalachian. The coal is known as the "Pittsburg Seam" coal. West Virginia has more unmined coal than any State in the union—160,000,000,000. tons. At the rate of 123,000,000 the present normal yearly production, coal will last 1,300 years. Harrison County alone has 300 square miles of workable coal, representing 2,000,000,000 tons. Mining operations in the Clarksburg Field are entirely connected with drift mining. There are eighty-six in the district and these are owned by sixty-one different corporations. They employ 6,000 men. The average price received for coal F. O. B. the mine is $1.20 per ton. It is often much less than this. The freight rate to any point within the city is 45¢ per ton. Some of the manufacturers in the Clarksburg area have found coal so handy and so cheap that they have installed their own plants for the manufacture of artificial gas. This is particularly feasible when such firms take their coal direct from their own mines, in some instances contiguous to their plants.

Electric Power

Clarksburg is located on one of the main transmission lines of the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company, power being obtained from the generating stations located at Rivesville, Fairmont and Windsor in West Virginia, and at Connellsville, Springdale and Cheat Haven in Pennsylvania, thus assuring an abundant supply to meet any need.

The current available in Clarksburg is alternating three and single phase, sixty cycle at a voltage of 110-220 single phase and 200-2, 2, 200-22,000 three phasse. The rates for manufacturing compare favorably with those of any other district in the United States, not excepting even the territory served by the Hydro-electric development at Niagara Falls.

Natural Gas

Natural Gas is supplied to Clarksburg by the Clarksburg Light & Heat Company. The supply available will last for many years. Their connections with the Hope Natural Gas Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, enables them to draw on additional gas reserves of two states whose rights embrace 7,000,000 acres of territory representing a proven gas area. Hence there is no danger of gas diminishing here for many years to come. The rates are as low as any in the major centers of population east of the Mississippi River. The rates for domestic use are as follows:

First 30,000 cu. ft.....32¢ per M
Next 10,000 cu. ft.....35¢ per M
Over 40,000 cu. ft.....40¢ per M
Less 2¢ per M cu. ft. for prompt payment.

Water

Clarksburg is favored with an abundant and permanent supply of pure water. The West Fork of the Monongahela is the source. The average annual rainfall in the catchment basin in Upshur, Lewis and Harrison Counties, according to the United States Weather Bureau, was 46.86 inches per annum. The yield of this rainfall in the watershed above Clarksburg has averaged 162 billion gallons. The annual consumption of water in Clarksburg is approximately one billion gallons. The water supply opportunities are so great that it would be possible to impound water sufficient for twenty-nine years without rainfall, not allowing for evaporation. The purification plant is in charge of a skilled chemist and bacteriologist. The average hardness of the water is less than that of the Great Lakes. For the past sixteen years not a single case of typhoid fever or any other water borne diseases has been traced to the use of the city water.

Other Potential Features

West Virginia is one of the most important water power States east of the Mississippi. The United States Geological Survey claims the maximum power available 1,000,000 horsepower. Electric power from the Cheat Haven power dam sixty miles from Clarksburg, is now available in the city's industrial district. The present maximum capacity of electric power at this dam, with three units operating, is at the rate of 42,000 kilowatts.

Clarksburg is in the midst of a rich agricultural domain that is particularly adopted to the raising of fine stock. The grazing areas are covered with the finest bluegrass. Harrison County comprises 2,721 farms with a total area of 232,981 acres, 200,992 of which are improved. Eighty-seven and one half per cent of the county consists of farm land. The average yearly value of all stock, $2,156,341; dairy products, $426,922; crops of various kinds, $2,292,904. The total of State, City and County taxes is $2.10 per $100.00. The city's bonded indebtedness is lower than any city over 30,000 in the United States.

Clarksburg is served by seven banks and trusts companies, also the Community Savings and Loan Company and the Clarksburg Building and Loan Association. The combined assets of these various financial institutions is in excess of $23,763,086.

The city contains forty-nine churches representing fifteen different denominations. The total enrollment of its public schools is 10,363. The parochial schools have an enrollment of 600 including their High School. The West Virginia Business College, enjoying a patronage from various States, has an enrollment of 200. The total value of Clarksburg's school property is $2,731,298. There are also two large, well equipped hospitals.

Clubs, Organizations and Amusements

The Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Quota and Advertising Clubs have large memberships and are active in the betterment of the community. All the great fraternal orders are represented. There is a Woman's Christian Association, Music Club, etc. We have five large and attractive theaters and an auditorium seating 3,000.

Industrial

The principal manufacturing industries include window glass, glass ware, glass bottles, tumblers and jars, glass marbles, sanitary pottery, china, earthenware, carbon electrodes, tin plate, tin cans, zinc spelter, porcelain, boxes, caskets, macaroni, brick, tile, coffee, machinery, porch swings, etc. The concerns employ approximately 4,000 people. In 1914 the value of Clarkburg's manufactured products was $1,600,000, while in 1927 they reached $25,000,000, an increase of 1400%. In addition to this the value of the normal amount of the coal produced in the Clarksburg district is $10,000,000.

Clarksburg is one of the most important wholesale distributing points in West Virginia. Its department stores and other retail establishments compare most favorably with those of cities many times the size of Clarksburg. Through her Chamber of Commerce Industrial Department, Clarksburg is in position to present a detailed engineering analysis of any project contemplated; also aiding all manufacturrs in handling their managerial and sales problems. Our policy is to continually strive for higher and higher levels of community development, so that Clarksburg already famed far and wide as an alert, progressive city, hospitable and friendly, a good place to live as well as to work—will become still a better place in all things that determine the fitness and real greatness of a city.

All inquiries concerning the city will be cheerfully answered. Address, Chamber of Commerce of Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Morgantown--Seat of West Virginia University

Important in Education, Mining and Manufacturing

TO think of Morgantown is to think of the cultured atmosphere and traditional glories of West Virginia University. Here amid the rugged hills of Monongalia County West Virginia sends her young manhood and young womanhood for the higher learning and although it is the northernmost metropolis of Central West Virginia and the heart of one of the richest coal fields in America it is essentially a seat of education and its commercial, civic and social structure are largely as such. With students and faculty numbering more than three thousand West Virginia University alone would make any community important and that it is the chief factor in placing Morgantown in the front rank of West Virginia cities goes without saying. However this alone would not give Morgantown the place it holds as one of the State's most progresssive and prosperous cities. Industry, agriculture, coal, are also to be mentioned as important contributing factors and any word of Morgantown must include them. Natural gas, electric power development, river transportation and low transportation costs too share in its radiance.

Morgantown is probably best described as being nine miles south of the Pennsylvania state line, one hundred and two miles south of Pittsburgh and eighty-four miles southeast of Wheeling. It is the capital and judicial seat of Monogalia County and according to the most conservative 1928 estimates is credited with population of 25,-157. Its trading territory is approximately 75,000. It is a gateway to West Virginia from the north, on the main North and South paved highway through the State, U. S. No. 19, and it is also intersected by the east and west travel of State Highway No. 7. Its railroads are the Baltimore & Ohio, Morgantown & Kingwood, Pennsylvania and Morgantown & Wheeling.

Other salient Morgantown facts include that it has six banks and ten building and loan associations, annual post office receipts of $125,000.00 and annual bank resources of more than $15,000,000. Its buying power, with that of immediate trading territory, has in part the aggregate of sixteen million dollars in annual payrolls.

Principal of its industry, like that of other great sections of the state, is the coal industry, and Morgantown and Monongalia County have much reason for pride in this. Monongalia County boasts no less than eight mineable seams of coal, and these in seams from seven to eleven feet wide are rated as among the best of bituminous coal. Its total original tonnage is estimated at 3,748,630,971 short tons and that it has enough coal to last 498 years gives some idea of the tremendous resource of the industry in the immediate territory. Serious labor troubles are almost unknown to the section and in consequence of the vast operations that are now pursued the county ranks fourth in coal production in the state.

Other outstanding evidences of industry and progress in Morgantown are to be found in its various glass factories. It has the only pressed prism glass factory of its kind in the world and all around are other great plants making cut glass, watch crystals and flat wire. One of the largest tin mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plant Company is found here and then there are numerous important foundries and planning mills daily sending their products into the world of trade. Natural gas and electric power development have given Morgantown manufacturers the cheapest and best fuel on earth and this factor is well reflected by their constant growth and development.

However, along with its pretentious industry and the charm and value of college setting Morgantown holds other distinctions. Few cities anywhere have as many homes, it having no less than 5,068 duly established dwellings, and it is doubtful if this figure is exceeded by any city of similar populaton. Its families number 6,100, and besides this, in statistical order it has thirteen churches, nine grade schools, two high schools, one parochial school, one college (West Virginia University), fifteen hotels and four theaters. It also has more than four thousand passenger automobiles, over four thousand phone connections and more than six thousand gas meter connections. Its population is eighty-seven percent native white.

West Virginia University originated from the national land grant act of June 2, 1862, and from the subsequent action of the state legislature in accepting and carrying out the provisions of the act. On January 9, 1866, the board of trustees of the Monongalia Academy at Morgantown tendered to the legislature for the use of the contemplated state or land grant college, all its property, including Woodburn Female Seminary, on condition that the college should be located at Morgantown. On January 30, 1867, the legislature accepted the property and on February 7 passed an act permanently establishing "The Agricultural College of West Virginia" and authorizing the governor to appoint eleven suitable persons as a board of visitors.

The eleven visitors held the first meeting on April 3, 1867, at which time they appointed Alexander Martin president and established collegiate, scientific and agricultural departments of instruction.

By an act of December 4, 1868, the name of the college was changed to "West Virginia University" and the "board of visitors" to the "board of regents." July 1, 1919, the "board of regents" was merged in "the state board of education."

The dates of the establishment of the special colleges and schools now comprised in the University are as follows: The College of Law, 1878; the College of Engineering, 1887; the Agricultural Experiment Station, 1888; the College of Agriculture, 1897; the School of Music, 1897; the School of Medicine, 1902.

Fairmont

LOCATED at the point where the West Fork and Tygarts Valley rivers form the Monongahela, Fairmont, West Virginia, is a city of 33,000 population. It covers an area of about five square miles and because of its altitude is blessed with ideal climatic conditions.

Fairmont was first settled in 1789 when first mention is made of it. John Fleming and three sons of his brother emigrated from Delaware in that year and settled on land where the city is now located. The actual site of the town was on a part of the farm of Boaz Fleming because it was the roughest and least adapted to farming, and the first survey was made in 1818.

The city was originally known as Middletown, socalled it is presumed because it was middle way between Morgantown and Clarksburg, which had been settled earlier. Middletown was established as a town under an act of the Virginia Assembly January 19, 1820.

The name was changed to "The Borough of Fairmont" by an act of the Assembly in 1843. A charter in 1899 combined Fairmont, West Fairmont and Palatine as the city of Fairmont.

During the early days Middletown was known for its saw, grist and woolen mills. The first newspaper was established here about 1840 and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad entering Fairmont was opened January 22, 1852. With the coming of the railroad new opportunities were provided for the community and it has enjoyed a steady and substantial growth since that time.

Fairmont's population today is estimated on the basis of postoffice and school statistics. The foreign-born population is only about six per cent of the total, while the colored population is said to be in the neighborhood of 1,200.

From a civic standpoint Fairmont boasts many organizations which number among their memberships leading citizens of the community. It has a Rotary Club, a Kiwanis Club, a Lions Club, a Quota Club and Business and Professional Women's Club, which have a total membership of about 400. Another organization which is doing much for the city is the Fairmont Industrial Corporation comprised a leading business men who have banded themselves together in the interest of industrial expansion.

While coal is the basic industry of the section, Fairmont boasts also of many other industries and establishments which are largely responsible for the continued prosperous conditions found. There are about fifty coal companies here, and there are twenty-five jobbing and wholesale houses in Fairmont which handle practically every commodity needed in the city and surrounding communities.

In Fairmont and immediately adjacent thereto are more than fifty industries giving employment to several thousand persons. Included in the products manufactured are to be found glassware, wooden boxes, pumps, aluminum, brick, mining machinery, glass etching machines, lumber, soft drinks, cast-irons castings, cement, electrical apparatus and the like. Other industries which go to make up the normal life of the city are the laundries, ice cream plant, garages and the like.

As to banks and stores, Fairmont has some of the finest and best equipped to be found anywhere. There are five banks with a capital and surplus of over $2,000,000, while their resources total nearly $17,000,000, and deposits nearly $13,000,000. Four building and loan associations have total assets of approximately $3,750,000.

From the standpoint of transportation, Fairmont is favored. Direct lines of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad connect the city with the metropolises of the east, while other lines of the same company run to Pittsburgh, Wheeling and points to the South.

The Monongahela Railway connects with the Pennsylvania and the New York Central lines at Brownsville giving an outlet that is highly desirable. The Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company furnishes dependable, fast passenger and freight service by electric railways to Clarksburg, Mannington, Rivesville, Fairview and other points. Busses of the same company operate to Morgantown where they connect with lines radiating in all directions.

Fairmont has approximately thirty-six miles of improved streets and ten miles of paved alleys, nearly all of which are in good condition. Fine highways branch out of the city in all directions, making it easy to reach nearly any point desired by automobil.e In the city also are some unusually fine bridges. The bridge across the Monongahela river connecting the East Side with the city proper is the finest on that river.

Owing to the fact that the mining industry has been highly developed Fairmont is the center for a large labor population which is periodically employed. The better class of miners and their families, at least ninety per cent of them native Americans, welcome the opportunities to engage in the industrial occupations which furnish more continuous employment so there is never any scarcity of labor.

Fairmont enjoys the advantage of a good water supply taken from the Tygarts Valley river two miles above the city. The water is purified in a modern sand filtration plant, chlorinated and pumped by a municipal pumping station of 8,000,000 gallons. The city has fifty-seven miles of water mains extending into all portions of the town and the pressure ranges from forty pounds to a hundred and fifty pounds per square inch, varying with the elevation of the structure. In the business district for fire purposes the pressure averages 100 pounds.

Electric light and power and natural gas are furnished the community by the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company. The gas comes from nearby fields and although it is not available in quantities which might be desired, the supply will last for many years and no great shortages ever occur during the winter months when the demand is greatest.

A large proportion of the industries of the community are users of the electricity of the Monongahela company, whcih also supplies current for street lighting and domestic use. The immediate source of the power supply is a steam station at Rivesville, which is an up to date plant of 40,000 KW capacity. This plant in turn is connected with the hydro-electric station at Lake Lynn on the Cheat river and large steam power stations of the West Penn electric system in Pennsylvania.

Ground for factory sites which would be suitable for industrial enterprises is available at a number of points in the city. These are to be found on both the Baltimore and Ohio and Monongahela railroads and offer exceptional advantages and opportunities.

Fairmont's homes, buildings, churches, schools and the like are all of the highest type and its citizens claim it to be the handsomest city in the state. In addition to several high class public schools, the city is also the home of the Fairmont State Teachers' College where degrees in the arts and sciences are given to teachers and those preparing to engage in teaching. There are twelve Protestant and two Roman Catholic churches, as well as two churches for the colored population. A public library with 52,000 volumes which have a large circulation is a valuable adjunct to the city.

Martinsburg, West Virginia

THE geographical, business, political and social center of Eastern West Virginia is Martinsburg, a city of 16,000 population in 1928, easily and quickly reached by state road from any other part of the eastern tier of counties. The city is pleased, and with justification, to advertise itself as "the Gateway to the Shenandoah Valley" because it confronts the tourist as he comes from the West either over the Potomac at Williamsport, Md., or at Paw Paw, W. Va., thence through Martinsburg to the Valley of Virginia southward. Traffic from the East comes into West Virginia either at Harpers Ferry or Shepherdstown, W. Va., each a short distance from Martinsburg; and visitors in the eastern part of the state find it wise to make Martinsburg a headquarters and from it radiate into the adjoining counties, or into Virginia, Maryland or Pennsylvania, any one of which is to be reached within 20 miles from Martinsburg.

Martinsburg shares with the general eastern section of the state its historic associations. In 1828 the city celebrated the 150th anniversary of its founding. Berkeley county, of which Martinsburg is the county seat, was named in honor of Norborne Berkeley, Baron Botetourt, colonial governor of Virginia from 1768 to 1770. Governor Berkeley was born in England in 1718; was colonel of the North Gloucestershire Militia in 1761; member of Parliament until created a peer in 1764. He was appointed Governor-in-chief of Virginia, arriving in the colony and assuming his office on October 28, 1768. His genial affability, courtesy and patience in public life won for him the

A View of a Portion of Martinsburg Looking Northeast, Taken From an Aeroplane. The Federal Court House and Post Office Are in the Center, the Berkeley and Dunn Woolen Mills in the Foreground.

title of "the good governor". However, his amiable relations with the Virginia colonists were not long to continue; in 1769 the assembly adopted two resolutions, bordering on insubordination and revolution, in the opinion of the governor, and he was forced to protect the royal interests. The first of the offending resolutions was a declaration that Virginia should no longer submit to taxation by England, and second, that Virginia would no longer send her criminals to England to be tried. The storm of the Revolution was gathering and was soon to break. Lord Botetourt, though sympathizing with the colonists in their complaints against the Mother Country, could not countenance open rebellion and therefore dissolved the assembly. The members met secretly at a private house in Williamsburg the next day, adopted other resolutions and entered into a covenant with one another not to purchase slaves or other importations as a protest against what they considered the unjust and tyrannical attitude of the home government. The governor asked the British Council of State that the obnoxious laws be repealed and had some assurance that his request would be looked upon with favor, but when he learned that it was not intended to listen to the petition of the colonists, he demanded his immediate recall. In all political differences with the burgesses, Lord Botetourt did not forfeit the respect and esteem of the people whom he governed, as is evidenced by a monument to his memory at Williamsburg, the old Colonial capital, and two counties of the commonwealth named for him—Berkeley and Botetourt.

The city was established by legislative enactment in October 1778 on land owned by General Adam Stephen, a distinguished patriot and officer in the Revolution. The city takes its name from Colonel Thomas Bryan Martin. The city is pleasantly situated at an elevation of 435 feet with an annual average temperature of 52.4, ranging down to an average minimum of 28.7 and up to an average maximum of 75.8 degrees, while the average rainfall is 36.7 inches and the average snowfall 27.3 inches.

The county itself is especially adapted to fruit culture, and some of the largest apple and peach orchards in the state are to be found in Berkeley county, this characteristic also holding for adjoining counties of Jefferson, Morgan, Hampshire and Mineral. Approximately 1,000,000 apple trees are planted in Berkeley county alone. A million barrels of apples a year is a possible crop from the county. The quality of the apples produced in the section is particularly good.

The county also has valuable underground resources. Almost endless deposits of limestone, most of it analyzing 99.47 per cent pure lime, particularly suitable for steel mills and agricultural purposes, surround Martinsburg, running into Jefferson county on the east. Wheat, corn and livestock are the next greatest sources of income to the rural population. The county,—and the entire Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia, similarly,—is largely agricultural in interest. The population of the county is approximately 30,000. Within a trading distance of 20 miles of Martinsburg there is a population of 50,000.

Industrially the city is well supplied but not burdened. Interwoven Mills, largest men's hosiery mills in the world, are located in Martinsburg. Two large woolen fabrics manufacturing plants are in the city, as well as a ladies' garment factory, flour mills, apple products plants, Baltimore and Ohio railroad shops, brick plant, Amiesite road-surfacing plant. The annual industrial payroll from the city approximate $6,000,000.

The city has started a comprehensive sewering system, along with hard-surface paving of its thoroughfares. Financially it is amply buttressed by six flourishing banks. It finds also ample churches, satisfactory lighting and water system,—it uses water pumped from a spring near the city,—schools, including a recently completed high school which cost nearly half a million dollars, theatres, one daily newspaper (Independent), fire department, and strong co-operative agencies, including a Chamber of Commerce. A library, guaranteed by vote city support, flourishes in the city.

"The Shenandoah" New Community Owned Hotel in Martinsburg.

The aviation enthusiasts in Martinsburg early foresaw the development in this field and provided a landing field, Shepherd Field, four miles south of the city, whose name appears on maps for flying projects, and which is well known to both government and commercial fliers. It is a popular place for summer camps for fliers who come from Eastern fields not far distant.

Jefferson, the extreme eastern county of the Eastern Panhandle, immediately adjoining Berkeley county, is an extension of West Virginia in a long strip between the states of Maryland and Virginia; its most northern point is Harpers Ferry, where the three states and two rivers—the Shenandoah and Potomac—meet. The county was taken from a part of Berkeley by an act of the assembly passed January 8, 1801, which provided that on and after the 26th of October, next, all the territory bounded and described should be separate county and be called by the name of "Jefferson."

Jefferson county was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, author of the Declaration of Independence, and founder of the University of Virginia.

Charles Town, the county seat, was established as a town by an act of the assembly in October, 1786, on lands belonging to Charles Washington, who was a brother to the first President, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The town has an elevation of 530 feet above sea level and in 1920 had a population of 2,527.

Shepherdstown, another important center of Jefferson county, is by many years the elder, and has had a long and interesting history. The town was established in 1762 as "Mecklenberg" on lands owned by Captain Thomas Shepherd. Though it

retained this name officially until January 11, 1798, when it was changed to "Shepherdstown," the place was known locally by by the name of its founder. It was here in the early and middle 1780's that James Rumsey lived and experimented with his steamboat; built a craft and demonstrated it on the Potomac in the presence of General George Washington and other distinguished men. Other men reaped the reward of the inventive genius of James Rumsey, but the State of West Virginia has honored him with a towering shaft on the banks of the Potomac near his home. Shepherdstown, at the last decennial census, had a population of 1,063.

Shepherd College State Normal School, established February 27, 1872, is located at Shepherdstown. This school serves the educational needs, in the normal grade, of the entire Eastern Panhandle.

Harpers Ferry, at the junction of the Shenandoah and the Potomac, is perhaps the best known town in West Virginia, by reason of its location at the eastern gateway and the many historic events associated with the name. The town takes its name from Robert Harper, who settled at that place in 1734 and established a ferry across the rivers—the first west of the Blue Ridge. At this point the Potomac is joined by the Shenandoah and together they have forced a passage through the Blue Ridge, described by Thomas Jefferson as one of the most stupendous scenes in Nature and worthy of a trip across the Atlantic to view. An armory and arsenal of the United States government was established at this place in 1796 and continued in operation until the outbreak of the Civil War. Harpers Ferry was the scene of John Brown's raid on October 16, 1859, when, with but twenty-one followers, Brown seized the town and the government works and held the Virginia militia and volunteer forces at bay for two days. The raid was in furtherance of the abolition of slavery, but was doomed to failure. Of the twenty-two raiders, ten were killed at Harpers Ferry, seven, including Captain Brown, were captured, taken to Charles Town, tried and hanged at that place, and but five escaped. It was the prelude of the Civil War; the curtain-raiser for the greater tragedy to follow. During the period of the Civil War the town was an important military center and was taken and re-taken many times; seared by shell and fire and practically destroyed.

Harpers Ferry was established as a town by the old Virginia assembly in 1763, and was incorporated by the same authority on March 24, 1851.

At the census enumeration of 1920 the population was given as 713. It is the lowest point in West Virginia, having an elevation of 240 feet above sea level, at the water's edge.

Storer College, a school of higher learning for negroes, established in 1866 by northern philanthropists, is located at Harpers Ferry. This school serves a wide field and has had a long and useful period of service. Storer College has on its campus the John Brown Fort—the old red brick fire engine house which was the last refuge of the Brown raiders in 1859.

Other incorporated towns of Jefferson county are: Ranson, adjoining Charles Town, with a population of 699, and Bolivar, at Harpers Ferry, the population of which is given at 585.

Morgan county, to the west of Berkeley, forms the neck of the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia, and is bounded on the north and west by Maryland, on the south by Virginia, and Hampshire county, West Virginia, and on the east by Berkeley county. The Potomac river forms its boundary between Maryland and its principal streams are the Great Cacapon and Sleepy Creek, both tributaries of the Potomac.

Morgan county was formed in 1820, conforming to an act passed by the general assembly on February 9, of that year. The territory was taken from the older counties of Hampshire and Berkeley.

The county was named in honor of General Daniel Morgan, a leader of the

patriots during the Revolution and who during the active years of his life was intimately associated with the country in which this perpetual memorial was created.

Berkeley Springs, the county seat, was established as Bath on land belonging to Thomas, Lord Fairfax, by an act of the assembly passed in 1776. The town is located near the Potomac at an altitude of 612 feet and had a population of 980 in 1920. The medicinal springs at this place—first known as Warm Springs—were the first known within the State. Washington first visited the "famed Warm Springs" on March 18, 1747, as recorded in his diary, and later had a house erected at that place. The title to the springs was vested in the Commonwealth of Virginia by Lord Fairfax, the original owner, and this title has passed to the State of West Virginia. The springs are much frequented by invalids—especially those suffering from rheumatism, diabetes, Brights disease and kindred ailments—and others in search of health or pleasure.

The City of Williamson

THE city of Williamson is built on a farm formerly owned by B. D. Williamson, a brother of Col. W. J. Williamson, for whom the city is named. In the year 1890, when the Norfolk and Western Railway Co. started grading for the extension of its line from Bluefield to Williamson, Col. Williamson, foreseeing the possibilities for the development of this section, bought from his brother his farm for a proposed town site. The town was surveyed and laid off in 1890-91 by William Boggess, surveyor, and a public sale of lots was held in 1891. The prices paid for the lots ranged from $150 to $450.

The first building of note erected in the town was the J. C. Williamson Hotel, a two-story frame building erected on four lots fronting on Logan street. The first National Bank building now occupies part of the this old hotel site.

The first mayor of the city was J. B. Williamson, elected in 1895 when the town was incorporated. In the same year the county of Mingo was cut off from Logan county and Williamson was made the county seat.

After that the growth of the town was more rapid, though full impetus was not given until the Norfolk and Western Railroad yards were moved from Gray to East Williamson.

The mayors of Williamson in order from 1898 to the present day follow:

J. B. Williamson, Claude L. Gaujot, William O'Brien, Jas. F. Keyser, Mont Z. White, A. C. Pinson, O. H. Booton, J. M. Studebaker, W. M. York, W. O. Porter, Wilson Farrar and Wirt F. Hatfield, encumbent.

The form of government of the city was changed in 1915, a bi-party system taking the place of a mayor-recorder-council system. At present there are six members of the city commission, three from each party. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes becomes mayor and the candidate of the opposite party receiving the next highest number being clerk.

When the city was incorporated in 1895 the census showed a population of 300. In 1900 the population had grown to 638. The 1910 census showed a population of 3,000 and in 1920, 6,820. The population in 1928 is 13,000.

In 1895 the assessed valuation of all property in Williamson was less than a million dollars. At the present time the assessed valuation of Williamson property is more than $12,000,000.

The first bank, the Bank of Williamson, was established in 1892. The First National Bank was established in 1903, and in 1912 absorbed the Bank of Williamson. The National Bank of Commerce was established in 1905, while the Williamson State Bank was established in 1926.

The first National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce and the Williamson State Bank are all in a flourishing condition, with total resources of about $4,000,000.

The coal mining industry is the basic industry of this section, with, of course, the Norfolk and Western Railway to take the coal to the market. The railroad yards and shops located at Williamson are the second largest on the N. & W. system. Recently the N. & W. spent more than a $1,000,000 to enlarge its yard facilities.

Williamson has grown and developed in recent years until now it is one of the most important trading centers in southern West Virginia. It has many modern wholesale and retail stores and a large trading territory.

In recent years the city's general appearance has been improved markedly. The streets have been paved, sidewalks placed and sewers enlarged. The general trend of building has been towards better structures. Recently a building code was adopted, which will give form and direction to this trend. The city now has all the usual improvements and conveniences and the citizens are more and more demanding the best along this line.

Welch--In the Heart of the Pocahontas Coal Field--A Center of Coal Production

"WELCH—a place where there is still a chance for the fellow who is looking forward, a community of seven thousand happy souls, enjoying a continuous prosperity as result of an admirable location in the heart of West Virginia's greatest coal-producing county."

That is the way the Chamber of Commerce describes this city, and that is the way the citizens feel about it. Welch is primarily a young man's town. The majority of its bankers, its lawyers, and other professional and business men, are under forty. They have the ambitions and enthusiasm of youth and this accounts in large measure for the rapid strides the city has made in recent years.

But a story of Welch must have as its background the Pocahontas coalfield, for without this famous "smokeless" coal, there would be no Welch, nor any other city worthwhile in this section of West Virginia.

McDowell County, of which Welch is the county seat, is not only one of the greatest coal counties in West Virginia, but ranks among the three or four greatest coal counties in the United States. There are many well-informed persons who have the temerity to assert that McDowell County is THE greatest coal county in America, when quality of coal, original deposits, unmined reserves, and other factors are taken into consideration.

World Famed For Product

A substantial basis for the claim that McDowell County is the greatest coal county in America is its superior quality and smokeless character. "Nature created Smokeless coal at a time when the natural temperature was so steaming hot it stewed most of its volatile matter, oil, or gas or smoke, out of it, leaving almost pure carbon. Then it piled a mountain upon the top of it and left it to ripen through a million years or so." (Excerpt from an article in the June, 1926, issue of the West Virginia Review.)

The famous Pocahontas coal field is confined almost exclusively to McDowell County. This soft coal has a world-wide reputation, being the best that has been found anywhere for coking and by-product purposes.

McDowell has twenty-eight seams of workable coal which make it easily the banner coal county of the state. In 1927 West Virginia took the lead in the production of bituminous coal in the United States. With an average output of approximately 25,000,000 tons McDowell County has for a number of years produced more than a sixth of West Virginia's output.

McDowell forms the extreme southern tip of West Virginia, and was formed in 1858 from a part of Tazewell County, Virginia. The surface of this county is rough and broken, and is unsuited for farming, so the chief wealth lies in its natural resources. McDowell County has a land area of 538.40 square miles, and in 1920 had a population of 68,571, ranking second in population in the state. The Census Bureau estimates that this had increased to 80,305 by July 1, 1925, the latest available statistics.

Welch was incorporated as a town in 1893, is located in the northern central part

of the county, and is the center of the great coal producing area. It has an elevation of 1,304 feet above sea level. The city is located on Tug River, which, with its tributaries, drains the entire county.

Welch A Progressive City

Welch has a Chamber of Commerce, a Kiwanis Club and Rotary Club. It has five splendid churches and two modernly-equipped school buildings.

McDowell County, with eleven first-class standard high schools, stands in the front rank in West Virginia Counties in the matter of education. A recent impartial survey of the state's educational system ranked McDowell second in fifty-five counties.

An outstanding feature of the county's educational system is the McDowell County Dental Clinic, which is operated in connection with the public schools, and which annually treats the teeth of more than 20,000 pupils. This clinic, which is under the direction of Dr. G. T. Epling, was the first in the United States to be established by direct taxation.

McDowell County also boasts of being the first county in the United States to dedicate a public memorial building to the honor of the heroes who died in the World War, and was the first county in the state to erect another memorial building for the exclusive use of Negro veterans and their friends.

HOWARD MASON GORE

Governor of West Virginia

Howard Mason Gore, seventeenth Governor of West Virginia, was born October 12, 1877, on a farm in Coal district, Harrison county, near the city of Clarksburg. He is a son of the late Solomon D. and Marietta P. (Rogers) Gore, and comes of a family that has been resident in that section of the State since the Revolutionary War.

Governor Gore was reared on the farm of his father, which was settled and improved by his grandfather, and is now owned by himself and his brothers. The farm has been brought to a high state of cultivation through modern and improved methods, and attention has been directed very largely to the breeding and development of high grade stock cattle. The Gore Farm is nationally known for the excellence of its stock. Though he has been engaged and has been interested in the hotel, banking, mercantile and other businesses, his chief pride is in his vocation as a farmer and his work in behalf of the farmers and stockmen. He has been a life-long student of agricultural problems and has served that industry in many ways from his home community to the nation at large as Secretary of Agriculture in the Cabinet of President Coolidge. He was also one of the patrons and founders of the boys' and girls' farm club movement, an organization that is doing and has done much for the young people on the farm.

Governor Gore received his education in the grade schools of his native county and in the Clarksburg High School. He entered the West Virginia University and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1900. He was married to Miss Roxilene Corder Bailey, of Taylor county, West Virginia, who died on March 6, 1907.

Governor Gore has had a wide and varied experience in public service. During the World War he served West Virginia as Assistant Food Administrator, and in this work was assigned the difficult task of

(Continued on Page 173)

GUY DESPARD GOFF, Clarksburg

Guy Despard Goff, junior United States Senator from West Virginia, was born at Clarksburg, W. Va. in 1867, the son of Nathan and Laura E. (Despard) Goff. He received his early training at the Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, Ohio, and afterward graduated from Harvard University and Harvard Law School, receiving his LLB. in 1891 from that institution. He began the practice of law in Boston the same year. In 1906 he married Anita F. Baker of Wheeling, W. Va. They have one daughter, Mrs. Louise Goff Reece, wife of the Honorable B. Carroli Reece, Congressman from the First Tennessee District.

After practicing law in Boston for a short time, Mr. Goff moved to Wisconsin, settling in Milwaukee, where his rise in the legal profession was rapid. Following his election there as prosecuting attorney of Milwaukee County, he was active for the next four years in the prosecution of the so-called "graft" cases which attracted nation-wide attention at that time.

President Taft in 1911 appointed him United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, and in 1915 President Wilson appointed him Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.

When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Goff volunteered his services and was made a Colonel in the Judge Advocate General's office. He served in France as General Pershing's legal adviser and with the Army of the Occupation in Germany.

While still in Germany President Wilson cabled Colonel Goff and asked him to return to the United States to act as General Counsel of the United States Shipping Board. Not long after accepting this position he was appointed a member of the Board by President Wilson, representing the Great Lakes Region.

At the expiration of his term on the Shipping Board, Mr. Goff sought to retire to private life, but President Harding prevailed upon him to become Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. He served for about fourteen months in the Department of Justice and then resigned.

Following the death of his brother, Mr. Goff found it necessary to return to his old home in Clarksburg, where he decided to re-establish his legal residence. He was soon back into politics, however, winning the Republican nomination for United States Senator in the primaries of 1924 and being elected in November of that year by a majority of more than 18,000.

As a member of the United States Senate, Senator Goff's ability as a lawyer and prosecutor were quickly recognized by his appointment to several important committees of that body, including the Judiciary, Interstate Commerce, Privileges and Elections, Claims, and Mines and Mining. He has been called upon frequently to serve on active subcommittees, the most conspicuous of which was the Reed Campaign Expenditure Committee created to investigate the Vare and Smith election cases.

In the 1928 preconvention campaign for the Republican nomination for President of the United States, Senator Goff defeated Mr. Hoover in the Presidential preference primary in his native State by a majority of more than 20,000.

Senator Goff's father, Nathan Goff, also played a prominent part in the affairs of the Mountain State for more than half a century. He served for a short time as Secretary of the Navy in the Hayes' Cabinet and afterwards was elected United States Senator, being a member of the Upper House when he died a few years ago.

The elder Goff was one of the men who helped separate West Virginia from seceding Virginia and hold it on the side of the Union during the Civil War. He enlisted in the Union Army when a mere boy and came out a general, one of the youngest in the service when the war ended. He also served as United States District Attorney for West Virginia for a number of years, and for twenty-two years was the presiding Justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, comprising the states of Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Maryland. Judge Goff was appointed to this position by President Harrison in 1891, immediately following the creation of the Court in that year.

Clinedinst

GUY DESPARD GOFF

WILLIAM ALVIN MacCORKLE,

Charleston

William Alvin MacCorkle, former Governor of West Virginia, was born in Lexington, Virginia, May 7, 1857, the son of William MacCorkle and Mary (Morrison) MacCorkle, and from the beginning of an unusually active career to the present time, has shown himself a man of distinguished attainment in both private and public life.

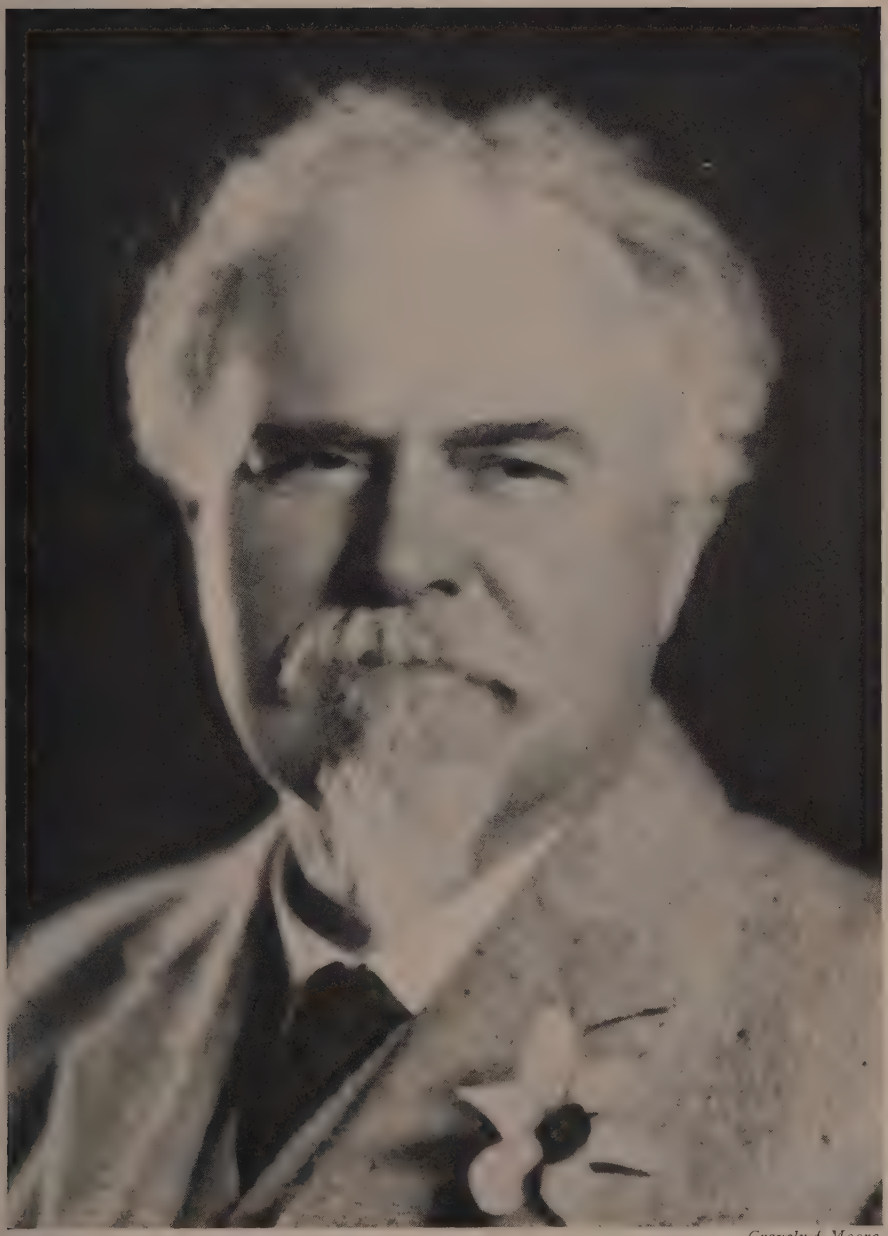
Following a public school education, he attended Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1879. Following his graduation, he began practice in Charleston as a member of the firm of Chilton, MacCorkle and Chilton, with which he was associated for many years. He evidenced an interest in public affairs at an early age and a staunch Democrat, has long been recognized as a leader of his party. He served as prosecuting attorney, 1880-1889, as Governor of West Virginia, 1892-1897, and as a member of the West Virginia State Senate, 1910-1914. As governor he was an executive of such ability that he is accorded the distinction by the people of the state, as one of the best governors West Virginia has ever had. During the World War, in the years 1917 and 1918 he was in charge of the Liberty Loan campaign of the State.

The former governor has made his mark not only in public affairs but in financial circles. He is today president of the Citizen's National Bank, Chairman of the Board of the Bank of Commerce, and is largely interested in the Kanawha City Land Company, as well as being associated with other prominent concerns. As a philanthropist, he has showed himself not only liberal but constructive. He is a member of the board of the Union Mission and is active in church work. He has travelled extensively and during his journeys has collected various objects of art that have made his home in South Hills, Charleston, "Sunrise," the outstanding show place of West Virginia. At this home, he has entertained many distinguished men of the state and nation.

He is also the author of several books including: "Some Southern Questions," "The Books of White Sulphur," "The Personal Genesis of the Monroe Doctrine" and "Personal Reminiscences."

He was married to Isabelle Goshorn, of Charleston, October 19, 1881. He had two children, William MacCorkle and Isabelle MacCorkle, the latter being deceased.

Home: South Hills, Charleston. Office: 145 Summers Street.



Gravely & Moore

WILLIAM ALVIN MACCORKLE

WILLIAM EDWIN CHILTON, SR.,

CHARLESTON

For many years, William E. Chilton, Sr., former United States Senator from West Virginia and owner and publisher of the Charleston Gazette, has occupied place as one of the state's most distinguished citizens.

He was born at Saint Albans, near Charleston, March 17, 1858, the son of William Edwin Chilton and Mary Elizabeth (Wilson) Chilton. After studying under private tutors, he attended Shelton College, Saint Albans, and then following a period that included teaching school at the age of sixteen he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Shortly afterwards he settled in Charleston and became associated with John E. Kenna, United States Senator from West Virginia from 1883 to 1893. Later he became a member of the firm of Chilton, MacCorkle and Chilton, for many years a leading law firm of the state, and early interested himself in Democratic politics, attaining recognition while still a young man as an able leader in public affairs. He was apppinted prosecuting attorney in 1883, was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1891, was chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1892, secretary of the state from 1893 to 1897, and United States Senator from 1911 to 1917. An ardent Democrat, the former Senator is recognized as an orator of unusual power and is also a writer of great force, a talent exhibited in his editorials for the Charleston Gazette which have played a large part in the moulding of public opinion in West Virginia for many years.

In 1924, he was accorded the nomination for the United States Senate by the Democratic party in West Virginia, but was defeated in the election in the Republican landslide of that year. He retired from his law practice some time ago and is at present occupied with the editorship of the Charleston Gazette and in various development interests.

He was married to Mary Louise Tarr, of Wellsburg, West Virginia, December 19, 1892. They have four children: William Edwin Chilton, Jr., managing editor of the Gazette, J. Eustace Chilton, also identified with the Charleston Gazette, Eleanor Chilton and Elizabeth Chilton Lowery. Eleanor Chilton has attained recognition as an authoress, her book "Shadows Waiting" receiving much praise from the critics when it appeared in 1926.

William Edwin Chilton, Sr.

JOSEPH EUSTACE CHILTON,

CHARLESTON

Major Joseph Chilton, who for more than fifty years has been conspicuous in the law and the development and progress of Southern West Viriginia and the Kanawha Valley, was born at Coalmouth, now Saint Albans, West Virginia, December 6, 1855, the son of William Edwin and Mary Elizabeth (Wilson) Chilton, and at the age of twenty-one, as young as anyone could hold this office, he was serving as prosecuting attorney of both Lincoln and Logan Counties, West Virginia.

Following the obtainment of a rudimentary education in the free schools of Kanawha County he started his career as a school teacher, and at the age of twenty, while teaching school in different parts of Kanawha Country, he read law and prepared himself for career in the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and for several years resided and practiced in Lincoln County. After twice being elected prosecuting attorney of Lincoln and Logan Counties, in 1880 and 1884, and winning much prestige in law, he came to Charleston and became a partner of Judge James H. Ferguson in 1887. Here, with his firm, he became attorney for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and so continued until 1897 when he joined with his brother William E. Chilton and former Governor W. A. MacCorkle in forming the firm of Chilton, MacCorkle & Chilton, destined to become one of the State's most outstanding law firms.

As early as 1884 he was appointed by Governor Jacob B. Jackson a regent of the University of West Virginia, and similarly he was appointed Judge Advocate of the Second Regiment, West Virginia National Guard, by Governor Aretas B. Fleming, and served as such, with rank of Major until the election of Governor G. W. Atkinson, in 1897.

In 1900 Major Chilton represented the Third Congressional District of West Virginia as delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City, and in line with the more than fifty years he has devoted to his party in the State he became the Democratic nominee for the office of Judge of the Circuit Court of Kanawha County in 1928.

Fraternally, he is a Scottish Rite Mason and an Elk.

Joseph Eustace Chilton

JOSEPH HARVEY LONG, Huntington

Colonel Joseph Harvey Long, President of the Huntington Publishing Company, is one of the outstanding figures of the Ohio Valley. Colonel Long was born near Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1863, his parents being Edward Christian Long and Sarah (Roebuck) Long. His boyhood was spent in Lebanon county.

His long and eventful course as a printer and publisher may be said to have begun in Pittsburgh, where, in 1875, at the age of twelve he acquired an amateur printing press and a font of text and script type. From this crude equipment he produced visiting cards which were bought by school children. Even in this early day he showed unmistakable signs of the mechanical genius and business acumen which were afterward to play so important a part in his success as a publisher and man of affairs. The little beginning finally developed into a legitimate job printing business, the plant being equipped with a power press and suitable type.

In 1880 the Pittsburgh outfit was sold to Stevenson & Foster, and the Long family moved to La Grange, Ohio, where Colonel Long's father and others established a tableware glass works. The entire capital realized by sale of the Pittsburgh printing plant was put into this venture, and when it failed the following year Joseph Harvey Long was left penniless and facing the necessity of beginning all over again.

Undaunted, he walked to Wheeling, where he secured work as a printer on the Wheeling Sunday Leader, a paper controlled by Dana Hubbard, a brother of the late W. P. Hubbard. One of the prideful achievements of his lifetime came at this period, and in the form of a special edition announcing the assassination of President Garfield.

Following the sale of the Leader came a period of unsettlement during which he worked in various towns in the north. In 1885 he returned to Wheeling and held a position with James B. Taney, on the Register, until 1890, when he joined H. C. Ogden in founding The Wheeling News. In 1893 Colonel Long sold his interest in the News and cast his lot with Huntington. His first act here was to buy the Huntington Herald, then an afternoon paper. In this enterprise he was later joined by W. W. Whitmire, who took a half interest in the property. In 1895 The Herald was sold to Major J. J. Peterson, and in July of that year Colonel Long bought The Advertiser from J. G. Downtain & Son. And here was the real beginning of a career of honorable and distinguished journalism. The Advertiser was first issued from a small frame building on Ninth street. But in a few years growth demanded better facilities, and Colonel Long purchased a lot on Fourth avenue, now part of the site of the Keith-Albee theatre, and erected on it a plant which was at the time one of the most complete in the state. There The Advertiser grew into a publication of unusual merit and influence, and there was built up, too, a successful business. For Colonel Long was one of the first men in the Ohio valley to conduct a newspaper not merely as a political enterprise, but upon a firm business basis.

In 1923 Colonel Long again faced the necessity of larger quarters and better equipment. This necessity was met by the purchase of a large building plot at Fifth avenue and Tenth street. Plans were drawn for a model building and a model plant, and in 1924 was realized the dream of a man who had always been an idealist in his field. The new Advertiser building is a model in lighting and in sanitation, as well as in the arrangement for facilitating the production and distribution of the paper itself.

In August, 1927, the financial interests of The Advertizer and The Herald-Dispatch were merged in the name and under control of the Huntington Publishing Company. By this arrangement the good will, assets and mechanical equipment of the two papers became a single identity, while each maintained its political integrity and its independence in handling the news. This arrangement has worked well and has proved not only a financial boon, but a practical and helpful method of producing the two papers.

As a man and a citizen Colonel Long has for a quarter of a century stood at the forefront of leading West Virginians. He has been a member of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce since its reorganization twenty-five years ago. He is an active member of the First Congregational Church, and of the Rotary Club of Huntington. He served a term as Postmaster of Huntington, and was named by Governor Gore to serve with other distinguished West Virginians as a member of a special commission to study tax conditions in West Virginia. In 1911 he was made a member of the staff of Governor Glasscock, with the title of Colonel.

Colonel Long has been an ardent supporter of the good roads movement, and has given much time and labor to its promotion. In politics he is a Democrat and his newspaper has been loyally

(Continued on Page 173)

Joseph Harvey Long

HERSCHEL COOMBS OGDEN, Wheeling

Herschel Coombs Ogden, newspaper publisher, was born in Worthington, West Virginia, January 12, 1869, the son of Dr. Pressley Benjamin and Mary Ellen (Coombs) Ogden. He was graduated from the Fairmont State Normal School in 1883. Matriculating to West Virginia University, he completed the A.B. course in 1887. Later Bethany College conferred the LL.D. degree upon him and West Virginia Wesleyan College the honor of Doctor of Civil Law.

Mr. Ogden married Miss Mary Francis Moorehouse of Brownsville, Pa., October 15, 1890. They have two daughters, Mrs. D. W. Stubblefield of Charleston and Mrs. George K. Nutting of Hinton, W. Va. Mr. Ogden established the Wheeling News in 1890 and purchased the Wheeling Intelligencer in 1904. He is Secretary and General Manager of both these properties. He is also president of the Parkersburg Sentinel Company and the Martinsburg Journal Company, and controls the Wellsburg Herald, the Welch Daily News, the Hinton Daily News, the Williamson Daily News, the Elkins Inter-Mountain and the Braxton Central (Sutton).

Mr. Ogden is interested in many industrial corporations, including the Belle Alkali Company (near Charleston), the Wheeling Mold and Foundry, the United States Stamping Company (Moundsville), and the Standard Realty Company. He is also a director of the Ohio Valley Industrial Corporation, the Ohio Valley General Hospital and several banks.

Mr. Ogden is an Episcopalian and a Republican. He holds membership in the University, Fort Henry, Masonic, Wheeling Country, Rotary and National Press clubs. His residence is in Woodsdale, and his business address, The News Publishing Company.

Kossuth

HERSCHEL COOMBS OGDEN

WILLIAM G. CONLEY, CHARLESTON

The career of William G. Conley has been consistent with the attainment of his nomination, May 29, 1928, by the Republican party for the office of Governor of West Virginia.

Mr. Conley was born January 8, 1866, the son of Major William and Mary (Freeburn) Conley, on a farm near Kingwood, Preston County, West Virginia. His mother was a descendant of Lord Angus (Douglas), mentioned by Scott in his poem "Marmion." After working on the farm for several years, he was variously employed in railroad construction work, dug coal, drew coke, worked on the saw mills and at such other labor as he could get, in order to help with the support of his widowed mother and sisters. He found time, however, to attend the district schools, the summer normal schools and later West Virginia University, from which he was graduated in June, 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He then taught school for five terms, and was elected superintendent of schools of Preston County, serving for one term. For ten years, he engaged in the practice of law at Parsons, Tucker County, West Virginia, serving as a member of the town council and was also Mayor of the city during his residence there. In the fall of 1896 he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney of Tucker County, being re-elected in 1900. He was founder and for six years editor of the Parsons Advocate and for the same length of time, Associated Press reporter at Parsons. On May 9, 1905, he was appointed Attorney General of West Virginia by Governor William M. O. Dawson and the following July was nominated by the Republican party for both the short and long terms of the office. At the following general election, he was elected to both terms by the largest plurality received by any candidate on the state ticket. He was nominated for Congress by the Republican party in the Second Congressional District in the primary of June, 1912, but was defeated by fourteen votes.

Many important cases were handled by Mr. Conley during his position as Attorney General. Among

(Continued on Page 173)

Harris & Ewing

EDWARD THEODORE ENGLAND, CHARLESTON

Edward Theodore England, congressman from the sixth district of West Virginia, made a reputation, which finally took him to Congress through his singularly able and efficient administration as attorney general of the state, 1916-1924.

Mr. England was born in Jackson County, W. Va., the son of A. J. S. and Mary Elizabeth (Welch) England. His father was a native of Barbour County, W. Va., and a minister of the Methodist Church. He spent a boyhood and youth of mingled labor and effort to advance and improve himself. His education was largely derived from the opportunities he created. He attended public schools, the Concord Normal at Athens, W. Va., graduating therefrom in 1892 and was also graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Law from the Southern Normal University, Huntingdon, Tenn.

He began the practice of law at Oceana, then the county seat of Wyoming County in the spring of 1899. From there, seeking a larger field for his activities, he removed to Logan, county seat of Logan County in 1901 and from that county, his abilities as a successful lawyer gained him recognition throughout the state. He served as mayor of Logan in 1903 and again in 1908 and in 1912 was elected to the state senate. He was a leader in that body for eight years and in 1915 was elected president of the senate, office in which he represented West Virginia and presided over the first meeting of state lieutenant governors, held at Rhea Springs, Tennessee, in 1916.

In 1916, Mr. England was elected on the state Republican ticket as attorney-general and in 1920 was re-elected by an increased majority. It was during his administration, that the Virginia-West Virginia debt settlement was negotiated and finally cleared up, Mr. England handling West Virginia's interests in the affair. He also represented the state in the cases of Ohio and Pennsylvania vs. West Virginia, involving

(Continued on Page 173)

Quarrier Studio

HOWARD BURTON LEE CHARLESTON

Howard Burton Lee, attorney general of West Virginia, has ably handled hundreds of cases for the state during his term of office and has a wide reputation as an efficient and trustworthy public servant.

Born in Wirt County, West Virginia, October 27, 1882, the son of Stephen S. Lee and Virginia (Quick) Lee. Mr. Lee spent his youth on a farm. He was a student at Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia, 1902-1905 and later attended Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, where he was graduated in 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was admitted to the bar of West Virginia shortly after his graduation.

Mr. Lee began the practice of law in Bluefield, and lectured for one summer on the Chautauqua platform. He served as a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates, representing Putnam County, in 1909, and following this he removed to Bluefield. From 1912 to 1916 he was referee in bankruptcy for the Southern District of West Virginia, and from 1916 to 1924 he was prosecuting attorney of Mercer County. He served two terms as prosecuting attorney, and so well and faithfully did he discharge his duties, and thus win the confidence of the people, that he was elected attorney general of West Virginia in 1925. He was renominated for this office in the Republican Primary of 1928.

The two outstanding cases which Mr. Lee has conducted for West Virginia since becoming attorney, are the case of John Bond, who was removed from office as state auditor, for misuse of public funds, and the case concerning the taxation of oil and gas companies in West Virginia. Throughout his term of office, Mr. Lee has shown himself unusually competent and has won the esteem of the people throughout the state. He is the author of a law book published in 1926, entitled "Criminal Trials in The Virginias."

Mr. Lee belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Presbyterian Church, of Charleston. He was mar-

(Continued on Page 173)

Quarrier Studio

ROBERT MORRISON LAMBIE, CHARLESTON

Robert M. Lambie, chief of the State Department of Mines of West Virginia, is a native of Scotland, born May 21, 1886, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Morrison) Lambie, and his entire career has been devoted to mining and mine supervision. He came to the United States when he was seventeen years old, locating in Fayette County West Virginia, and his experience has included every position in mine operation from ordinary mine worker to superintendent. He has held his present office, under appointment of Governor Cornwell, and reappointment by Governors Morgan and Gore, since February 15, 1920, and in addition to his service with the state he is a past president of the West Virginia Mining Institute and a past president of the Mine Inspectors Institute of America. Previous to his appointment as chief he served two years as a district inspector of the State Department of Mines.

Mr. Lambie is a York Rite Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandry, and is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Coal Mining Institute of America (honorary), the National Mine Rescue Association, the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity and the Ruffner Memorial Presbyterian Church of Charleston. He is also an honorary member of the Sigma Gamma Epsilon Fraternity.

He was married June 2, 1908, to Anna Hope Thompson, of Mount Hope, West Virginia, and has three children, Bessie Morrison, Robert Alexander, and Annie Laurie.

Home: 319 Michigan Avenue. Office: State House, Charleston.

WILLIAM SIMPSON JOHNSON, CHARLESTON AND MOUNT HOPE

William S. Johnson, state treasurer of West Virginia continuously since 1916, and familiarly known to all the state as "Pistol Bill" Johnson, is a native resident of Fayette County and with the exception of his public service his entire life has been spent in that county. Reared on his father's farm and his early career devoted to teaching and to work in the mines and timber camps of Fayette County, Mr. Johnson's rise to state prestige and position has been sure and steady. Following several years as a teacher in the Fayette County Schools he was elected county superintendent of Fayette County and then a member of the state senate. He was elected to the senate in 1904 and 1908, and here in his successful fight to prohibit the carrying of weapons without license he won the name of "Pistol Bill." He also includes eight years of service as mayor of Hill Top, in Fayette County, and needless to state he is a Republican.

As state treasurer Mr. Johnson's record has been particularly impressive. Not only has he handled more than four hundred and fifty million dollars in cash and bonds for the state without loss of a penny through his own office, but in the purchase of Virginia Debt bonds below par he has saved taxpayers the sum of $629.000, an amount sufficient to pay the entire expense of the Treasury Department for twenty years, or enough to pay one-half the cost of the second unit of the new state capitol. He also holds credit for the inauguration of West Virginia's method of selling road bonds direct to state depository banks and through this method, in 1924, he was able to secure funds necessary to continue West Virginia's five million dollar road building program, under way at that time, the only case in history where a state has sold this amount of bonds directly to its banking institutions.

But more impressive has been his work in placing the Treasury Department upon a firm, efficient business basis, rescuing it from the dangers and chaos of the antiquated laws of 1882 and bringing about the

(Continued on Page 174)

Quarrier Studio

JAMES J. DIVINE, CHARLESTON

The measure of the ability of James J. Divine, of Charleston, may be gauged by the fact that he has been a member of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia since 1922, and few men in the state are as widely or as favorably known.

Mr. Divine was born at Sycamore, Illinois, July 10, 1874, the son of Richard L. Divine and Susan S. (Smith) Divine. He studied the arts and literature at the University of Michigan for three years and then was enrolled in the law school of the University from which he was graduated with law degree in 1903, being admitted to the bar of Michigan the same year. He came to West Virginia and was admitted to the bar in this state at Welch, where he began practice alone. In 1913 he formed the firm of Greeves, Gillispie and Divine, with which he remained until 1922, when he was appointed member of the Public Service Commission and moved to Charleston.

During his practice as a lawyer, Mr. Divine represented numerous important concerns, among them the W. M. Ritter Company, the Poca Fuel Company, and the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal Company. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1912.

Mr. Divine has been a life-long Republican and was a member of the Welch City Council during the period, 1920-22. He is a great believer in outdoor recreations and is an enthusiastic follower of riding, golf and tennis. Clubs include the Edgewood Country Club of Charleston.

Mr. Divine was married June 10, 1916, to Helen Martin, and has one son, James J. Divine, Junior.

Home: 1211 Quarrier Street. Office: State Capitol, Charleston.

Quarrier Studio

IRA WADE COFFMAN

IRA WADE COFFMAN, CLARKSBURG

Ira Wade Coffman, Clarksburg, chairman of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia, is not only a prominent figure in public life in the state, but adds to that the distinction of being the best authority on Masonry in West Virginia.

He was born in Harrison County, West Virginia, near Salem, November 24, 1877, the son of Truman James Coffman and Emma Retta (Meredith) Coffman, both of pioneer stock in Harrison County. His great-grandfather, Henry Coffman, moved to West Virginia from Pennsylvania, and his grandfather and father have both resided in Harrison County. His early life was spent in Cherry Camp, now Bristol, West Virginia, and his education received at Salem College, Salem, West Virginia. He taught three terms of country school and then became associated with his father in the mercantile business at Bristol. From 1906 to 1908, he was editor of the Salem Herald, a weekly newspaper. He evinced an early interest in Republican politics and in 1908 entered into public life as clerk of the Circuit Court of Harrison County, being elected for a term of six years. He received the nomination for the position without opposition in 1914, and again in 1920. In August of 1921, however, he resigned to become clerk of the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia, under appointment from Judge W. E. Baker, who went on the Federal bench in the spring of the same year, and shortly after moved to Elkins, West Virginia. Throughout his career as

(Continued on Page 174)

CHARLES E. NETHKEN, CHARLESTON

Charles E. Nethken, Democratic member of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia, was born at Elk Garden, Mineral County, West Virginia, April 10, 1875, the son of John A. and Mary (Brant) Nethken, and was educated in the public schools of Elk Garden, the Shenandoah Normal School, at Reliance, Virginia, and the West Virginia University.

By profession a lawyer, he was graduated from the law department of West Virginia University in 1897, and after admission to the bar of Mineral County in the same year he entered practice at Keyser, Mineral County, which with the exception of Charleston, during his tenure as member of the public service commission, has been his home continuously since. He was elected sheriff of Mineral County in 1904, and following service in this office from January, 1905, to December, 1908, he was re-elected in 1912 and 1920, and served terms of four years each, from January, 1913, to December, 1916, and from January, 1921, to December, 1924. During the intervening years he continued in the practice of law and during the World War period he was engaged in the service of the Department of Internal Revenue, United States Government. He was appointed member of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia for the term, 1925-1931, in August, 1925.

Mr. Nethken is a member of the Elks Lodge, the Kanawha Country Club, and the Mineral County Bar Association.

Harris & Ewing

CHARLES E. NETHKEN

CHARLES L. HEABERLIN

CHARLES L. HEABERLIN, BECKLEY

A knowledge, gained through practical experience of the many problems of the working man, has well fitted Charles L. Heaberlin for the position of Commissioner of the Workmen's Compensation Department of West Virginia, which he now holds.

Born in Hancock County, Tennessee, February 12, 1883, the son of Thomas J. Heaberlin and Emila (Scott) Heaberlin, he attended the public schools of Wise County, Virginia, including one year of high school, working in his spare time on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen years, he began work in mills and railroad construction camps. In 1900, he came to West Virginia and secured employment as a "back hand" man, loading coal at $1.25 per day. For five years, he worked in the mines; thus gaining a first hand knowledge of the conditions of a miner's life. He entered the insurance business in Beckley in 1907, and continued in that line until 1927, when he was appointed for a six year term as State Compensation Commissioner.

A stanch Republican, Mr. Heaberlin was a member of the state legislature in 1917 and 1918 and again in 1925 and 1927. He served for three sessions as a member of the finance committee, being its chairman during his last term; was a member of the committee which was appointed to notify Governor Cornwell that the bodies were in session; belonged to the committees on Insurance, Mines and Mining and Railroads and Transportation, being chairman of the Committee on Insurance in 1925, and in 1927, was

(Continued on Page 173)

ROBERT EMMETT O'CONNOR, CHARLESTON

Robert Emmett O'Connor, head of the Department of Public Safety of West Virginia since 1925, occupies one of the most responsible positions in the state.

His administration has been marked by reforms in the organization of the department that have greatly increased its efficiency and brought O'Connor wide recognition as an able official. It was due to his efforts that a training school for the state police was established, first at Haywood Junction, near Shinnston, and now four miles north of Point Pleasant. The course is two months and the school modelled on those in New York State and Pennsylvania. Here the state police recruits are taught not only the practical knowledge necessary for one of their calling but the theoretical side also. In this way, a better trained and higher caliber man is secured by the department than formerly. They must qualify at the school before they are taken in as full fledged members of the organization. Major O'Connor also reorganized the entire department.

Robert E. O'Connor was born in Randolph County, West Virginia, March 22, 1889, the son of Michael and Mary Elizabeth (Corley) O'Connor. He was graduated from Davis and Elkins College, Elkins, West Virginia, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1914 and from West Virginia University with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1917. When war was declared he attended officers' training camps at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and Fortress Monroe,

(Continued on Page 174)

Quarrier Studio

ROBERT EMMETT O'CONNOR

Gravely & Moore

WILLIAM BURDETTE MATHEWS

WILLIAM BURDETTE MATHEWS, CHARLESTON

William Burdette Mathews, of Charleston, is one of the most widely known men in West Virginia and has been Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals for many years.

He was born in Marshall County, West Virginia, August 27, 1866, the son of Christopher C. Mathews and Esther (Scott) Mathews. He attended the public schools and was graduated in 1886 from Waynesburg College in Pennsylvania and subsequently thereto that institution conferred on him the honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws. In 1891, he was graduated from George Washington University, Washington, D. C., with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and from the same university with the degree of Master of Laws in 1892. From 1889-90 he was examiner of public school teachers in Marshall County and from 1890 to 1895 was connected with the Eleventh United States Census while attending law school in Washington.

Mr. Mathews began his career in public life in 1897 when he was secretary to the Speaker of the House of Delegates of the West Virginia Legislature and from 1898 to 1902 served as Chief Clerk in the office of the State Auditor of West Virginia. He was Assistant Attorney General of the State in 1902, and later became Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals, which position he now holds.

Mr. Mathews has been active in a number of organizations, both in West Virginia and elsewhere. He was one of the organizers and is a past president

(Continued on Page 174)

JOHN T. HARRIS, PARKERSBURG

(Died June 11th, 1928 while this work was in process of printing.)

John T. Harris was elected Clerk of the Senate of West Virginia in 1895 and has filled that position without a break to the present time. Beginning with the session of 1901, moreover, he has received the unanimous vote of the Senate, the Democrats seconding his nomination. In 1916 he began publishing the West Virginia Legislative Handbook and Manual and Official Register, otherwise known as the "Blue Book," which was founded by him and published annually. He still continues editing and compiling that publication. Mr. Harris is a man of culture and wide practical experience. As a youth he learned the trade of a printer in an old-time country printing office at Harrisville, Va. (now West Virginia), having previously finished the common schools, and the course at the preparatory department of Washington College, Pa. He left the printing business to enter West Virginia University, where he was graduated in 1873 with the degree M. S. He was later connected with the *Richie Gazette* and in 1877 went to Illinois, with the *Peoria Call*. He left the *Call* in 1878 to enter railway service, in which he was engaged until 1883, as private secretary to superintendents and general managers in Illinois. For one year he held a similar position at Buffalo, with one of the lake lines. He returned to West Virginia in 1885 and took up the profession of a shorthand law reporter. In 1887 he established himself at

(Continued on Page 173)

JOHN T. HARRIS

CHARLES E. CARRIGAN

CHARLES E. CARRIGAN, MOUNDSVILLE

Charles E. Carrigan, Republican State Chairman of West Virginia and prominent lawyer of Moundsville, was born at Sherrard, Marshall County, West Virginia, April 9, 1871, the son of John and Amanda Ellen Carrigan, his parents being of Irish and Scotch-Irish descent, and was educated in a one-room school at McConnell and at the West Virginia University at Morgantown. He was graduated from the latter with A.B. degree in 1895 and prior to later studying law at the university and entering the legal profession at Moundsville in 1904, he taught school at Benwood, West Virginia, for nine years, from 1895 to 1904.

He was also member of the state board of teacher examiners during the years 1899 to 1904 and in 1902, along with teaching school, studying law and being admitted to the bar he entered politics and was elected to the state senate of West Virginia. In 1908 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Marshall County and besides serving in this office for four years he was the Republican nominee for Congress from the first district in 1910. He was also a candidate for the nomination for this office in 1920 but was defeated by the margin of fifty-six votes. During the World War he was chairman of the Marshall County Draft Board No. 1.

He was elected Republican State Chairman in 1928, and besides his prominence in political affairs he bears distinction as one of the leading figures in Masonry in the state, holding the last and highest

(Continued on Page 174)

BOYD BLYNN STUTLER, CHARLESTON

Boyd Blynn Stutler was born July 10, 1889, near Cox's Mills, Gilmer county, West Virginia; the second son of Daniel Elias and Emily Bird (Heckert) Stutler. In 1897 he removed with his parents to Grantsville, Calhoun county, where he entered the employ of the Calhoun Signal in 1900. Under the name of the Grantsville News this paper passed to his ownership July 1, 1907, he continuing as editor until September 4, 1917. In the meantime he served as mayor of Grantsville, 1911-12 and as President of the Board of Education, 1915-16.

He enlisted in the Army for service in the World War on September 4, 1917, and was assigned as private to Battery A, 314th Field Artillery, 80th Division; promoted to corporal, December 1, 1917; to sergeant March 9, 1918; transferred to Headquarters Company, 314th F. A., May 1, 1918, and appointed Personnel Sergeant, in which grade he was discharged June 7, 1919. He served overseas from May 26, 1918 to May 28, 1919 and participated in the St. Mihiel and Muese-Argonne offensives.

Following the close of the War he assumed the editorship of the Logan Banner in 1919; served an enlistment of one year, 1921-22, in Company D, 150th Infantry, (West Virginia National Guard) and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Infantry United States Reserve, November 5, 1924. On January 1, 1920, he was appointed Chief Clerk, Superintendent of Public Printing, in which capacity he served until

(Continued on Page 174)

Quarrier Studio

BOYD BLYNN STUTLER

Whitfield

WALTER S. HALLANAN, CHARLESTON

Within the brief span of fifteen years, Walter S. Hallanan rose from the obscurity of a newspaper reporter to a place of prominence in the affairs of the Republican party in West Virginia. His election as Republican national committeeman from West Virginia was a happy selection because Mr. Hallanan, both through natural ability and past experience, is ably fitted for this position of distinction.

Mr. Hallanan first attracted state-wide attention in the political life of the state as director of the publicity bureau of the Republican state committee in the campaign of 1912. Largely to his credit is the fact that, with a division in the Republican forces as a result of the Taft-Roosevelt split, West Virginia was the only normal Republican state which elected a Republican governor that fall.

Born in Huntington, West Virginia, on April 29, 1890, the son of Dr. Thomas and Martha (Blake) Hallanan, he was educated in the Huntington public schools and later was graduated from Morris Harvey college at Barboursville, West Virginia. Soon after finishing college he entered the newspaper profession as a reporter on the Huntington Herald and a short time later became editor of the paper. In 1909, when the Herald was consolidated with the Huntington Dispatch, he became managing editor of the Herald-Dispatch, one of the state's leading daily newspapers.

In 1913, Mr. Hallanan resigned his newspaper position to become secretary to Governor Henry D. Hatfield. On March 1, 1917, at the close of Governor Hatfield's term of office, he was appointed state tax commissioner conducting an extremely able administration, which won the confidence of the people of the state. By virtue of his office he was at the same time state prohibition commissioner and performed the duties of this office faithfully and efficiently.

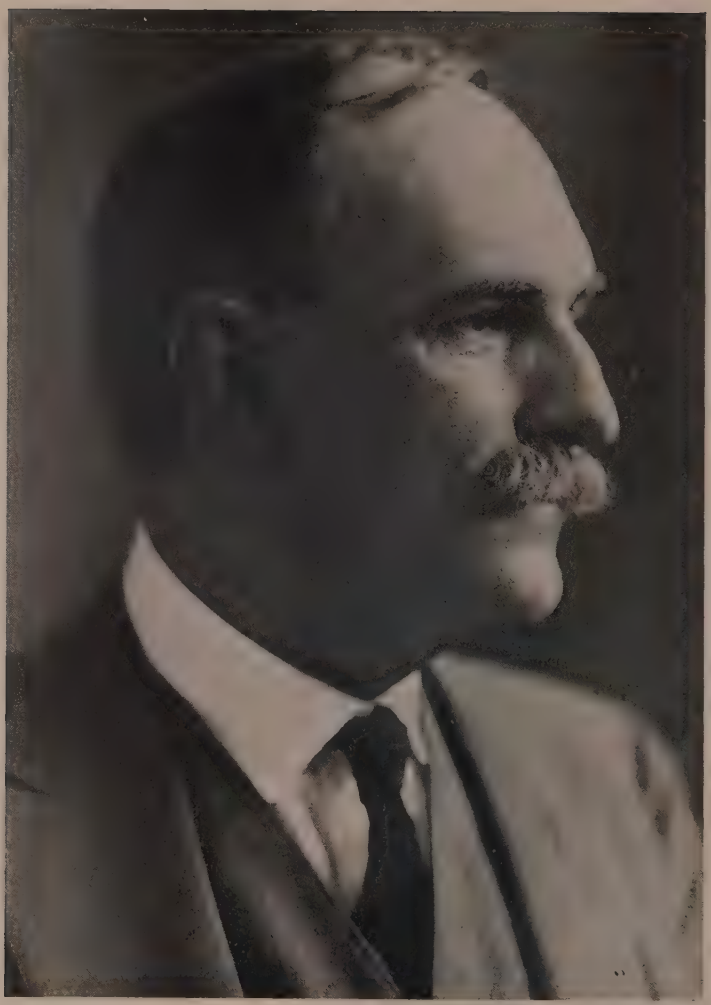
Mr. Hallanan was a member of the West Virginia Electoral college in the presidential election of 1920

(Continued on Page 176)

A. T. Proctor

HERBERT FITZPATRICK, HUNTINGTON

Herbert Fitzpatrick, son of Rev. James Bailey Fitzpatrick, D. D., and Elizabeth Dear Fitzpatrick; born in Washington, Va.; A. B. Washington and Lee University, 1892; LL.B., 1893; LL.D., 1928. Admitted to West Virginia Bar 1895; Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, Cabell County, W. Va., 1904; City Solicitor, Huntington, 1906; 1907, member firm Enslow, Fitzpatrick & Baker; 1920, member firm Fitzpatrick, Brown & Davis, Huntington, W. Va. Member Capitol Commission of West Virginia, 1921. Vice President & General Counsel, Hocking Valley Railway Co., Columbus, Ohio; Vice President & General Counsel, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., Richmond, Va., 1923. Director, First Huntington National Bank, Cravens-Greene Co., Guyan Oil Co., Hamlin Oil Co., Transylvania Oil Co., Banks, Miller Supply Co. Member American, West Virginia, and Cabell County Bar associations, American Law Institute. Democrat. Episcopalian. Phi Delta Theta, Theta Nu Epsilon. Member National Democratic Execuive Committee, 1928. Clubs: Guyandot, Guyan Country, Rotary of Huntington (President, 1917); Edgewood Country (Charleston, W. Va.), Westmoreland, Commonwealth, Country Club of Va. (Richmond, Va.), Leash, (New York, N. Y.).



Thomas Studio

DR. LEWIS VAN GILDER GUTHRIE, HUNTINGTON

Superintendent of the Huntington State Hospital since 1901 and long one of the eminent figures of American medicine, Dr. Lewis Guthrie has for years held place as one of West Virginia's most distinguished residents. Doctor, scientist, writer and hospital executive, he has exerted a profound influence on the life of West Virginia and few are equally known or more generally revered. Practically his whole life has been devoted to the cure and treatment of insanity and much that he has done will remain monumental to him.

A native of West Virginia, coming from a long-established line of direct Scotch ancestry, Dr. Guthrie had his first experience in hospital administration at the Second Hospital for the Insane at Spencer, W. Va., and prior to removal to Huntington and his long service with the Huntington State Hospital he spent four years, from 1897 to 1901, as superintendent of this institution. His career, however, has been chiefly notable through his medical and scientific writings, the holding of numerous important public posts, and the leadership and aid given numerous leading societies and associations. To mention but a few of the public posts he has held is to mention him as chairman of the State Commission for Mental Hygiene, medical advisor of the State Board of Control chairman of the advisory committee of the State Conference on Charities and Corrections, president of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, neuro-psychiatrist for West Virginia with the United States Veterans Bureau and senior medical examiner of the Cabell County Mental Hygiene Commission. He is also to be mentioned as surgeon to the Chespeake & Ohio Railroad Company, and, with societies and associations, as auditor of the American Psychiatric Association and chairman of the committee on nursing of the American Medico-Psychological Association, as well as member of the American, West Virginia and Cabell County medical associations. His writings include, *Insanity More Preventable than Curable*, 1914; *Dementia Praecox-Observation and Treatment*, 1917; *The Feebleminded*

(Continued on Page 175)

FRANK WITCHER McCULLOUGH, HUNTINGTON

F. Witcher McCullough, prominent attorney and financier of Huntington, is also high in the councils of the Democratic party in West Virginia, being recognized in general as one of the most competent and contemporary public men. On July 3, 1926, he was accorded the high honor of appointment as a member of the West Virginia State Board of Control by Governor Gore. He has since been a member and treasurer of the Board, on which his term will expire in 1932. In view of the fact that this is one of the very important state bodies, with supervisory powers over all state institutions and their physical properties, it is significant that Mr. McCullough is probably the youngest man ever given a similar appointment.

Together with this success as a lawyer in Huntington, Mr. McCullough has an important place in the city's financial life. In 1926 he organized the Fidelity Bond & Mortgage Corporation, of Huntington, and in 1928 organized the equitable Finance Corporation. He is president of both institutions. He is also a director of the First Huntington National Bank and Home Mortgage Corporation, Richmond, Virginia.

In politics he has long been a Democratic worker. In the 1924 campaign he was executive secretary of the Democratic State Committee, and has been a delegate to his party's county, state and national conventions.

Mr. McCullough was admitted to the bar in 1910, at the age of 21, and practiced law until November, 1913, meeting with definite success from the outset. He was then appointed, during the Woodrow Wilson Administration, first assistant U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, and served in that office until December 31, 1921, when he resigned to take up his private practice. From June, 1917, to October, 1917, he served as acting U. S. Attorney. His legal practice since 1921 has been of the highest order, few members of the West Virginia bar enjoying a finer prestige than does Mr. McCullough. His appoint-

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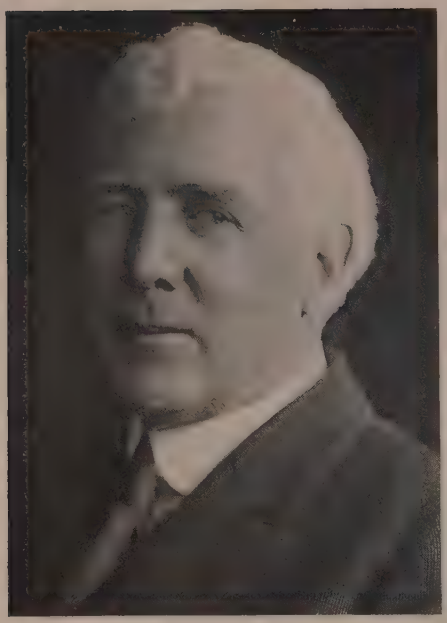

JAMES A. HUGHES

JAMES A. HUGHES, HUNTINGTON

James A. Hughes, veteran Republican member of Congress from the fourth district of West Virginia, began his career as a public man in 1887 when he served for two years as member of the state legislature of Kentucky, representing the counties of Boyd and Lawrence.

He came to Ceredo, West Virginia, in 1890, being engaged in the lumber business, and in 1894, he was sent to the West Virginia state legislature from the sixth senatorial district by a large majority, the first Republican state senator to represent it. Following this service, he was made postmaster of Huntington, West Virginia, where his business had taken him, and in 1900, he was elected to the fifty-seventh Congress by the largest republican majority ever given in the fourth district, the majority being 3,784. The fourth district then comprised the twelve counties of Cabell, Mason, Putnam, Jackson, Roane, Wood, Richie, Calhoun, Wirt, Pleasants and Wayne. It now includes nine counties, Cabell, Jackson, Mason, Pleasants, Putnam, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, and Wood.

Mr. Hughes served in Congress from March 4, 1900, to March 4, 1915 and then returned to Huntington and engaged in real estate business. He was reelected to the seventieth Congress in 1926 and is still serving his term. His record is one of merit and he has always been a staunch member of the Republican party. He was renominated for Congress in the primary election of May 29, 1928 by an overwhelming majority.

(Continued on Page 175)

JAMES DAMRON, HUNTINGTON AND WILLIAMSON

James Damron is United States Attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, having been appointed to this office by President Coolidge on January 4, 1928. Mr. Damron, who has been active in public life in Mingo County since 1897, when he became Deputy County Clerk at Williamson, is a past president of the Mingo County Bar Association, and for a quarter of a century he has been one of the leading Republican organization men in the state. He is now, and has since 1926, been a member of the Republican State Committee from the Sixth Senatorial District; and when he moved to Huntington to assume office as U. S. Attorney he resigned as Republican County Chairman of Mingo County.

Mr. Damron became Deputy County Clerk of Mingo County in 1897, under his uncle, James M. Chafin, who died in 1900. At that time Mr. Damron was elected to fill his unexpired term, and was reelected in 1902 and 1908. While serving as County Clerk he studied law at the university of West Virginia, was given the LL.B. degree in 1910, at which time he resigned as County Clerk, with four years to serve. He became a member of the law firm of Sheppard and Goodykoontz, Williamson, W. Va., in 1910. In 1912 he practiced alone until elected Judge of the Circuit Court, 22nd Judicial Circuit, which includes Mingo and Wyoming Counties. He has served in that office from 1912 to 1920. From 1920 to September 1927 he practiced law in Williamson.

(Continued on Page 174)

Premier Studio

JAMES DAMRON

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CARL GEORGE BACHMANN, WHEELING

Hon. Carl G. Bachmann, Representative in the National House of Representatives from the First District of West Virginia, has had one of the most remarkable careers in West Virginia public life, and today, in the opinion of all who know him, he stands at the threshold of further honors destined to rank him with the prominent public men of the nation. He is now one of the outstanding young men in the National Legislature, evincing qualities of leadership that have well confirmed the promise manifested in his prior activity as a public official of Wheeling.

Congressman Bachmann began the practice of law in Wheeling in 1915, and in 1917 was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Ohio County, W. Va. In 1920 he was elected prosecuting attorney by an enormous majority, serving from January, 1921, to December, 1924. Never in the history of the prosecutor's office has there been a more conscientious or brilliant administration, of which the public was not slow to take notice. As the Republican nominee for Representative from the First District of West Virginia he was given the greatest majority ever given a candidate for Congress in that district. He was reelected in 1926, carrying six of the seven counties.

In the National Legislature, Congressman Bachmann is making himself heard forcibly and intelligently. He is at present a member of the committees on Revision of Laws, Civil Service, Elections, and Enrolled Bills, and is known as a vigorous fighter for what he believes to be valuable and constructive legislature, particularly sound tariff, revenue and law enforcement measures. He introduced the bill in Congress for relief of the survivors of victims of the U. S. Model Airway disaster at Langin Field, and has been actively identified with all movements to advance the status of aviation in the nation. He also fostered the first annual memorial to the Shenandoah heroes, held at Linsly Institute, Wheeling, in 1926.

(Continued on Page 176)

EDGAR C. LAWSON, CHARLESTON

Edgar C. Lawson, the choice of the Republican party for the position of state auditor in the 1928 primaries, has had a business career which gives him the necessary qualifications for that office.

Mr. Lawson was born July 1, 1898, the son of Henry Thomas and Emma (Wilmoth) Lawson and is a lineal descendant of Christopher Nutter, builder of Nutters' Fort in Harrison County, West Virginia and a distinguished figure of the Revolutionary War period. His father is a prominent farmer in Mason County, West Virginia, and his mother also a native of this state. Mr. Lawson spent his early youth on the farm and attended the rural schools, later going to the Mountain State Business College and Davis-Elkins College, Elkins, West Virginia.

For a brief period Mr. Lawson taught school and following this he took up the profession of auditing and public accounting, for which he had a natural turn. For a number of years he worked as a member of the firm of Lawson, Vaughan and Company, consulting accountants, with a large clientele. At present he is vice-president of the Guaranty Investment Company and actively interested in the operation of the Brookside Farm in Mason County on the Ohio River. He has a state wide reputation as an enterprising and capable business man.

He was married, March 1, 1922, to Vera Keim, the daughter of W. H. Keim, Sheriff of Randolph County, West Virginia. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, a member of the Elks Club, the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Kanawha Country Club, of Charleston, and the Sons of the Revolution.

While in no sense a professional politician, Mr. Lawson made an aggressive campaign for the nomination of state auditor in 1928 and out of a field of seven candidates in the Republican primary, received a total of 52,924 votes, giving him a majority of 3,403.

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CHARLES PORTERFIELD LIGHT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Charles Porterfield Light was born at "Maple Hill," Berkeley County, West Virginia, December 21, 1873, of revolutionary ancestry. He married Margaret Hunter Harland, of "Spring Hill," Berkeley County, and has one son, Charles Porterfield Light, Jr., assistant professor of law at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.

He was educated in public and private schools in Berkeley County and Washington County, Maryland, and was member of the West Virginia State Board of Agriculture, 1905-1909; State Commissioner of Public Roads, 1909- 1911; Secretary American Highway Association, Washington, D. C., 1911-1916; Manager Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, in Washington, 1916-1917, and Secretary Liberty Loan Committee, Washington, 1918. Since 1918 he had been representative of the National City Company of New York in the District of Columbia.

He was member of the West Virginia Republican Executive Committee, 1905-1911; is a director of the Franklin National Bank, the Emergency Hospital and the Central Union Mission of Washington; member and treasurer, Church of the Pilgrims, Southern Presbyterian Church, Washington; member of the D. C. Society, Sons of the Revolution, and secretary since 1920; vice-president for West Virginia of the Southern Society of Washington; member of the Board of Trade; organizer and secretary-treasurer of The Alfalfa Club, and member of the Army and Navy Club, Chevy Chase Club, National Press Club, Racquet Club (life), Metropolitan Club and Highland Club (organizer), of Washington, the Blue Ridge Rod and Gun Club, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, the Maryland Club, Baltimore, and the Commonwealth Club, Richmond, Virginia.

Residence: The Ontario, Washington, D. C. Business address: 741 Fifteenth Street, Washington.

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JOSEPH GARDNER BRADLEY, DUNDON

As president of the West Virginia Coal Association, as a former president of the National Coal Association, and as president of the American Mining Congress in 1928, Joseph G. Bradley, of Dundon, has long held a distinguished place in the American mine industry, and that he has achieved this position is largely attributable to the fact that he has combined a very successful business career in the coal industry with an almost continuous effort in behalf of the industry in general. As a young man he left a life of comparative ease and luxury to come to West Virginia to live and work in the coal business and such determination well describes his career.

Mr. Bradley was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 12, 1881, and until his graduation from the Harvard Law School in 1904 it had been his own and his family's intention that he should become a lawyer, and preparing for this he studied at Miss Craven's School, Newark, the Newark Academy, St. Mark's School at Southborough, Massachusetts, and Harvard University. He was graduated from Harvard with A. B. degree in 1902, and from the Harvard Law School with LL. B. degree in 1904.

He comes of a distinguished line of American ancestry. His father was the late William Hornblower Bradley, of Newark. His grandfather was Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and a member of the Electoral Commission that elected Rutherford B. Hayes president in 1876. A great-grandfather was Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and another was Simon Cameron, Secretary of War under President Lincoln, later Minister to Russia and United States Senator from Pennsylvania. The latter's son, James Donald Cameron, Secretary of War under President Grant, was the father of Eliza McCormick Cameron Bradley, mother of Joseph G. Bradley. The first Bradley settled in New Haven from England in 1636, and the Camerons

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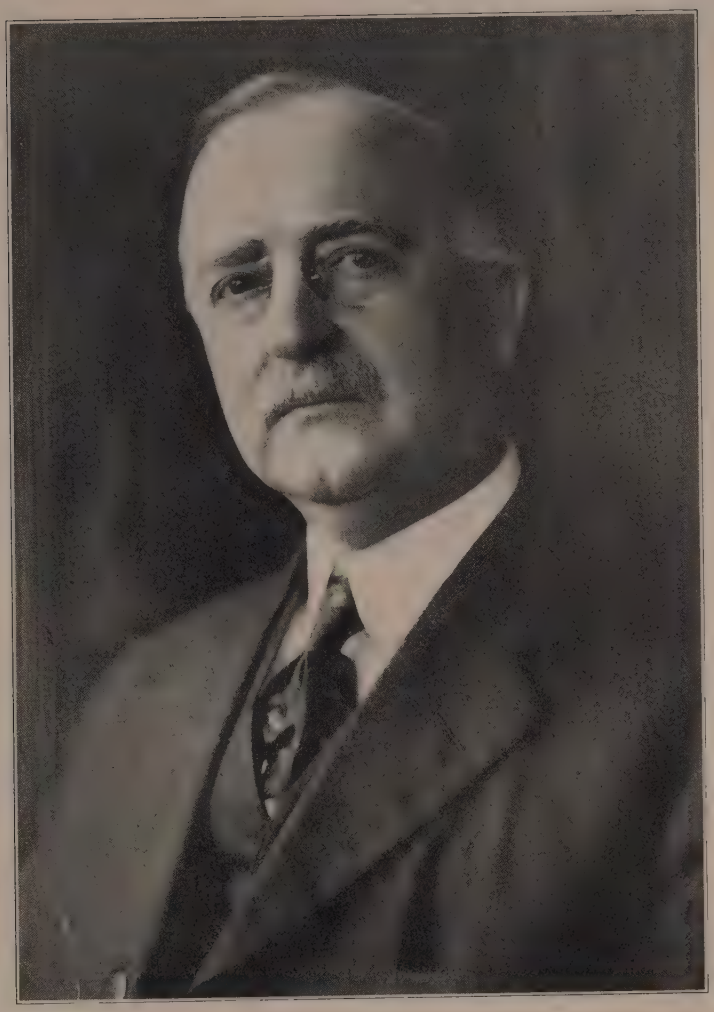

GEORGE H. CAPERTON, CHARLESTON

(Died Aug. 11, 1928, while this work was in process of printing.)

For nearly fifty years George Henry Caperton has been a coal operator in West Virginia fields, and is now one of the most prominent. He is president of the Slab Fork Coal Company, operating in Raleigh County, the Southside Company and Scotia Coal & Coke Company, both having mines in Fayette County, the New River Coal Company, a distributing company, of Charleston, and the New River Banking & Trust Company of Thurwood, W. Va. He is also a director of the Citizens National Bank and the Central Trust Company, both of Charleston, and the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Company.

In the affairs of the mining industry and its associations, Mr. Caperton has long taken an active part. He is a director of the National Association, director of the Smokeless Coal Association of West Virginia, and a director and a member of the executive committee of the New River Operators Association. He is a past president of both the Smokeless Coal Association and New River Operators Association.

Mr. Caperton, whose long years of successful operation have been responsible for an immense coal production during his career, and continues to direct companies shipping millions of tons annually.

George H. Caperton was born in Lynchburg, Va., in 1860, the son of G. H. and Mary E. (Henderson) Caperton. He was educated in the schools of Lynchburg and in Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He began his first mining operations in 1880, at Fire Creek, Fayette County, where he remained until 1906, ever expanding his holdings and increasing the scope of his operations. From 1906 to the present he has maintained his home and business headquarters in Charleston.

He was married, at Warrenton, Va., to Anna P. Chambliss, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Alexander Chambliss. They have five children, George H., Jr., William Gaston, Mary (wife of Dr. Eugene M. Blake

(Continued on Page 176)

Gravely & Moore

GEORGE E. PRICE, CHARLESTON

George E. Price is one of West Virginia's most distinguished lawyers and is a prominent member of Charleston's banking circles, being chairman of the board of directors of the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He has been a practicing attorney in West Virginia since 1875 and is at present a member of the law firm of Price, Smith and Spilman, whose repute is second to none in the state. Mr. Price personally has taken a foremost part in many important law suits during the past fifty years. Of these, perhaps the most notable in a public sense was the boundary dispute between West Virginia and Maryland, in the settlement of which he was appointed by Governor Fleming to represent West Virginia before the United States Supreme Court. His brief, pleadings and oral arguments in that case were contributing factors in the final decision. Mr. Price's whole career has been concerned with large and significant matters, and today the prestige of his law firm is in a great degree a tribute to him.

George E. Price was born at Moorefield, West Virginia, November 9, 1848. He was educated in private schools at Moorefield and at Georgetown College, District of Columbia. He studied law under the tutelage of his great uncle, General James M. Coale, of Frederick, Maryland, and was admitted to the bar at Frederick, in December, 1871. He practiced law in Frederick County, Maryland, until 1875, when he removed to Keyser, Mineral County, West Virginia, and engaged in the practice of the law there and in that section of West Virginia. He was elected to the State Senae of West Virginia at the election in 1882, and was a member of the Senate during the years 1883 to 1890, inclusive. He was president of the Senate in 1885 and 1887. In 1890 he removed to Charleston, West Virginia, and entered upon the practice of the law in that city in partnership with the Honorable S. L. Flournoy, and this association continued until Mr. Flournoy's death. Meantime Mr. George S. Couch and Mr. Harrison B. Smith became members of the firm, and later

(Continued on Page 175)

Gravely & Moore

EDWARD WALLACE KNIGHT, CHARLESTON

Edward W. Knight was born in Newport, New Hampshire, April 30, 1866, the son of Edward B. Knight, one of the foremost lawyers of his time in the State, and Hannah Elizabeth (White) Knight, both born in New Hampshire, who became residents of Charleston in April, 1865.

Edward W. Knight has been a lifelong resident of Charleston. He received an A. B. degree from Dartmouth College in 1887, (A. M. 1925), read law with his father's firm, Knight & Couch of Charleston, and in May, 1889, was admitted to the bar. He joined Messrs. James F. Brown and Malcolm Jackson in forming the law firm of Brown, Jackson & Knight January 1st, 1892, and owing to the death of Mr. Brown in 1921 and the retirement from practice of Mr. Jackson in 1922 is now its senior member.

He married January 25th, 1893, Mary Catherine Dana, daughter of the late J. E. Dana of Charleston. They have a son, Edward Dana, and two daughters, Elizabeth Swift and Mary Ethel.

He was an organizer of The Kanawha National Bank of Charleston in 1892 and for about ten years a director thereof, has been a director of The Kanawha Valley Bank of Charleston since 1900, was an organizer of The Central Trust Company of Charleston in 1913, has been a director thereof and member of the Executive Committee since its organization, was for some years a director of The Trust Company of Norfolk, and is now a director of The Norfolk National Bank of Commerce & Trusts of Norfolk, Virginia, into which The Trust Company was merged.

He was an organizer of the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Company, of the Slab Fork Coal Company and of the New River Coal Company, has been a director of each since their respective organizations, and is a director of sundry other coal mining, land owning or industrial corporations.

Since 1902 he has been General Counsel of The Viginian Railway Company and its predecessor and sub-

(Continued on Page 175)

Bennett, Baltimore

FREDERICK MARSHALL STAUNTON

Frederick Marshall Staunton was born in Kanawha County, near Charleston, West Virginia, May 17th, 1866, the son of Joseph Marshall Staunton, M. D., and Mary Elizabeth Staunton. He was married November 29th, 1892, to Elsie Quarrier Smith. He died on January 20th, 1926, at his home in Charleston, and at his death was survived by his widow and his daughter, Caroline Staunton, wife of Arthur M. Hill.

Mr. Staunton received his secondary education in the public schools, but principally from his mother who superintended the secondary education of all of her children, owing to the inadequate facilities of the public school system at the time. Mr. Staunton entered Cornell University in the Scientific Department, but owing to unavoidable circumstances was not able to complete the course leading to the degree he sought.

The business activities of the subject of this sketch were varied, important and successful. At an early age he displayed an aptitude for management and organization. He was identified with many enterprises and was the leading spirit in the following institutions, many of which he organized and for years managed as chief executive, the Diamond Ice & Coal Company, Kelley's Creek Collieries Company, Charleston Interurban Railroad Company, Kanawha City Company, Kanawha Land Company, Kanawha Banking & Trust Company and many others.

Notwithstanding the time and consideration required in the management of his many business affairs, Mr. Staunton was chiefly conspicuous for his public service. It is fair to say that no other man of his period contributed more time, labor and money to governmental and philanthropic movements for social betterment than he did, and always unselfishly and without thought of personal aggrandizement.

As a member of the Charleston City Council, of the West Virginia House of Delegates, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation & Finance, the State Capitol Commission, the Charleston Draft Board, the Red

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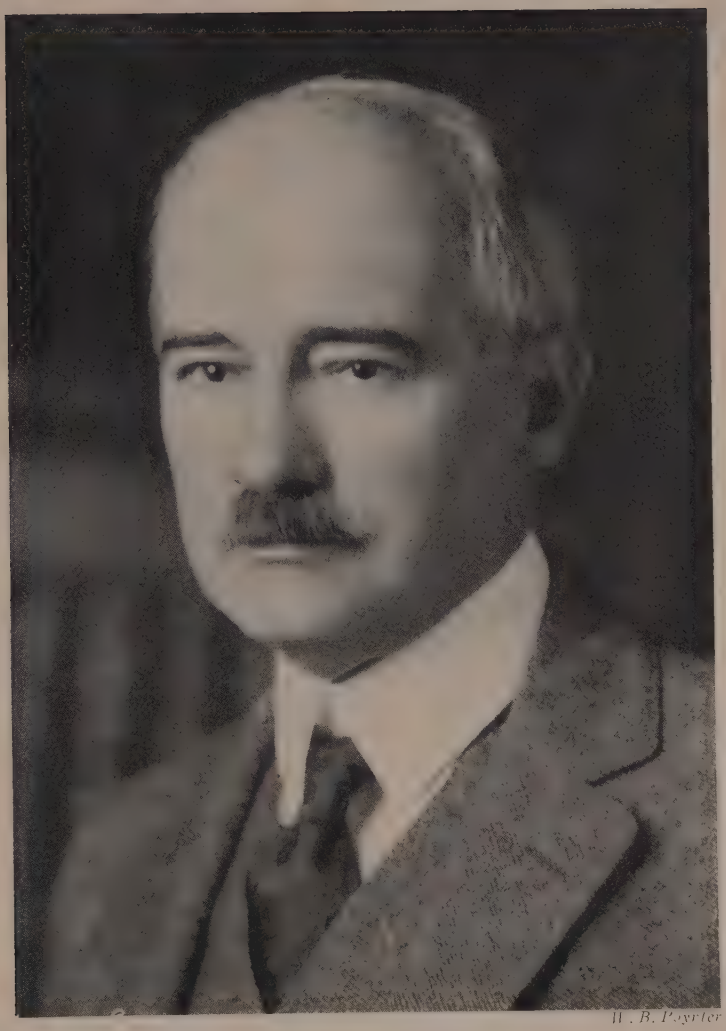


W. B. Poyrter

HARRISON BROOKS SMITH, CHARLESTON

Harrison Brooks Smith, attorney and banker, is a member of the law firm of Price, Smith & Spilman, of Charleston, in which connection he is principally active as counsel for his own financial interests, having curtailed his general practice. He has practiced law in Charleston since 1889, and his firm stands among the most prominent legal institutions of the state, functioning largely as corporation counsel. He is president of the Charleston Trust Company, president of the George Washington Life Insurance Company of Charleston, a director of Kanawha Banking & Trust Company, president of West Virginia Coal Land Company, and interested in many of this city's business and industrial enterprises.

Mr. Smith is the fifth of his family, in direct descent, engaged in the practice of law. Col. Benjamin H. Smith, his grandfather, was one of the prominent lawyers of his generation, and his father, Isaac Noyes Smith, as senior member of the firm of Smith & Knight, was, until his death in 1882, one of the most distinguished of West Virginia's attorneys.

Harrison B. Smith was born in Charleston, West Virginia, September 7, 1866, the son of Isaac N. and Caroline (Quarrier) Smith. He attended public schools, Kanawha Military Institute, Washington & Lee University, and Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1886 with the degree A.B. He began to study law at University of Virginia, but this course was interrupted by illness, and subsequently he studied law in the office of his uncle, Hon. William A. Quarrier, of Charleston, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. For some time he practiced as junior member of the firm of Adams & Smith, and in 1894 became a member of the firm of Couch, Flournoy & Price (later Price, Smith, Spilman & Clay; now, Price, Smith & Spilman). Since 1910 Mr. Smith's professional activity has been principally confined to his own business interests.

(Continued on Page 176)

© Bachrach

ANGUS MacDONALD, CHARLESTON

Angus MacDonald, attorney and coal operator, is a member of the law firm of Brown, Jackson & Knight, which today has one of the largest law practices in West Virginia, including both corporation and trial law. Mr. MacDonald is also president of the Hotel Kanawha Company, vice-president of the Black Betsey Consolidated Coal Company and largely interested in other coal properties.

He was born in Louisville, Ky., May 2, 1877, son of Major Edward H. and Julia (Leavell) MacDonald, and during boyhood lived at Charles Town, W. Va., where in private study he had as his tutor, John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President in 1924, who married his sister Julia. He prepared for college in public and private schools in Louisville, attended West Virginia University for two years and was graduated from the University of Louisville in 1899 with the degree B. L. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Kentucky and began to practice in Louisville. Two years later he removed to Charleston and shortly thereafter became associated with the law firm of Brown, Jackson & Knight. Since that time—more than a quarter of a century—that firm has been outstanding among West Virginia legal institutions, and Mr. MacDonald's contribution to its success has been great.

In 1916 he served as a member of the lower house of the West Virginia State Legislature, and in 1928 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, at Houston, Texas.

He married in 1912, Elizabeth B. Brown of Charleston. He is a member of the Masonic Orders, the Edgewood Country Club and the Kanawha Country Club. In religion he is an Episcopalian and in politics a Democrat. His hobby is golf.

Address Kanawha Valley Bank Building.

Gravely & Moore

ROBERT S. SPILMAN

ROBERT S. SPILMAN, CHARLESTON

Robert S. Spilman, former president of the West Virginia State Bar Association, and member of the prominent Charleston law firm of Price, Smith & Spilman, was born in Warrenton, Virginia, March 22, 1876, the son of William M. and Henningham L. Spilman.

He was educated in the public schools of Warrenton, in preparatory schools in Virginia, and the Virginia Military Institute, being graduated from the latter in 1896. At the Virginia Military Institute where he had the honor of being awarded the Jackson-Hope Medal, annual award for cadet standing highest in his class during four year period, he served as an instructor in the department of modern languages from 1897 to 1899. He studied law at the University of Virginia in the years 1899 and 1900, and was admitted to the Bar of West Virginia in 1900, being first a member of the firm of Flournoy, Price & Smith, and later, until it assumed its present name, of Price, Smith, Spilman & Clay.

Mr. Spilman was president of the State Bar Association during the year 1902-21, and besides his position in law he has long been conspicuous as one of Charleston's leaders in community and civic affairs. He has been a member of the Charleston Board of Education for more than fifteen years, and in other activities is president of the State Board of Law Examiners and a directors of the George Washington Life Insurance Company of Charleston.

He is a Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner, and

(Continued on Page 257)

FRANK C. BURDETTE, CHARLESTON

The legal profession of West Virginia has no more respected member, both in public life and in private practice, than Frank C. Burdette, who has served ably as prosecuting attorney of Kanawha County for a number of terms and whose entire record evidences strict adherence to principle as well as brilliancy.

He was born on a farm in Lawrence County, Ohio, the son of S. C. and Mollie (Taylor) Burdette, October 19, 1870, the family moving to Charleston shortly after his birth. His father was a sign painter by trade, but studied law after coming to Charleston, was admitted to the bar, served as prosecuting attorney of Kanawha County and for eight years as Judge of the Circuit Court. He retired from the bench in 1914, having attained an eminent place in his profession.

Frank C. Burdette attended high school at Charleston and studied law in the office of his father and also in the office of George C. Sturgis, then United States District Attorney. He was admitted to the bar in 1893 and at once began the practice of law in Charleston. He evinced an interest in politics and in 1894 organized a Republican club with a membership of more than one thousand. He was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney in 1896, served for four years and then retired to resume private practice. He was later called to act as assistant prosecuting attorney to S. B. Avis and his successor, T. C. Townsend, for four years and continued in that position under B. Kemp Littlepage for four years. He

(Continued on Page 176)

Quarrier Studio

FRANK C. BURDETTE

Gravely & Moore

WILLIAM EDWIN CHILTON, JR., CHARLESTON

W. E. Chilton, Jr., president of the Daily Gazette Company and managing editor of The Charleston Gazette, was born at Charleston, December 2, 1893, the son of William Edwin and Mary Louise (Tarr) Chilton, and was graduated from Yale with degree of B. A. in 1917.

He has been identified with The Charleston Gazette since April, 1919, since World War service, and has been president of the Daily Gazette Company since 1922, and managing editor of The Charleston Gazette since 1924. During the World War, in which he successively served as second class seaman, chief quartermaster and ensign, naval flying service, U. S. Navy, he was principally engaged in convoy flying at North Sydney, Nova Scotia.

He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Kanawha Country Club, of Charleston.

He was married June 19, 1920 to Louise Burt Schoonmaker, of Kingston, New York, who died June 24, 1928, and has two children, William Edwin Chilton, Third, and Mary Carroll Chilton.

Home: South Hills, Charleston. Office: The Charleston Gazette.

JOSEPH EUSTACE CHILTON, II, CHARLESTON

J. Eustace Chilton, named for his uncle, Major Joe Chilton, and the second son of the former senator, William E. Chilton and Mary Louise (Tarr) Chilton, was born in Charleston, September 13, 1895.

He was educated at the Phillips-Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, the University of Virginia, University of Pennsylvania, University of Paris and Columbia University, and following military service during the World War he became secretary and treasurer of the Nitro-Annex Company of Nitro, West Virginia. In 1924 he became a director of the Daily Gazette Company of Charleston and since that time has been actively concerned with The Charleston Gazette.

He attended the first Citizens Military Training Camp at Plattsburg, New York, in 1916, the First Officers Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, in 1917, and during the remainder of the World War period of 1917-1918 served as a Drill Corporal with the United States Marine Corps at Paris Island, S. C.

Mr. Chilton has devoted much time in recent years to Good Road movements and besides having been elected Kanawha County Committeeman of the West Virginia Good Roads Association in 1928 he was a delegate at the National Meeting of Good Roads Association at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1928.

He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, the Edgewood Country Club, the American Legion, Charleston Lodge, No. 202, B. P. O. E., and the Charleston Kiwanis Club.

Home: Abney Circle, South Hills, Charleston. Offices: The Charleston Gazette.

Gravely & Moore

ARTHUR BURKE KOONTZ, CHARLESTON

Arthur Burke Koontz, member of the outstanding law firm of Koontz, Hurlbutt & Revercomb, Charleston, and 1920 Democratic nominee for governor of West Virginia, was born at Kessler's Cross Lanes, Nicholas County, West Virginia, January 29, 1885, the son of John and Alice (Groves) Koontz, and was educated in the public schools of Nicholas County, Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia, and Yale University. He was graduated from the Yale Law School with degree of LL.B. in 1910 and first began practice in Charleston in 1911. Since that time he has appeared in important litigation in practically all of the courts and few have achieved higher regard or equal distinction. Being selected as his party's candidate for governor at the age of thirty-five is but one evidence of the esteem with which he is held. Under appointment of Governor Gore, in 1927, he is a member of the Board of Governors of West Virginia University, and few have been more prominent in matters of civic enterprise and community service. The other members of his law firm are Frank R. Hurlbutt, his brother, Patrick D. Koontz, and W. Chapman Revercomb.

Mr. Koontz comes by his interest in public affairs naturally. His father, who died July 4, 1911, was for many years one of Nicholas County's leading citizens and at one time served as sheriff of the county. He was born and reared in Nicholas County and spent his entire life in this community, being principally devoted to farming and stock-raising. His mother also was a native of West Virginia, and by this parentage he comes from direct Holland and Scotch-Irish stock. His father was descended from one of Pennsylvania's early day Dutch families while his mother was of Scotch-Irish descent.

Mr. Koontz is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and aside from his law practice he holds much prominence in banking and other business, being vice-president of the Union Trust Company of

(Continued on Page 257)

Gravely & Moore

PATRICK DUFFY KOONTZ, CHARLESTON

Patrick Duffy Koontz, Charleston, is an attorney at law and a member of the firm of Koontz, Hurlbutt & Revercomb.

He was admitted to the bar of West Virginia at Charleston in 1919 and became a member of the firm with which he is still associated. He was born at Kessler's Cross Lanes, Nicholas County, West Virginia, the son of John and Alice Ann (Groves) Koontz, February 13, 1838. After receiving his early education in the public schools of Nicholas County he passed the State examination for a certificate to teach and taught in the public schools for two years, 1906-1908, one year in Kanawha County and one year in Nicholas County. He then entered Marshall College at Huntington, West Virginia, from which he graduated in 1910. He graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1914 and from the Harvard Law School in 1917 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. When war was declared he attended the first officers' training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison and was commissioned Captain in Infantry, serving from May 1917 to July 1919. He was sent to France in September 1918 where he served until after the Armistice. Following the Armistice he went to England and entered St. John's College, University of Cambridge where he was enrolled in the law department for a short time. He is a successful lawyer and has a large clientele. He is a member of the Edgewood Country Club and the Kanawha Country Club and the Harvard Club of New York City. He is also a member of the West Virginia Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

Underwood & Underwood

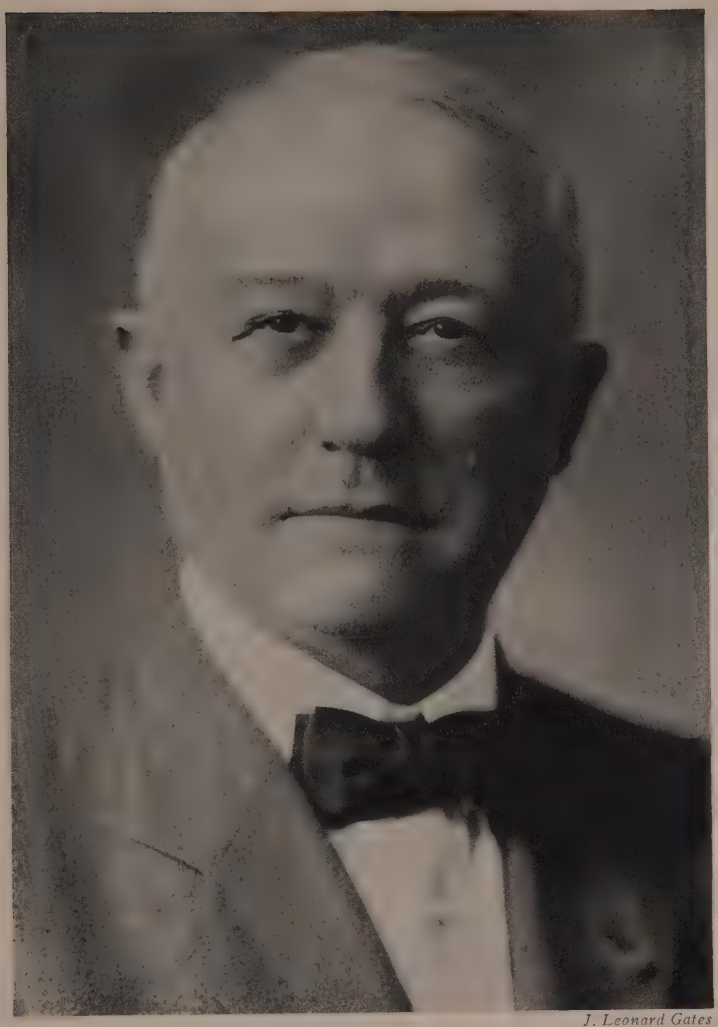
HON. HAROLD A. RITZ, CHARLESTON

Former Judge of the Circuit Court, former United States Attorney, former Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and now general counsel for the United Fuel Gas Company and its associated companies, Judge Harold A. Ritz has long held a distinguished position in the affairs of West Virginia. He served as Judge of the Circuit Court, Eighth Judicial District West Virginia, 1906; United States Attorney, Southern District West Virginia, 1909-1913, and Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, 1917-1922. He was elected to the latter office for term 1917-1929, but resigned in 1922 to resume private practice as a member of the firm of Brown, Jackson & Knight, Charleston. This connection he ended in 1925 to become general counsel for the United Fuel Gas Company.

Judge Ritz was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, July 25, 1873, son of James M. and Catharine (McCarthy) Ritz. He was graduated from the State Normal School, Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia, in 1889, and was admitted to the Bar of West Virginia in 1894. His early years in practice were spent in Bluefield.

Judge Ritz is a Republican and a member of the American Bar Association, West Virginia Bar Association, Bluefield Country Club, Edgewood Country Club and Kanawha Country Club.

He was married April 13, 1913, to Helen J. Jackson, of Charleston, and resides at 1608 Virginia Avenue. His office is at 1023 Quarrier Street.



J. Leonard Gates

WILLIAM D. PAYNE, CHARLESTON

As senior member of the law firm of Payne, Minor & Bouchelle, William Dallas Payne is acknowledged one of the leading lawyers in Charleston. He is also an officer or director in a number of prominent financial and industrial institutions: being a director of the Kanawha Valley Bank and the Central Trust Company, Charleston; vice-president and director of the Manufacturers' Bank, Nitro, W. Va.; president of the Charleston Industrial Corporation, president of the Gallatin Mining Company, president of the Spruce Boone Land Company, and vice-president of the East View Land Company. Mr. Payne personally is general counsel for the Appalachian Power Company, Charleston Industrial Corporation, Edwards Estate, J. M. Payne Estate, and Shrewsbury Estate. The firm of Payne, Minor & Bouchelle are counsel for many coal companies throughout the state, and for the Kanawha Valley Bank, the Central Trust Company and the Manufacturers' Bank.

Mr. Payne was born in Newport, Va., August 28, 1866, the son of E. F. and Hattie (Early) Payne. He is a graduate of the University of Nashville class 1886 and class 1888, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and took his law degree in 1890 at Washington & Lee University. He was admitted to the bar in 1890 at Pearisburg, Va., where he practiced six months, after which he came to Charleston. He has practiced here continuously since August, 1890. For a number of years he was associated with James M. Payne in the firm of Payne and Payne, which was succeeded, in 1912, by the present firm of Payne, Minor and Bouchelle.

Mr. Payne is a member of the Masonic Orders including the Mystic Shrine, is an Elk, and a member of the Edgewood Country Club. He is a past president (1917-18) of the Charleston Bar Association, and is a member of the American and West Virginia bar associations.

He was married, June 21, 1899, at Charleston, to Margaret Allemong. They have one son, Andrew,

(Continued on Page 176)

Gravely & Moore

JULIAN FREDERICK BOUCHELLE, CHARLESTON

Julian F. Bouchelle, president of the Charleston Bar Association and member of the prominent law firm of Payne, Minor & Bouchelle, Charleston, is a native of Georgia, with residence in Charleston dating from 1905. He was born at Thomasville, Georgia, April 2, 1883, son of Louis Brown and Susan (De Loache) Bouchelle, both members of long prominent Southern families, and was educated in the public schools of Thomasville, the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, and Washington & Lee University. He was graduated from the latter with degree of LL. B. in 1904 and was admitted to the Bar of Virginia in 1904. From 1905 to 1908, until the present firm was organized, he was associated in practice with the firm of Payne & Payne.

Mr. Bouchelle is a Democrat and besides his service as president of the Charleston Bar Association, to which office he was elected in 1927, his public record includes a term spent as a member of the House of Delegates of the state legislature, sessions of 1916 and 1918. Fraternally he is a Mason, and besides the Charleston Bar Association he is a member of the American and the West Virginia Bar Associations.

He was married June 29, 1909, to Rosa Landsdowne, of Covington, Kentucky, and has one son, Dallas Payne.

Home: Laurel Avenue, South Hills. Office: Kanawha Valley Bank Building.

C. Vandyk, Ltd.

JOHN BAKER WHITE, CHARLESTON

Colonel John Baker White, attorney at law, Charleston, has devoted much of his legal ability to the service of the United States Army and his record stands among the distinguished West Virginia military men. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and has engaged in general practice in all the courts of this state.

Colonel White's career as a soldier properly began in 1887 when he enlisted as a private in the West Virginia National Guard, and he served in the Guard for eleven years, from 1887 to 1898, holding various ranks, up to and including that of major. During the Spanish-American War he served as captain of Company B, First West Virginia Infantry, and during the World War, holding commission as major, Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army, he served as Judge Advocate General with the American troops in Great Britain and Ireland from December, 1917, to June, 1919. He attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1919 and was sent to General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces and then to the Third Division of the Army on the Rhine. He received his honorable discharge September 11, 1919, and now holds commission as lieutenant colonel, Officers' Reserve Corps.

As a tribute to the services he rendered during the World War he was decorated with the British Distinguished Service Order. While in England he was presented at court and was made an honorary member of the Middle Temple and Gray's Inn, and accorded the privileges of Lincoln's Inn, the Inner Temple and the Athenaeum Club, all of London.

Colonel White is a member of the American Bar Association, the American Automobile Association, the Maryland Historical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, the National Travel Club, the Order of Cincinnati, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Spanish-American War Veterans, and the American Legion. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner. Clubs include the Army

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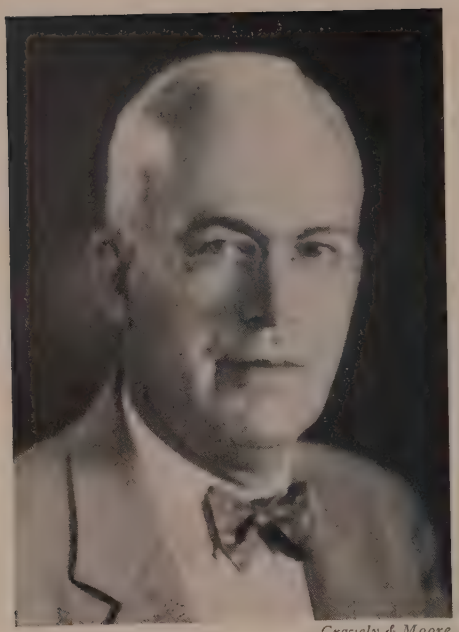

Gravely & Moore

LEROY ALLEBACH

LEROY ALLEBACH, CHARLESTON

Leroy Allebach, attorney for West Virginia for the New York Central Railroad system, and president and director of the Kanawha Ice Company, came to Charleston and began the practice of law in 1906.

He is a graduate of Grove City College, Pennsylvania, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts there in 1903, and in 1906 was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

Mr. Allebach was appointed attorney for the Kanawha and Michigan Railway in West Virginia in 1910. This railway was later taken over by the New York Central and Mr. Allebach continued to represent its interests in the state.

Besides his law practice and connection with the Kanawha Ice Company, Mr. Allebach is prominently interested in a number of other important Charleston concerns. He is vice-president and director of the McMillan Hospital, president and director of the Nu-Way Dry Cleaning Company, secretary and director of the Elite Laundry Company. He was a member of the Charleston City Council in 1918 and 1919.

In politics he is a Republican. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner, and a member of the Elk's Club and the Kanawha Country Club, of Charleston. He belongs to the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Allebach was born in New Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1880, the son of Anson M. Allebach

(Continued on Page 257)

A. BLISS McCRUM, CHARLESTON

Arlington Bliss McCrum, attorney, of Charleston, W. Va., is not only a prominent corporation lawyer, but has various private business interests of importance in this city, being a director of the Kanawha City Bank and vice-president of several investment companies in Charleston. He has also been active in real estate development in Charleston, having in recent years built and sold a number of modern residences. In Republican political affairs he is, and has for a long time been, an outstanding personality. In 1920 and 1921 he served as secretary to the Republican State Committee, and is a former member of the West Virginia House of Delegates and State Senate. At present he is counsel for a number of well known public utilities corporations, including the Western Maryland Railway Company and others. Since 1921 he has been executive secretary of the Public Utilities Association of West Virginia.

Mr. McCrum was born in Aurora, Preston County, W. Va., February 17, 1880, the son of Lloyd Logan and Emma (Shaffer) McCrum. Both the McCrum and Shaffer families, it is well known, were pioneer settlers on the old Northwestern Turnpike, Mr. McCrum's paternal grandfather having established a store there in 1845.

A. B. McCrum attended the common schools of West Virginia, public schools in Washington, D. C., and was graduated from West Virginia University in 1901, with the degrees A.B. and LL.B. For a number of years before coming to Charleston he practiced

(Continued on Page 257)

A. BLISS MCCRUM

Whitfield

DAVID C. HOWARD, CHARLESTON

David Clyde Howard, member of Price, Smith and Spilman, one of West Virginia's oldest law firms, was born in Dodge Centre, Minnesota, January 3, 1890, the son of John Howard and Alice (Fairbanks) Howard, both of Massachusetts.

Upon being graduated from Harvard University with the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Law in 1914, he became associate professor in the College of Law of West Virginia University at Morgantown. He was admitted to the bar in 1916 and in 1917 he left the University to go with the firm of Price, Smith & Spilman in Charleston and has been engaged with them in the practice of law ever since. The firm is engaged in the general practice of law and Mr. Howard has gained recognition from the handling of income and other tax matters.

Mr. Howard is chairman of the Executive Committee of the West Virginia Bar Association. He is also chairman of Navy Day for the Navy League of the United States in West Virginia and has done substantial work in promoting the observance of that day in the state and in keeping the achievements of the Navy before the public eye. Besides these activities, Mr. Howard is a trustee of the Edmund Caskie Harrison fund, which is devoted to educational purposes, and a lecturer on taxation in Michigan Law School and the College of Law of West Virginia University.

Mr. Howard's early education was received in the public schools in Dodge Centre, Minnesota. Previous to attending Harvard University, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota.

Mr. Howard contributes articles to a number of law periodicals and was the author of a paper on "Bills To Remove Cloud from Title," which appeared in the West Virginia Law Quarterly. He is president

(Continued on Page 176)

Gravely & Moore

ALBERT M. BELCHER, CHARLESTON

Albert M. Belcher, prominent attorney and coal operator, Charleston, was born in Kanawha County, West Virginia, July 17, 1882, the son of Lewis R. and Elizabeth (Crowder) Belcher.

He began the practice of law in Charleston in 1905, and has been principally concerned with the coal industry throughout his entire career, both as a lawyer and operator. During the famous armed march on Logan County, in 1919 and 1921, he represented practically all of the Logan and Mingo County operators in their fight to prevent unionization of their mines and he handled practically every legal case in local and federal courts growing out of this critical labor dispute. He has also represented operators of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio in numerous senatorial investigations and he was one of the leaders of the southern operators' successful opposition to the appointment of Cyrus H. Woods, of Pennsylvania, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He later represented the same interests defeating the reappointment of Chairman Esch as a member of the same body.

Mr. Belcher is president of the New Export Coal Company, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Kanawha County, West Virginia and American Bar Associations. In 1912 he was a member of the House of Delegates of the West Virginia Legislature, and during the World War he served as a member of the District Appeal Board of the Draft Act administration.

He was married July 11, 1903, to Betty Rose Jarrett, of Charleston, and resides at 1720 Virginia Street. Offices are in the Kanawha Valley Bank Building.

HOWARD MASON GORE

(Continued from Page 123)

settlement of questions growing out of the administration of the food act. In 1920 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Education, a work in which he had a whole hearted interest, and notwithstanding his other important work, he continued to serve on this Board until his inauguration as Governor of the State on March 4, 1925.

During the year 1921, at the request of the national farm organization, he went to Washington to do some special work in the Department of Agriculture, and at the conclusion of this service he was offered, and accepted, the place as Chief of the Trade Practice Division of the Packers and Stock Yards Administration, with headquarters at Washington and Chicago. In this capacity he established a national reputation for the practical, commonsense methods employed in handling the varied phases of the work, and was so outstanding that on September 17, 1923, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of Agriculture by President Coolidge. During the campaign of 1924, when Governor Gore was before the people of West Virginia as a candidate for the office he now fills, Secretary Wallace, his chief, died. He was called immediately to Washington to carry on the work of that important department, leaving his campaign in the hands of his friends, and on November 1924, he was appointed Secretary of Agriculture.

At the primary election held on May 27, 1924, he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor, and at the general election in November, following, was elected to that office by a majority of more than forty thousand. He was inaugurated seventeenth Governor of West Virginia on March 4, 1925, and at the same time relinquished his place in the Cabinet of President Coolidge.

Governor Gore's administration has been marked by many notable achievements, among which may be mentioned settlement of labor difficulties that had beset the State for several years, and the great program of road building carried on throughout the entire State. It had been generally an era of good feeling, and it is a matter of pride that during the administration, of which nine months remain, not a single life has been lost as the result of strike, disorder or other kindred troubles.

Governor Gore is a member of the Baptist church, and holds membership in the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Moose, and Knights of Pythias fraternal organizations.

* * *

WILLIAM G. CONLEY

(Continued from Page 136)

them were: The State of Maryland vs. the State of West Virginia, the boundary dispute in the Supreme Court of the United States; Commonwealth of Virginia vs. State of West Virginia, the Virginia debt suit in the Supreme Court of the United States and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway vs. W. G. Conley, Attorney General et al, two cent passenger rate case in the State and the Supreme Court of the United States.

At the close of his term as Attorney General, Mr. Conley located in Charleston and resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with Clyde Beecher Johnson, and has a large clientele at the present time. He has always been actively affiliated with the Republican party. He was twice a delegate to the National Convention of Republican League Clubs, was assistant secretary to the Republican National Convention which nominated McKinley for President, in 1896 was six years Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Tucker County; was several times a member of the Congressional Committee of the Second West Virginia District and twice its secretary. He is a member of the Official Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Elks, the Freemasons, including chapter commandery, consistory and Shriners, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Geographic Society, the Edgewood Country Club, and the Kanawha Country Club, of Charleston, Chamber of Commerce, Phi Beta Kappa honorary educational fraternity, the Charleston Bar Association, the State Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the American Branch of the International Law Association.

On July 14, 1892, he was married to Bertie Ison Martin, of Preston County. Their children are as follows: Lillian May, now Mrs. Vincent Legg, William G. Conley Jr., deceased, Marion, deceased, Donald M. who is now located in Texas, James S. who is a graduate of West Virginia University and now a student at Harvard University.

* * *

HOWARD BURTON LEE

(Continued from Page 138)

ried on March 5, 1907 to Ida Hamilton, of Tyler County, West Virginia. His home is now in Charleston, West Virginia.

EDWARD THEODORE ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 137)

the constitutionality of an act passed by the West Virginia legislature affecting the transportation of gas out of the state. During his term as attorney general occurred the World War and there were many matters growing out of the war period that were assigned to his office. He was a member of the State Council of Defense and as a four minute man, his services were enlisted as a speaker in war drives and campaigns.

In 1923, Mr. England was elected president of the Attorney-Generals' Association of the United States at a meeting in Minneapolis, Minn. He was a candidate for governor of the state in 1924, being defeated by a small majority, in the primary.

He is known all over West Virginia as a loyal member of the Knights of Pythias. During 1920-21 he was Grand Chancellor of the state order and was also Junior Vice Grand Chancellor in 1923. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and is otherwise affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Elks, Loyal Order of Moose, and the Kiwanis club, of Charleston. He is also a member of the Methodist church.

Mr. England was elected to Congress November 2, 1926, and has looked after the interests of the state faithfully. The sixth congressional district which he represents comprises the counties of Boone, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Pocahontas and Raleigh, and in committee appointment he holds place on the Post Office and Postal Committee, being one of few to be honored with appointment to a major committee during first term. He was renominated without opposition in the Republican Primary in May, 1928.

Mr. England was married to Huldah L. Lenburg, of Moulton, La., December 25, 1901. They have three children, Arline, Francis M. and Majorie England.

* * *

JOSEPH HARVEY LONG

(Continued from Page 132)

and consistently devoted to the promotion of that faith.

In the conduct of his newspaper Colonel Long is a firm disciplinarian, and demands that the higher ideals be respected. At the same time he is just, generous and even magnanimous, and although equipped with moderate schooling, most of which was received at the Thirteenth Ward School in Pittsburgh, he has by reading and personal study acquired a broad education in general affairs.

On June 12, 1884, Colonel Long was married to Miss Cora Hildreth Thompson, of Steubenville, Ohio, and has three sons, Luther Thompson, Paul Walker and Edward Christian Long. Each of these sons has been bred to the newspaper business and now holds a responsible executive position with the Huntington Publishing Company.

* * *

CHARLES L. HEABERLIN

(Continued from Page 143)

chairman of the House and Senate Joint Committee on Finance and a member of the House and Senate Joint Committee Road Construction, which appropriated $15,000,000 for road bond funds. Altogether, he was a constructive and able member of the legislature.

Mr. Heaberlin is vice-president of the Home Insurance Agency, of Beckley, of which he was formerly manager, and vice-president of the National Exchange Bank, of Beckley. He is a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce of Beckley and of the Beckley Kiwanis Club. He belongs to the Christian church.

Mr. Heaberlin was married, in August, 1907, to Elizabeth Shumate, of Relish County. They had two children, Lefford and Agnes, both now deceased.

Home: Beckley, West Virginia. Business: State Capitol Building, Charleston.

* * *

JOHN T. HARRIS

(Continued from Page 144)

Parkersburg and engaged in reporting in State and Federal Courts for more than 25 years, having in 1913 relinquished the duties of court reporter, which he had been assuming in addition to those of Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. Harris was born in Harrisville, Va., April 27, 1851, son of Thomas M. and Sophia T. Harris, of a line of honored and valuable New England and Virginia citizens. He married, October 26, 1882, Miss Elizabeth McLure Lazier. They have one daughter, the wife of Rev. Wood Stewart, who was Chaplain of the 63rd Coast Artillery overseas during the World War. Mrs. Stewart is a graduate of Washington (Pa.) Female Seminary and of the Institute of Musical Art, New York, and is now a member of the singing faculty of that institution. Her home is at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, where her husband is rector of St. Martin's Church.

Mr. Harris is a member of the B. P. O. Elks.

Home: 1014 Murdock Street, Parkersburg. Office: State House, Charleston.

WILLIAM BURDETTE MATHEWS

(Continued from Page 144)

of the Rotary Club of Charleston, is a director of the Charleston Public Library, a trustee of West Virginia Wesleyan College, a member of the American Historical Association, the American Bar Association, the International Longfellow Society and is past state president of the Sons of the Revolution in West Virginia. He is a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner, a life member of the Elks and belongs to the Edgewood Country Club, Charleston, and the West Virginia Society at Washington, D. C. He has always been active in Republican politics and served as presidential elector in 1900.

Mr. Mathews is one of the most prominent laymen of the Methodist church in West Virginia. He was a member of the General Conference of the church in 1900 and 1904 and in 1911 was a delegate to the Fourth Ecumenical Methodist Conference. He is a trustee of the First Methodist church, Charleston, and represents that church on the Board of Directors of the Union Mission, of which he was an organizer.

He is a director of the Virginia Joint Stock Land Bank, Charleston, of several building and loan companies and other financial concerns. During the World War he was state director of the Four Minute Men under the National Committee of Public Information.

Mr. Mathews was married to Elizabeth Blundon, of Charleston, daughter of the late Rev. Edgar B. Blundon, a Methodist minister, who served with the rank of Major in the Union Army in the Civil War, October 25, 1900. They have two children, Sarah Esther and Elizabeth Blundon Mathews.

Home: 1501 Quarrier Street. Office: Capitol Building.

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ROBERT EMMETT O'CONNOR

(Continued from Page 143)

Virginia, and went overseas with the Sixty-First Artillery, C. A. C., in 1918. He served in France for 16 months, part of the time along the Argonne Defensive Sector, was promoted to the rank of Captain in October, 1918, and mustered out October, 1919. He became a major in the Officers' Reserve Corps in 1921.

After the war, he began in the practice of law in Elkins in 1920 as member of the firm of Arnold and O'Connor, continuing at this until January 1, 1925, when he was appointed superintendent of the State Department of Public Safety, which he is now. He is also still a member of the law firm.

He is Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church, the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, the Elks, the Country club at Elkins, West Virginia, and the West Virginia Bar Association. He is also a past department commander of the American Legion in West Virginia, having served as department commander during 1923-24.

He was married October 8, 1927, to Julia Elizabeth Aultz, of Charleston.

Home: 1305 Quarrier Street and Elkins, West Virginia.

* * *

CHARLES E. CARRIGAN

(Continued from Page 145)

honor of the fraternity, the thirty-third degree, and being both a past grand master of the West Virginia Grand Lodge of Masons and a past grand commander of the West Virginia Grand Commandery, Knights Templar. He also belongs to the Elks and the Odd Fellows and the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. In religion, he is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Carrigan was married August 22, 1908, to Harriett Rebecca Davis, of Benwood, West Virginia, and has one son, John Edgar Carrigan, now a student at West Virginia University.

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BOYD BLYNN STUTLER

(Continued from Page 145)

October 1, 1928 when he resigned to become Adjutant, American Legion, Department of West Virginia.

He is a member of the American Legion, 80th Division Veterans Association, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Sons of the Revolution, a sometime officer in each body and a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. He is a widely known authority and writer, in the field of historical literature, especially on the phases relating to the settlement of the Ohio Valley regions, the causes which led to the Civil War and John Brown insurrection and the World War.

On November 26, 1911, at Grantsville, he married Catheoline M. Huffman, and to this union were born two sons, William Morris, November 21, 1914, and Warren Harding, October 17, 1920.

IRA WADE COFFMAN

(Continued from Page 142)

clerk in the courts. Mr. Coffman's efficient handling of records and the business of the office had attracted wide attention, and in 1925, he was appointed secretary of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia, made a member of the commission in 1926 and chairman in 1927, a position which he now holds.

Mr. Coffman became a Master Mason while a young man and from the time of his initiation into the Blue Lodge has been an active member of the order. He has taken the work of both the Scottish and York Rites, is a Knight Templar and in 1921, the Thirty-third, supreme honorary degree of the Scottish Rite was conferred upon him. He is a member of the Mystic Shrine and served for fifteen years as deputy lecturer of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, being appointed grand lecturer of the Grand Lodge November 17, 1921.

Mr. Coffman has always been willing to do his part in any public movement and was chairman of the Red Cross in Harrison County, having charge of one of the Red Cross drives there during the World War. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce of Clarksburg, 1919-1920. He is affiliated with the Elks and a member of the Methodist church.

Mr. Coffman was married November 21, 1901, at Salem, West Virginia, to Sarah E. Williams. They have four children: Mildred, the wife of Dr. Guy H. Michael, of Elkins, West Virginia, Myron T. Coffman, who lives at Ellamore, West Virginia, Helen and Clarence W. Coffman. Besides his public office, Mr. Coffman is president of the Empire Laundry Company, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Office: State Capitol Building, Charleston.

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WILLIAM SIMPSON JOHNSON

(Continued from Page 140)

enactment of the present despository law, which passed in 1925 is generally regarded as the best and most equitable depository law in the United States. Certainly no official can cite a more imposing record of honest, faithful and efficient service.

Mr. Johnson was born in Fayette County, November 13, 1871, the son of Miles and Caroline (Woodrum) Johnson, and was educated in the public schools of Fayette County. He has been twice married. His first wife, who was Althea Groves, of Nicholas County, died in 1914, and on November 18, 1919, he was married to Erna B. Young of Charleston, Kanawha County. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one child, a daughter Virginia Bordurant. A son, William Carey died at birth.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Methodist Church, the Elks, Red Men, Moose, and Kiwanis. He is also a past vice-president of the National Association of State Treasurers.

Mr. Johnson has his home at 1521 Lee Street, Charleston, but during his terms as treasurer he has continuously maintained legal residence at Mount Hope, in Fayette County.

* * *

JAMES DAMRON

(Continued from Page 150)

He is a member of the West Virginia and American Bar Associations, is a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner, and a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Guyandot Club of Huntington.

Judge Damron was born in Logan County, W. Va., April 28, 1876, son of George W. Damron, a farmer of Logan County, and Esther (Chafin) Damron. As a boy he attended public schools, worked on his father's farm and clerked in general merchandise stores. He has been twice married. His first wife, who died in 1912, was Anna B. Shumate, daughter of the late H. K. Shumate, one of the noted land lawyers of West Virginia. His present wife is Leola Sanders, daughter of John Ott Sanders of Wyoming County. Children: Mayme (Mrs. R. C. Blackstock of Bluefield); Russell, Williamson; Margaret (Mrs. Gus Lindenbergh of Williamson); B. L., attorney, Williamson; Katherine (Mrs. Clifford Vaughan of Williamson); and Robert, now attending Greenbrier Military School, all of his first marriage. Children of his second marriage are Ida Jim, John Ott, Joseph and Patricia. His son B. L. Williamson, who graduated from the University of West Virginia, at the age of 20, in 1926 and who now continues the law office of Judge Damron at Williamson, was the youngest man ever to graduate in that institution's law department.

Home: 533 Tenth Avenue. Office: Federal Building, Huntington.

FRANK WITCHER McCULLOUGH

(Continued from Page 149)

ment by Governor Gore to the State Board of Control was applauded warmly by the press and public throughout the state, and his intelligent service on that body has more than justified these eulogies.

F. Witcher McCullough was born in Huntington, W. Va., May 3, 1889, son of Frank F. and Alice V. (Witcher) McCullough, both natives of Cabell County. His father, who was a leading member of the bar, was 24 years Clerk of the Cabell County Court and in general took a leading part in the development of Huntington, where he had resided since its foundation. His paternal ancestry dates back many generations in America, and has produced many very valuable citizens who contributed notably to the culture of their times. His grandfather upon his father's side was Dr. Patrick Henry McCullough, a life long resident of Cabell County, who devoted his life to the practice of medicine and promotion of the welfare of the community in which he lived. His maternal grandfather was General John S. Witcher, Brigadier General in the Union Army, Secretary of State, Member of Congress, Collector of Internal Revenue and Director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

Mr. McCullough was educated in the Huntington Schools, at Bingham Military School, Asheville, N. C., and West Virginia University, where he was graduated in law in 1910. He was president of his class in the junior year at West Virginia University, and was also a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He was married, January 30, 1912, to Kathleen Guthrie, daughter of Dr. L. V. and Margaret (Lynn) Guthrie. Dr. Guthrie is superintendent of the Huntington State Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough have two children, Witcher Guthrie, born July 8, 1915; and Frank Witcher, Jr., born December 4, 1920.

Mr. McCullough is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Huntington Lodge No. 53 A. F. & A. M., Huntington Lodge of the B. P. O. Elks, the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, Cabell County and State Bar Associations, the Edgewood Country Club of Charleston, the Guyan Country Club of Huntington.

Home: 1500 South Twentieth Street.

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DR. LEWIS VAN GILDER GUTHRIE

(Continued from Page 148)

(with special reference to juvenile delinquency and venereal disease), 1918; *The Mental Defective in West Virginia, as Found by a Recent Survey*, 1921; and *Paranoia—Monomania*, 1927.

Dr. Guthrie was born at Point Pleasant, W. Va., January 8, 1868, the son of Judge Francis Asbury and Clara Elizabeth (Van Gilder) Guthrie, and immediately after completion of his medical education he spent several years in general practice at Point Pleasant where he early served as U. S. Pension Examiner. His collegiate education was obtained at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Blacksburg, Virginia, and Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, while his principal medical training was secured at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., where he was graduated with degree of M. D. in 1889. His early training also included post graduate study and special hospital work in New York City and service as assistant resident physician at the Maternity Hospital, Baltimore, 1887, and the Maryland Woman's Hospital, 1888 and 1889.

In addition to his professional career, Dr. Guthrie has made banking a principal interest and during his residence at Spencer was for four years president of the Bank of Spencer. He was also formerly vice-president of the Herald Publishing Company, Huntington, and for the past several years has been vice-president and member of the board of directors of the First Huntington National Bank.

Dr. Guthrie is a thirty-second degree Mason and Knight Templar, and a member of Huntington's various civic and social organizations.

He was married June 15, 1889, to Margaret Lynn English, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., and has two daughters, Kathleen Lewis (Mrs. Frank Witcher McCullough), of Huntington, and Fannie Elizabeth (Mrs. Ben Williamson), of Ashland, Ky.

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EDWARD WALLACE KNIGHT

(Continued from Page 157)

sidiary companies, and since 1920 a director of the Company.

He was a member of the City Council of Charleston from 1891 to 1894. He was a member of the Council of the Alumni of Dartmouth College from 1916 to 1922, and President thereof for the last two years, and has been a Trustee of the College since June, 1925.

He is a Democrat, Presbyterian and member of Theta Delta Chi, Phi Beta Kappa and the Masonic orders.

Home: 1208 Kanawha Street. Office: Kanawha Valley Bank Building.

JAMES A HUGHES

(Continued from Page 150)

Mr. Hughes was born at Corunna, Ontario, Canada, the son of James W. Hughes and Ellen (McNulty) Hughes, February 27, 1861. The family moved to Wayne County, West Virginia in 1871, living there for a year, and then going to Ashland, Kentucky, where Mr. Hughes, at the age of ten years, was employed as a messenger boy in a bank. In 1894, the Hughes family went back to Huntington, Mr. Hughes' father being made postmaster there, a post which he filled for fourteen years. Mr. Hughes worked for a time as clerk in a country store at Geigervilie, Kentucky, then was a conductor on the Ashland Coal and Iron Railroad, went on the road as travelling salesman, and then engaged in the lumber business. He never attended an institution of learning except for two terms of three months each in the public schools at Corunna, Canada, but he has a fund of knowledge gained through reading, observation and contact with cultured people.

Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Belle Vinson, at Ceredo, West Virginia, on December 28, 1885. They have two children, Mary Eloise, who married Lucian P. Smith, who was lost in the sinking of the Titantic when they were returning from their wedding trip in Europe, and Tudell Hughes Van Sant. They also have 4 grandchildren, Lucian P. Smith Jr., Vinson, Jean Van Sant, and Harold Van Sant Jr.

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JOSEPH GARDNER BRADLEY

(Continued from Page 154)

came to this country from Scotland after the Battle of Culloden and settied in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bradley's coming to West Virginia was at the insistance of his grandfather who owned considerable coal lands he wished opend up and developed and the first job he took was right of way agent for the Buffalo Creek and Gauley Railroad, which really meant that he had to build the road before he could reach the coal properties. In rapid succession thereafter he rose through the positions of superintendent, general superintendent, secretary and treasurer and vice-president, which position, along with the presidency of the Elk River Coal & Lumber Company and the Gauley Coal Land Company, he still holds. In building the Buffalo Creek and Gauley Railroad, connecting Widen and Dundon with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, he virtually opened an entire new section of coal and lumber lands and the properties served have since stood as among the largest and most important in the state. The Elk River Coal & Lumber Company owns 90,000 acres of land, and in addition to its mines operates large lumber mills at Swandale, West Virginia. The Gauley Coal Land Company controls 155,000 acres and in addition to these companies Mr. Bradley is to be mentioned as president of the Bank of Widen, president of the New Gauley Coal Corporation and vice-president of the Clay County Bank. He has been president of the West Virginia Coal Association for more than ten years and was president of the National Coal Association during the years 1921 and 1922.

Also conspicuous in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association of West Virginia he was state chairman of the Y. M. C. A. in 1926.

Mr. Bradley served as Republican County Chairman of Clay County from 1914 to 1928, was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1916 and 1928, the latter convention as delegate at large, and has otherwise taken a leading part in party affairs in the state.

Clubs include the Elks and Edgewood Country, of Charleston; the Metropolitan, Washington; the Philadelphia, Philadelphia; the Union, University, Harvard; Racquet and Tennis, New York; and the Somerset, Tennis and Racquet, of Boston.

Mr. Bradley was married November 4, 1905, to Mabel Bayard Warren, of Boston, a granddaughter of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, who was Secretary of State, Ambassador to Great Britain and United States Senator from Delaware, and has two children, Mabel Bayard, born March 3, 1912, and Joseph Gardner, Jr., born March 5, 1915.

* * *

GEORGE E. PRICE

(Continued from Page 156)

on the firm consisted of Price, Smith, Spilman and Clay, and since the death of Mr. Buckner Clay the firm name has been Price, Smith and Spilman, as above mentioned.

For many years Mr. Price has served as Ruling Elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Charleston.

Mr. Price was married June 12, 1878, to Miss Sallie A. Dorsey, daughter of John A. Dorsey, of Howard County, Maryland, and has four sons, John Edmund, engaged in real estate, San Francisco, California; Richard McSherry, investment banker, Seattle, Washington; Thomas Brooke, attorney at law and member of the firm of Price, Smith & Spilman, Charleston; and George Dorsey, lieutenant commander, United States Navy, now on duty in the Philippines.

Home: 1119 Virginia Street. Office: Kanawha Banking and Trust Company Building.

WALTER S. HALLANAN

(Continued from Page 146)

which named Warren G. Harding as president. His knowledge of taxation and the problem attendant thereto resulted in his election to the executive committee of the National Tax association at its annual meeting in September, 1921. He was elected to the state senate in 1926 from the Eighth senatorial district for a term of four years, and his knowledge of state affairs, especially fitted him for this position. He served in the legislative session of 1927 and will also serve during the session of 1929. He was a member of the West Virginia delegation to the Republican national convention in 1928 which nominated Herbert Hoover for president.

In personal enterprise, Mr. Hallanan is principally concerned with Big Lake and the Plymouth Oil companies, which he helped organize and has made a highly successful business. He is president of the Plymouth Oil company and is a member of the board of directors of the Big Lake Oil company.

Mr. Hallanan was married in 1911 to Miss Imogene Burns of Huntington, West Virginia. They have two children, Walter S. Hallanan, Jr., and Elizabeth Virginia Hallanan.

He resides at 1520 Kanawha street and has offices in the Kanawha National Bank building.

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CARL GEORGE BACHMANN

(Continued from Page 151)

Congressman Bachmann is a native of Wheeling, born May 14, 1890, son of Charles F. and Sophia Bachmann. He was graduated in 1908 at Linsly Institute; attended Washington and Jefferson College for two years, and graduated at West Virginia University with degrees A.B. and LL.B.

On July 14, 1914, he married Susan Louise Smith, of St. Mary's, W. Va. They have three children: Charles F., Gilbert S. and Susan Jane. Congressman Bachmann is a member of the Congressional Country Club, Washington, D. C., the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Dokies, I. O. O. F., I. O. O. F. Encampment, A. O. U. W. and Loyal Order of Moose. He is affiliated also with Phi Sigma Kappa college fraternity. While at West Virginia University he was captain (1913) of the varsity football team, and was a member of football and baseball teams both at Washington and Jefferson and at West Virginia.

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DAVID C. HOWARD

(Continued from Page 171)

of the Cambridge Gas Company, the Downing Gas Company and the Harvard Gas Company, corporations operating oil and gas properties in West Virginia.

His political affiliation is with the Democratic party of which he is County Chairman in Lincoln County. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi, Delta Sigma Rho and Phi Kappa Psi fraternities, of the Order of the Coif, of Edgewood Country Club of Charleston, the Guyan County Club of Huntington, West Virginia, the Harvard Club of New York City and the Racquet Club of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Howard has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married on August 22, 1916, was Edith Goodrich, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a sister of Edgar J. Goodrich, associated with the firm of Price, Smith & Spilman, and of Herbert F. Goodrich, of the faculty of the Law School of the University of Michigan. She died October 5, 1918. His second marriage was to Virginia Hoff, of Huntington, West Virginia, on August 7, 1926.

Home: Summit, Lincoln County, West Virginia.

Office: Kanawha Banking and Trust Company Building, Charleston.

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GEORGE H. CAPERTON

(Continued from Page 155)

of New Haven, Conn.), Caroline McHardy (wife of Dr. McRae C. Banks of Raleigh County, W. Va.), and Erskine Miller, a graduate of West Virginia University.

Mr. Caperton is descended from distinguished ancestry in Virginia and West Virginia. The Caperton family was founded in America by John Caperton who settled in Maine, and whose immediate descendants settled six miles above the present town of Hinton, W. Va. His great-grandfather, Adam Caperton, was killed in an Indian battle, and his grandfather, Hugh Caperton, was a prominent figure in pioneer Virginia, having served as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates and as a member of the Thirteenth Congress, to which he was elected as a Federalist and served from March 4, 1813 to March 3, 1815.

Mr. Caperton is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, a member of the Elks, the Edgewood Country Club and the Charleston Chamber of Commerce. He is a Democrat.

FREDERICK MARSHALL STAUNTON

(Continued from Page 158)

Cross organization, the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, and other public committees and organizations, he rendered constructive and valuable service. A business architect, he was also a builder; he planned but did not evade his fair portion of the labor.

In reviewing the history of a life as active as that of Mr. Staunton, one is apt to lose sight of his personal character and attainments. He inherited from his New England ancestry characteristic austerity, but such austerity was limited to criticism of himself alone, towards all others he was charitable; always ready to accept for himself duties and responsibilities, with equal readiness he sought to save others. One of his chief characteristics was his quickness of decision and frankness and courage in voicing his convictions. His private life was one of affection, consideration and courtesy, simple, punctilious and unostentatious.

"Virtue survives the Grave".

* * *

HARRISON BROOKS SMITH

(Continued from Page 159)

He was married, in 1906, to Katharine Dana Bowne, of New York City. They have three children. Mr. Smith is a member of the University and Princeton Clubs, New York City, Merion Cricket Club, of Philadelphia, and of local Clubs, also an officer of Kanawha Presbyterian Church of Charleston. He had the honor of membership on the executive committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, until the discontinuance of such committee under reorganization.

Address: Kanawha Banking and Trust Building, Charleston.

* * *

FRANK C. BURDETTE

(Continued from Page 161)

was accorded the Republican nomination for prosecuting attorney in 1920, carrying the county by 6,200 majority and running 2,000 votes ahead of his ticket.

Mr. Burdette entered into office January 1, 1921, and was renominated and reelected in 1924. He was again renominated for the office of prosecuting attorney of Kanawha County in the 1928 primary.

Mr. Burdette is an eloquent speaker and has a thorough knowledge of the law. These qualities, combined with the confidence in which he is held by the public, have made of him a prosecutor of more than usual ability. He is a student of psychology and has applied his knowledge of this subject to the problems with which he has had to deal in public life, particularly in relation to the criminal. He organized and is president of the Prosecuting Attorney Association of West Virginia, having served since its organization to date. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Burdette is an enthusiastic botanist and spends much time working among his flowers at his home in Edgewood Drive. He was married to Nellie Ault, grand-daughter of Major Ault, pioneer resident of the Cabin Creek section of the Kanawha Valley, January 1, 1912. They have two children, Mary Frances and Dorothy Perkins Burdette.

Home: Edgewood Drive. Office: Court House.

* * *

JOHN BAKER WHITE

(Continued from Page 169)

and Navy, of Washington, the Edgewood, of Charleston, Cheat Mountain Sportsman, Clear Creek, and the American Officers', London.

Mr. White was a clerk and then chief clerk to the Secretary of State of West Virginia from 1886 to 1893, and in the latter year was appointed secretary to Governor William A. MacCorkle. He was a member of the Board of Affairs and frequently acting mayor of Charleston from 1907 to 1911 and was superintendent of the Law and Order League of Kanawha County during 1921 and 1922. He also served as colonel on the staff of Governor MacCorkle.

Colonel White was born at Romney, West Virginia, August 24, 1868, the son of C. S. White and Bessie J. (Schultze) White. His father served in the Confederate Army with the rank of captain, and his great-grandfather, Judge Robert White, was a major in the Revolutionary Army. The latter was an original member of the Order of the Cincinnati and for many years Judge of the General Court of Virginia.

* * *

WILLIAM D. PAYNE

(Continued from Page 167)

associated with the firm of Payne, Minor and Bouchelle, and a daughter, Margaret.

Home: 1337 Virginia Street. Office: Kanawha Valley Bank Bldg.

Quarrier Studio

EDWARD SIDNEY BOCK, CHARLESTON

Edward S. Bock, attorney at law and member of the firm of Townsend, Bock & Cohen, Charleston, was born at Coshocton, Ohio, January 13, 1881, the son of George J. and Mary (Baier) Bock, and was educated in grade and high school at Coshocton, Ohio, the Steele Business College, at Urichville, Ohio, and the University of West Virginia, being graduated from the latter with degrees of A. B. and LL. B. in 1911.

He located in Charleston in 1911 and after admission to the bar entered partnership with Mr. T. C. Townsend and began the active practice of law in the same year. Besides being engaged in general practice with the firm, Mr. Bock has served as attorney for the County Court of Kanawha County continuously since 1921. He has also included several years of service as commissioner in chancery for both the circuit and common pleas courts of Kanawha County, and among other professional affiliations is a member of the Kanawha County, West Virginia and American Bar Associations. Politically he is a republican and in religion, he attends the Lutheran church. At the West Virginia University where he achieved membership in the honorary scholastic fraternity of Phi Peta Kappa he holds membership in the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, and besides this he belongs to the Charleston Lodge of Elks and the Kanawha Country Club, Charleston.

He was married November 21, 1911, to Lulu Layton, of Morgantown, West Virginia, and has three sons, Edward Sidney, Jr., Robert C. and William J. Bock.

Home: 845 Maple Road, Edgewood, Charleston. Office: Kanawha Valley Bank Building, Charleston.

Gravely & Moore

DABNEY C. T. DAVIS, JR., CHARLESTON

D. C. T. Davis, Jr., attorney, of Charleston, West Virginia, was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, March 7, 1867, son of the Reverend D. C. T. Davis, an Episcopalian minister, and Mary Baynum (Anderson) Davis. He was educated in preparatory schools and the University of Virginia, where he studied law during the sessions of 1896 and 1897. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar at Lewisburg, West Virginia, where he practiced six years. Although he still maintains his legal residence in Lewisburg, and has his country home there, he has lived and practiced his profession in Charleston since 1904. For a number of years he was a member of the firm of Watts, Gaines, Davis & Mathews, and then later of Watts, Davis & Davis, Davis, Davis & Hall, and Davis & Davis, the latter being his brother Staige Davis. He retired from the firm of Davis & Davis in 1923, and since then he has devoted his time to a limited practice, special consultation and personal affairs. He is interested in a number of industrial developments in Southern West Virginia.

Mr. Davis is a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity and the Charleston, West Virginia, and American Bar Associations.

He has been twice married. He was married first in November, 1906, to Mary Miller Mathews, and second, to Mrs. Mary Rhett Elliott, in April, 1910.

Home: 1215 Virginia Street. Office: Charleston National Bank Building.

Gravely & Moore

—In Memoriam—

JOHN DAVIDSON, CHARLESTON

As a producer of oil and gas, as a builder of numerous important buildings in West Virginia, and as a citizen actively interested in every enterprise that looked toward the civic progress of the community in which he lived, John Davidson, of Charleston, whose death occurrel June 18, 1928, was a man of outstanding attainment.

Born in Taylor County, West Virginia, on February 12, 1863, he was the son of the Rev. George Davidson, a pioneer among the clergy of the Baptist Church. He was educated in the public schools, of Grafton. While a young man, he engaged in the mercantile business and in 1892 came to Charleston where he and his brother, Wayland F. Davidson entered the contracting and building business. They erected some of the finest residences in Charleston as well as a number of its outstanding public buildings. To them also goes the credit for the buildings of Broaddus College at Philippi, as well as other public structures in various parts of the state.

Mr. Davidson held extensive oil and gas holdings in West Virginia for many years. He did much to aid in the development of the state's rich natural resources and at the time of his death, was president of the Aetna Oil and Gas Company, with large properties in Cabell, Roane and Ritchie counties.

Mr. Davidson was one of the organizers of the Community Chest in Charleston. There was, in fact, no movement toward the betterment of civic conditions in which he was not a prominent factor. In 1892 he helped organize the Young Men's Christian Association in Charleston and was a member of its first board of directors. He served as president of the board from 1918 to 1927. As chairman of the building fund of the local association, he was largely responsible for the erection of the building which now

(Continued on Page 257)

In Memoriam

FRED PAUL GROSSCUP, CHARLESTON

As a developer of the natural resources of Southern West Virginia and as organizer of public utilities, Fred Paul Grosscup, of Charleston, who died in Chicago, 1925, holds a commanding place in the history of industry in the state.

Fundamentally a developer, one of his outstanding achievements was the building of the town of Dunbar which he started in 1908 and which now has a population of about 3,500 people. He was active in the produce of gas and oil and opened up a number of valuable new territories.

Born on a farm in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1854, the son of Benjamin and Susan (Bowermeister) Grosscup, Mr. Grosscup, during his younger days represented various farm implement manufacturers. He moved to Abilene, Texas, in 1884 and there built one of the first water works installed in that state.

On coming to Charleston in 1890, Mr. Grosscup, with other Charleston associates, organized the Buckeye Cart Company, which did an active business until the panic of 1893. In 1899, he organized the Big Sandy Oil and Gas Company, which later became the United States Gas Company and eventually the United Fuel Gas Company, and in this connection he opened up the Southern Roane County gas fields and laid the first pipe line to the city of Charleston from the Roane County field.

Mr Grosscup organized the Charleston-Dunbar Natural Gas Company, after selling the United States Gas Company, a concern which supplied the towns of Dunbar and St. Albans with natural gas. He and his associates at one time owned and operated what is now the Charleston Interurban Railroad and the Charleston-Dunbar Traction Line Company. They also owned and operated the West Virginia Water and Electric Company, which is now part of the Appalachian Electric System.

(Continued on Page 258)

Quarrier Studio

PAUL B. GROSSCUP, CHARLESTON

Paul B. Grosscup, of Charleston, like his father, Fred Paul Grosscup, one of the most prominent business men in West Virginia at the time of his death in 1925, is largely interested in oil, gas and real estate properties in the state.

He was born in Columbus, Ohio, November 14 1883, the son of Fred Paul and Bertha Marie (Coffey) Grosscup. The family moved to Charleston in 1890 and Mr. Grosscup was educated at the public schools there, later attending Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, Harvard University and the Law School of the University of Virginia. After leaving school, he became associated in business with his father, an outstanding developer of oil, gas and real estate properties in West Virginia, as vice-president of the Charleston-Dunbar Traction Company, the Charleston-Dunbar Natural Gas Company and numerous other enterprises of which his father was president.

Mr. Grosscup is now president of the Dunbar Land Company, Grosscup and Company, the Loop Creek Gas Company and the Acme Oil and Gas Company, all of which concerns are interested in the production of gas, serving many important domestic and industrial needs in the state. He is also vice-president of Scholz & Grosscup, and as a further interest is active in the development of real estate in the South Hills, one of the finest residential sections in Charleston.

An enthusiastic sportsman, Mr. Grosscup's principal recreations are golf and riding. He is a member of the Edgewood and Kanawha Country Clubs, of Charleston, the Columbus Athletic Club, Columbus, Ohio, the Cincinnati Club, Cincinnati, Ohio, the Harvard Club, New York City, and the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, University of Virginia chapter.

Mr. Grosscup was married to Nan Nash, daughter of James and Eva (McLean) Nash, of Charleston,

(Continued on Page 258)

In Memoriam

JAMES SPICER HUMPHREYS, CHARLESTON

No story of West Virginia or West Virginia citizenship would be complete without mention of the career of the late James Spicer Humphreys. Few men in the state's history have been better known or more beloved.

Friend of the poor and unfortunate, and truly a fine Christian gentleman, Mr. Humphreys followed a career that endeared him to thousands and although deceased since July 10, 1912, much that he did and accomplished is reflected in the citizenship of today. Particularly as the friend and counsel of the young he was outstanding and few have ever made a greater impress upon the manhood of the state. And, at his passing, at the age of eighty-two, few have ever been so genuinely mourned.

Mr. Humphreys, the father of Albert J. Humphreys, prominent Charleston banker, and probably best remembered for his long identification with business, principally as a general merchant, both in Charleston and Sissonville, was born December 3, 1830, in Albemarle County, Virginia. His father, James Spicer Humphreys, was a planter of the old school, and he was the last of his family. Five brothers and one sister preceded him in death, one of the brothers being the father of the late Colonel A. E. Humphreys, long noted as one of the country's foremost mining engineers. At his death, and continuing to survive him, are his son, Albert J. Humphreys, and his widow, the latter graciously and beautifully known to Charleston for her many splendid charities and beautiful Christian spirit. Testifying to this is the electric cross of the Charleston Union Mission, which bearing the message, "Jesus, the Light of the World," bears dedication to her. Other such expression is found in the beautiful edifice of the Humphreys Memorial Church, of

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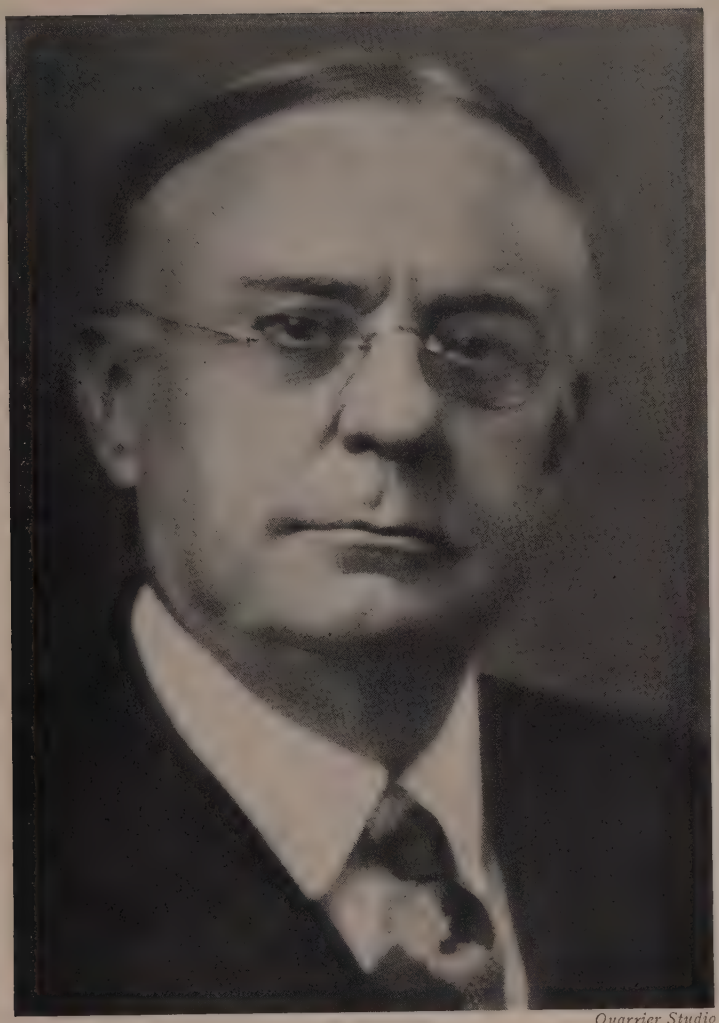

Quarrier Studio

ALBERT J. HUMPHREYS, CHARLESTON

Albert J. Humphreys, only son of James Spicer Humphreys, and vice president of the Charleston Trust Company, has long been one of Charleston's best known figures in business and finance. Since the Charleston Trust Company was organized in 1902, by Harrison B. Smith, Mr. Humphreys has taken a prominent part in the development which has made this bank one of the strongest financial institutions in the state, and formerly, for twenty years, he had entire charge of its administration. Mr. Humphreys also ranks among Charleston's genuinely public-spirited men. He has given his time and talents in various phases of the municipal administration, and all who know of his work agree that it has been highly valuable. When Charleston adopted the commission form of government he was appointed one of the first commissioners, and served with fine intelligence for three years. He also includes service as a member of the Charleston Board of Education, as vice-president of the City Board of Affairs, and as a member of the City Council.

Mr. Humphreys was born at Sissonville, Kanawha County, West Virginia, January 9, 1862, son of James Spicer and Cynthia (Martin) Humphreys, and was educated in the public schools and in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. After finishing his studies he became his father's associate in the firm of James S. Humphreys & Son, at Sissonville, and remained in this connection until 1887, when he removed to Charleston and entered business for himself. Later he was joined by his father in Charleston and continued in the general merchandise business until he entered banking.

Mr. Humphreys married Gertrude Harless, daughter of the late Judge Leroy Harless, of Charleston. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In politics he is a Democrat.

Home: 420 Fayette Street. Office: Charleston Trust Company.

—In Memoriam—

JUDGE SAMUEL WOODS, PHILIPPI

The late Samuel Woods, of Philippi, for many years Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, and otherwise one of the conspicuous men in West Virginia's development of statehood, was born at Three Rivers, Bouce County, Canada, September 22, 1822, the son of Adam and Jane (Long) Woods, who came to America from the County Antrim, Ireland, and settled on a farm at the edge of what was known as the Big Bush, in Canada, in 1784. His parents later removed to Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where his father and his father's friend, John Neeson, who came from the north of Ireland, were employed in the construction of the Conneaught feeder of the Erie Canal, and he spent his boyhood in Meadville where he worked his way through Alleghany College, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1848. Adam Woods had five brothers, one of whom settled in Virginia, another in South Carolina; another in Ohio, still another in Indiana and one other in Missouri, and their descendants, like those of Adam Woods have been generally found in the professions of the law and the clergy.

In 1848 Samuel Woods was made principal of the Morgantown Academy, which was the foundation of the present state university at Morgantown, and in 1849 he married and began the practice of law at Philippi, then Philippae, Barbour County. His marriage was to Isabella Neeson, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, she being the daughter of John Neeson, and Margaret (McKendrie) Neeson, who was a cousin to Bishop McKendrie, one of the first protestant bishops in America. Both families were Catholics, and to the union were born six children, three sons and three daughters, Frank, deceased, who married Harriett L. Deering; Mary, who married Thomas A. Wilson; Isabella, who married Frederick S. Byer; John Hopkins, deceased, who married Jennie Canter; Samuel V., who married Mollie Strickler, and Margaret, who married Dr. Robert L. Brown.

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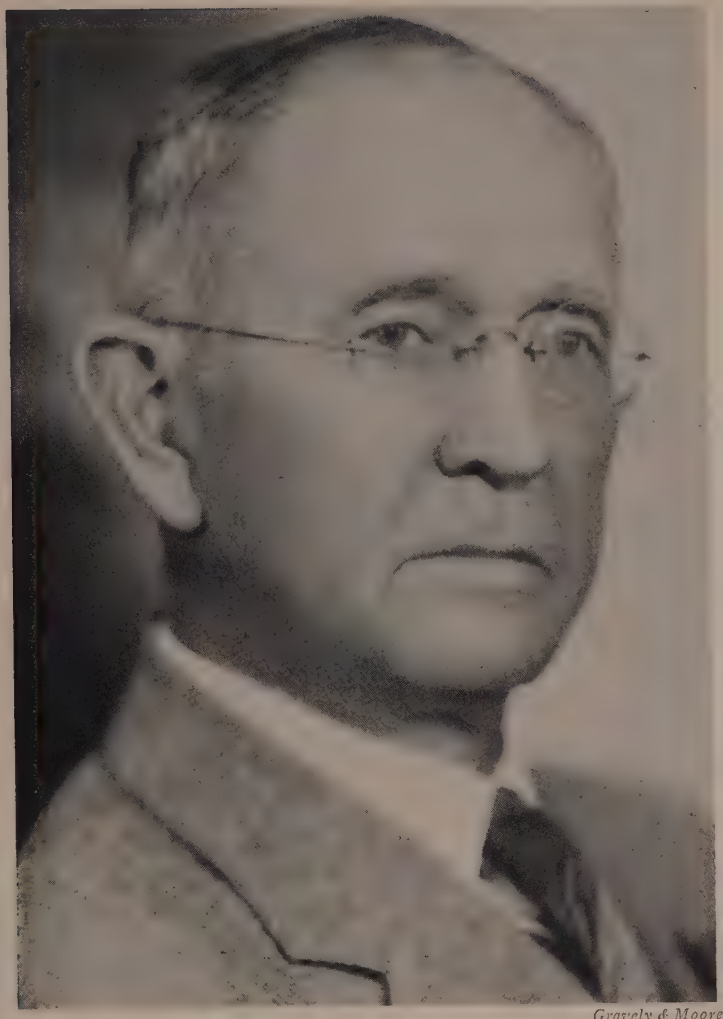

Gravely & Moore

SAMUEL V. WOODS, CHARLESTON

Samuel V. Woods, attorney at law, Charleston, was born in Barbour County, West Virginia, August 31, 1856, the son of Judge Samuel and Isabella (Neeson) Woods, and is one of a family of lawyers, all of whom have won distinction for their ability in the state. His father, two brothers, and an uncle, have been among those who have given prestige to the state's legal talents and the name enjoys a deserved place in West Virginia history.

His older brother, Frank Woods, who died in 1900, practiced as a member of the well known firm of Martin & Woods, in Grafton, West Virginia, for ten years and later in Baltimore, Maryland, attaining eminence in both places. His other brother, John Hopkins Woods, built up a large clientele in Philippi, West Virginia, excelling particularly as an advocate and trial lawyer. He served as mayor of Philippi for one term, and at the time of his death, in 1921, was recognized throughout the state as a man and lawyer of unusually fine qualities. Both brothers were interested in humanitarian reform and served on prison boards in their respective states. With Senator George E. Price and former Governor William O. Dawson, John Hopkins Woods helped to establish and was a member of the first board of trustees of the West Virginia State reformatory for boys, at Pruntytown, while Frank Woods was for several years a member of the board of trustees of the Cheltenham School for colored boys near Baltimore, Maryland.

James Neeson, uncle of Samuel V. Woods, was a distinguished lawyer before and after the war between the states, and was one of the lawyers making argument before the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, in 1871, when the floor of the Supreme Court in the Capitol building, at Richmond, collapsed and fell to the hall of the House of Delegates below, resulting in the death and serious injury of many distinguished men, among them Mr. Neeson, was seriously injured.

(Continued on Page 258)

Gravely & Moore

JOHN LAING, CHARLESTON

John Laing, the subject of this sketch, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, August 24, 1865, son of Alexander and Elizabeth MacAlpin Laing, and comes of pure Scottish blood on both the paternal and maternal side. His great grandfather and his paternal grandfather where also born near Glasgow and were both Scotch miners. The former lived and died in his native land, passing away at an advanced age. He was a highly respected citizen and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He and his wife were the parents of a large family.

John Laing, Jr., (grandfather of the subject of this sketch) was first of the family to come to the United States, landing in this country in 1863. He came alone at that time and located in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where he worked in the mines until late in the year 1866, when he returned to Scotland to bring his wife and family to the United States. In 1867 he returned to the United States, bringing with him his wife, his sons and daughters and their children, making a party of twenty-seven persons in all. They settled in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and being a thrifty people, like the most of their race, they prospered and multiplied and many of their descendants are now scattered throughout that region.

John Laing, Jr., (grandfather of the subject of this sketch) died in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in the 61st year of his age. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Margaret Bowie, died in Raleigh County, West Virginia, at the age of 77 years. She and her husband were Presbyterians and in politics John Laing, Jr. was a Republican. They were the parents of quite a large family.

Alexander Laing, son of the foregoing and father of the subject of this sketch, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 16, 1840 and died in Fayette County, West Virginia, at the age of 46 years, leaving a family of eleven children. He was married in Scotland in 1861 to Elizabeth MacAlpin, who belonged to one of

(Continued on Page 259)

Gravely & Moore

ALEXANDER W. LAING, CHARLESTON

Alexander W. Laing, Charleston coal operator, like his brother, John Laing, has been identified with the coal business since he was a young man.

He was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1879, the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (MacAlpin) Laing. He started his career as a bookkeeper with the Sun Coal and Coke Company, at Sun, West Virginia in 1897, and aside from a brief period spent in the men's furnishing business in Hinton, West Virginia, has been continuously engaged in the coal industry. From 1900 to 1905, he was bookkeeper and assistant superintendent with the New River Smokeless Coal Company at Red Ash, West Virginia, and from 1905 to 1907, assistant cashier the New River Bank and Trust Company, Thurmond, West Virginia; from 1907 to 1914, he was superintendent and later manager of the Wyatt Coal Company, Cabin Creek, West Virginia, property acquired by himself and members of his family.

In 1914, Mr. Laing was made manager of the Laing interests in Raleigh County, and resided until 1920 at MacAlpin, West Virginia. He then moved to Charleston, where he now lives, and continues as manager of the Raleigh County properties.

Mr. Laing is also vice-president and manager of the Morrison and MacAlpin Coal Companies; president of the Midland Investment Corporation, and a director of the Wyatt Coal Company, the Wyatt Coal Sales Company, the Capital City Bank, the Community Savings and Loan Company, the Virginian Savings and Loan Company and the Title Mortgage and Discount Company.

Politically he is a Republican and in local identifications it is to be mentioned that he is a deacon of the First Presbyterian church, Charleston, and a director of the Kanawha Country club. He is a Mason, being a member of Warren Lodge, No. 109, A. F. and A. M., Thurmond, West Virginia, Sewell Chapter

(Continued on Page 257)

Gravely & Moore

THOMAS J. ROBSON, CHARLESTON

Thomas Jefferson Robson is vice-president, treasurer and director of the Wyatt Coal Sales Company, Charleston; secretary, treasurer of the MacAlpin Coal Company, whose mines are in Raleigh County, W. Va., the Morrison Coal Company, with mines in Wyoming County, and the Wyatt Coal Company, with mines at Cabin Creek, Kanawha County. He is also a director of the Capital City Bank and the Virginia Joint Stock Land Bank.

One of the most able coal executives of this state, Mr. Robson's first contact with this industry came as an employe of the C. & O. Railroad, with which he was associated twelve years throughout the mining district. He is eminently a self-made man, having left school at the age of 14 to work for the C. & O. Later he took a business course at Ada, Ohio. Beginning as a call boy with the railroad, he was at the time he resigned in February, 1910, chief car distributor, in charge of the equitable distribution of available cars to all mines in his territory, including all mines on the C. & O. and branch lines west of Gauley.

In 1910 Mr. Robson became chief clerk in the Department of Mines of West Virginia. At that time John Laing, who is president of the coal companies of which Mr. Robson is now an officer, was Chief of the Department of Mines. From 1910 to 1913 Mr. Robson directed the operation of his coal interests from his office in the Capitol Building in addition to his State duties.

He is a member of the Smokeless Coal Operators Association of West Virginia and of the Kanawha Coal Operators Association, having served three years on the Transportation Committee of the latter.

Mr. Robson was born in Campbell's Creek, W. Va., April 7, 1882, son of Joseph and Mary (Anderson) Robson. He married, December 5, 1906, Alice Block, of Charleston. Children: Dennis Anderson, born Feb-

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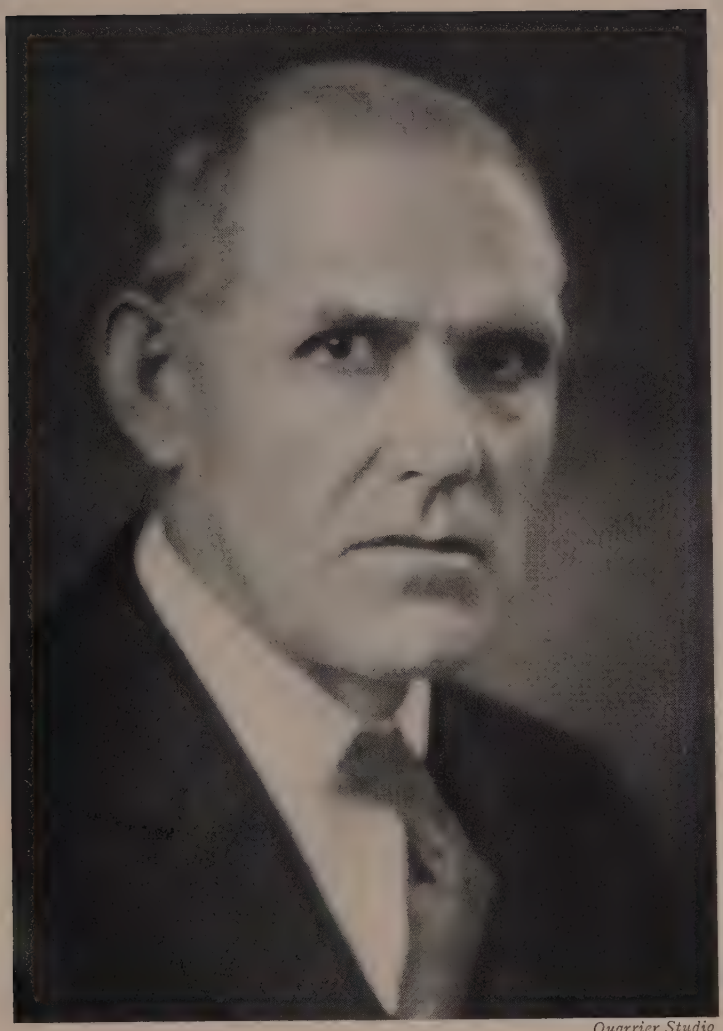


Quarrier Studio

JAMES MARTIN, CHARLESTON

James Martin, vice-president of the Wyatt Coal Company, Charleston, and an officer and director in numerous other of the state's most important mining properties, as well as several of Charleston's leading financial institutions, is a native of Scotland, born March 26, 1878, the son of David Wallace and Janet (Penman) Martin.

He came to the United States in his youth and previous to his present position was variously engaged in mining, starting as a miner at Loyal, in Fayette County, West Virginia, and later advancing to several important posts, including that of state mine inspector. Altogether he spent three years at Loyal and following this he was for several years engaged with the New River Smokeless Coal Company, at Sun, West Virginia, working his way up from mine worker to foreman and then manager, and with purchase of this company by the Guggenheim interests of New York, becoming general superintendent of the New River Coal Company, in charge of the Klondike, MacDonald, Sugar Creek, Dunloop, Price Hill and Sherwood mines, which connection he left to become associated with the state department of mines. Besides being vice-president and director of the Wyatt Coal Company he is at present a director of the MacAlpine Coal Company, the Morrison Coal Company, the Wyatt Coal Sales Company, the Capital City Bank, the Virginia Savings & Loan Company, the Title Mortgage & Discount Company and the Community Savings & Loan Company. He is also vice-president of the latter.

Mr. Martin is a Republican in politics and in religion a Presbyterian, being a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Charleston. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Charleston Country Club.

(Continued on Page 258)

Quarrier Studio

JOSIAH KEELY, CHARLESTON

Energy and ambition are the keystones of the career of Josiah Keely, president and general manager of the Cabin Creek Consolidated company.

Mr. Keely's first vocation was that of teaching. On his graduation from West Virginia university in 1896, he became a teacher in a district school at Fernbank, W. Va. After filling this position for a year, he went to Montgomery, W. Va., and for ten years, from 1897 to 1907 was principal of the preparatory school for West Virginia University located there. While engaged in this work, he secured leave of absence and attended Harvard University, where he took the degree of Master of Arts.

Teaching, however, was not to be his life's work. He began to take an interest in the coal business which he saw developing into gigantic proportions about him. He gave up teaching and went with the Consolidation Coal Company at Gypsy, W. Va., as billing clerk in the company office, later being payroll clerk of the same concern. To supplement the practical experience which he was acquiring at this time he took a complete coal mining course from a correspondence school.

As a result of his industry and ability, he was made superintendent of the Owens mine, Owens, W. Va. of the company in 1911 and in 1912 was for six months at Fairmont, W. Va., as assistant to the general superintendent of the entire West Virginia division of the company's mines. His next position was that of district superintendent of the Acosta mines in Somerset, Pa. In December, 1913, he left the Consolidation Coal company to become general manager of the Cabin Creek Coal Consolidated company and has held that office from that time to the present, as well as being made president of the company on the death of W. M. Puckett in April, 1925, a testimony to his ability, as he is not a large stock-holder in the company.

Mr. Keely is chairman of the Industrial Relations committee for West Virginia of the American Min-

(Continued on Page 258)

WALTER S. WOOD, CHARLESTON

Noted banker and coal operator, Walter S. Wood is president of four important financial institutions, an officer and director of four major coal operating companies, and otherwise interested in numerous business and financial enterprises. He is president of the Union Mortgage Company and the State Bank & Trust Company, both of Charleston, president of the Winona (W. Va.) National Bank, and president of the Bank of Quinwood, W. Va. He is president of the Imperial Smokeless Coal Company, whose mines are at Quinwood, president of the Wood Coal Company, with mines at Ethel, Logan County, vice-president and general manager of the Middle Creek Coal Company, operating in Bickmore, Clay County, and secretary and treasurer of the Fort Dearborn Fuel Company, a selling agency, situated at Cincinnat, Ohio.

Unlike many of those now prominent in the coal industry, Mr. Wood has advanced to a high place from comparatively obscure beginnings. In 1892 he left his home in Mecklenberg County, Va., and went to Cincinnati, where he was employed by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. It was in Cincinnati that he made his first contact with the coal industry, as an employe of the Carlisle Coal Company, which was later merged with the Kineon Coal Company. After four years of general experience in the coal business at Cincinnati, he came to West Virginia, in 1896, and became associated with the St. Clair Coal Company at Eagle, Fayette County. In various capacities he served the St. Clair Coal Company until 1900, meanwhile having learned practically every phase of the coal operator's activity. Thus, in August, 1900, when he helped to organize the Falls Colliery Company, at Glen Ferris, W. Va., he was fully equipped to make a distinct success as an operator. In the following year he sold this company to the Kanawha Hocking Coal Company, returning to Eagle as general superintendent of the Gordon Coal & Coke Company, whose affairs he directed until the early part of 1904. At that time he acquired a controlling interest in the Standard Splint

(Continued on Page 258)

Quarrier Studio

FRANK OVERTON HARRIS, CANNELTON

Frank O. Harris, vice-president and general manager of the Cannelton Coal & Coke Company, Cannelton, and the Lake Superior Coal Company, Superior, West Virginia, was born at Staunton, Virginia, October 17, 1877, the son of Robert Winfield and Ida (Link) Harris. His father was for many years prominent as a railway official in Virginia and West Virginia, and following boyhood spent in Staunton and Richmond, Virginia, Mr. Harris came with his parents to Charleston in 1897. The removal of the family to Charleston was occasioned by the connection of the father with the Kanawha & Michigan Railway, now the southern division of the New York Central Railroad, and in 1899, after completing his education he started his business career in the transportation department of this railroad.

After being with the Kanawha & Michigan Railroad for ten years, during which time he had advanced to chief clerk to the superintendent, Mr. Harris resigned his position June 30, 1909, to enter the employ of the Cannelton Coal Company, and on July first of the same year he was appointed assistant manager of the company. In September, 1909, he was made superintendent of the same company, and four years later, March 1, 1913, he was appointed general superintendent of the Cannelton Coal & Coke Company and the Lake Superior Coal Company. On January 1, 1918, he was made general manager, and November 1, 1925, vice-president and general manager. He has also been a director of both of these companies since November 1, 1925, and besides his office with them he has been interested in numerous other important coal properties in the West Virginia field for the past several years and few men in the industry in the state are more widely known or more actively concerned with it. Both the Cannelton Coal & Coke Company and the Lake Superior Coal Company are subsidiary companies of the Algoma Steel Corporation of Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, and their annual production is far in excess of a million tons a year. The Cannelton Coal

(Continued on Page 258)

Whitfield

JOHN E. CANNADAY, M.D., CHARLESTON

Dr. John E. Cannaday, president of the board of directors of the Charleston General Hospital, uniformly recognized as one of the finest and most complete hospital institutions in West Virginia, is a native Virginian, born at Floyd, Virginia. His father was John B. Cannaday and his mother Martha Jane (Ingram) Cannaday, both members of old Virginia families of Scotch-Irish and English descent.

Following early education in the public schools and by private tutor he attended Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, sessions 1897 and 1898, and after graduation from the Medical College of Virginia in 1901, he spent a year as interne at the St. Luke's Hospital at Richmond, Virginia. On completing the latter service he removed to West Virginia and for six years was surgeon in charge at the Sheltering Arms Hospital, Hansford, West Virginia. He became associated with the Charleston General Hospital shortly after coming to Charleston in 1908, and it has been largely through his management and direction that it has attained its present high standing. The hospital was established in its present new modern structure at Brooks and Elmwood Avenue in 1924 and among its facilities it is to be mentioned that it has 168 beds, and a staff of twenty visiting physicians and six resident physicians, the latter comprising four internes and two chief resident physicians. In 1927 it had a daily average of ninety-eight in and fourteen out patients. A staff of about ninety employes, besides those mentioned, is maintained and there is every modern facility for the care of the sick.

Dr. Cannaday is particularly well known among the surgeons of the country. He has written numerous papers on surgical subjects and is a member of the county, state and national medical associations. He also belongs to the Southern Surgical Association and among other distinctions he was the first surgeon to publish an article describing and advocating the use of iodine in the preparation of surgical cases. The

(Continued on Page 258)

Quarrier Studio

DR. ROBERT KING BUFORD, CHARLESTON

Dr. Robert King Buford, prominent surgeon of Charleston, and author of numerous important papers on surgical subjects, was born in Huntsville, Alabama, the son of John William Buford and Nannie B. (Bush) Buford, September 6, 1894.

His choice of a career was always that of a surgeon and after attending public school in Huntsville, and the Seventh District Agricultural school, at Albertville, Alabama, he entered the Birmingham Medical College, Birmingham, Alabama, from which he was graduated in pharmacy in 1913. In 1915, he was graduated in medicine from Loyola University, Chicago, and began practice as an interne at the Robert Burns Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, where he remained for two years. His next experience was received as resident surgeon of the Casualty Hospital, Washington, D. C., for one year, following which he became chief surgeon of the Sheltering Arms Hospital, Hansford, West Virginia, where he remained during the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. During the war, he served as First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps, United States Army.

Dr. Buford came to Charleston and began practice in surgery in 1921. He is now connected with the Charleston General Hospital, as attendant surgeon and has a wide reputation for professional ability. He is also head of the thyroid clinic and the department of gynecology at the hospital, as well as a local surgeon of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and during the time that he is not engaged in the active practice of surgery, does extensive research work along surgical lines.

He is particularly noted for his goitre operations, having made a special study of the disease and probably performed more of these than any other surgeon in West Virginia. He did work in Europe on goitre, as well as receiving valuable instructions in general surgery from proficient surgeons in Paris, Vienna, Budapest, Munich, Berne, Zurich and London. He has made numerous addresses before medical associations and has

(Continued on Page 259)

Quarrier Studio

DR. WALTER W. POINT, CHARLESTON

Probably no physician in Charleston is more widely and favorably known than Dr. Walter Warren Point, president of the Kanawha County Medical Society in 1928 and possessor of a large and active practice in the city.

Dr. Point was born in Huntington, West Virginia, July 3, 1887, the son of W. W. Point and Dorothy Ann (Hagan) Point. He was graduated from Huntington High School in 1905, attended Marshall College in 1906 and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the West Virginia University in 1910. The degree of Doctor of Medicine he received from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1913, and following this he was for fourteen months resident surgeon of the Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, and later for three months assistant superintendent at the Sydenham Hospital, Baltimore. He began the practice of medicine in Charleston in 1914, giving up his general practice in 1924 to specialize in obstetrics, and being at present chief of obstetrical service in the three largest Charleston hospitals, the Charleston General, the Kanawha Valley and the St. Francis. He is interested financially in the two first, and is treasurer of the Kanawha Valley hospital.

Dr. Point served with distinction on the Mexican Border in 1916 and overseas during the World War. He became a member of the West Virginia National Guard in 1910, holding commission of Second Lieutenant of Infantry.

After being transferred to the Medical Department of the National Guard in 1914, he rose successively, attaining the rank of Major, August 1916, in which capacity he served on the Mexican Border with the 2nd West Virginia Infantry. He went overseas October 3, 1918, with the 150th Infantry for service in the World War, and remained for several months, part of the time as commanding officer at Base Hospital

(Continued on Page 259)

Gravely & Moore

OSCAR NELSON, CHARLESTON

One of the great figures of the entire carbon black industry of America, Oscar Nelson, has devoted his entire business career to the industry, and to him, probably more than any other man, it owes its present great development and progress.

Born in Sweden and educated in the public schools of his native Country, Mr. Nelson came to the United States in his youth; and prior to becoming president of the United Carbon Company in 1926, he had achieved international prominence in the industry. It was almost entirely through his efforts that the United Carbon Company, representing merger of fifteen of the largest and most important carbon companies in America, was organized, and in its initial enterprise, started in 1925, he served as vice-president and general manager. Earlier he was engaged in the operation of his own companies, viz: The Nelson Company and the Cosmos Carbon Company.

Mr. Nelson started his career with the Peerless Carbon Black Company of Kane, Pennsylvania, in 1900 and was with this concern for about one year. From 1901 to 1914 he was with the Raven Carbon Company and The Carbon Black Manufacturing Company, both of Kane, residing in Kane at first and coming to West Virginia, where much of the operations of the two companies were centered, in 1905. His first location in West Virginia was at Weston in the capacity of field superintendent and from this, in 1908, he was advanced to superintendent of both companies. In 1914 the Raven Carbon Company and the Carbon Black Manufacturing Company, together with a number of smaller companies, were merged into one Company: The Columbian Carbon Company. Mr. Nelson served as general manager of it until 1916 when he organized The Nelson company and entered business for himself, operating plants principally in West Virginia and Louisiana.

(Continued on Page 259)

Strauss Peyton

ARTHUR M. HILL, CHARLESTON

As executive head of two important West Virginia transportation systems and an officer in a number of associations for the advancement of transportation methods, Arthur Middleton Hill occupies a significant position in the community structure. He is president and general manager of the Blue and Gray Lines and vice-president and general manager of the Charleston Interurban Railroad Company. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Motor Bus Division of the American Automobile Association, member of the executive committee of the American Automobile Association, and president of the Southern West Virginia Automobile Club. For two years he served as president of the West Virginia Motor Transportation Association and is now, in 1928, president of the Public Utilities Association of West Virginia.

Among other interests, Mr. Hill is a director of the Kanawha City Company, Kanawha Land Company and Viking Gasoline Corporation.

Mr. Hill is a native of Charleston, born March 23, 1892, the son of Arthur Edward and Ellen (Middleton) Hill, and following youth and early boyhood spent in Arizona and other parts of the West he had his first business experience with the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company, of St. Louis, Missouri. Later he returned to Charleston, where he first served as a teller in the Kanawha National Bank and then was engaged in the automobile business with the Motor Sales Company until he volunteered for war service in 1917. He attended the first officers' training camp at Camp Fort Benjamin Harrison, was commissioned a lieutenant, later made a captain, and served overseas as assistant chief of staff of the 77th Division. In this service he was graduated from the Army General Staff College at Langres, France, in the summer, 1918. He returned to Charleston in 1919.

(Continued on Page 259)

Gravely & Moore

WALLER C. HARDY, CHARLESTON

Waller Cecil Hardy, member of the New York Stock Exchange, is a partner in the Charleston brokerage firm of Hardy, Terrie & Company. He was born in Botetourt County, Va., February 24, 1883, the son of Leslie T. and Kate M. Hardy. He was educated in the public schools of Salem, Va., at Roanoke College, Salem, Va., and at Washington & Lee University, where he received his degree in law. From 1904 to 1913 he practiced law in Charleston, as a member of the firm of Avis, Jordan & Hardy. In 1913 he organized the Central Trust Company, retiring from legal practice, and was vice-president and active executive until this trust company was sold to other interests in 1919. At that time he purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, and has since been engaged in the stock and bond brokerage business.

During the World War Mr. Hardy served as secretary of all state Liberty Loan Campaigns, in association with Governor MacCorkle, who was chairman. For three years he was chairman of the Charleston Community Chest campaign committees, and in general has done much to forward progressive civic works.

Mr. Hardy is a member of the Elks, Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, Edgewood Country Club and Kanawha Country Club, all of Charleston, Bluefield Country Club of Bluefield, and of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh.

He married, November 24, 1909, Mattie Rand Abney, of Charleston. They have two sons, Frank Abney and Waller Cecil, Jr.

Home: 1580 Virginia Street. Office: Masonic Building.

Quarrier Studio

ALLAN WATERS, JR., CHARLESTON

Allan Waters, Jr., sales manager for the Union Central Life Insurance Company, in West Virginia, has been continuously with that company since 1909.

After leaving Ohio Wesleyan University, he went with the Union Central Life Insurance Company as clerk in the Cincinnati office. About three years later he was made purchasing agent and next was appointed chief clerk of the Agency Department, which necessitated much travelling for the purpose of organizing agencies and doing other field work.

In January, 1919, he was sent to Charleston as sales manager and continues in that position. He has complete charge of the company's business in West Virginia, controlling numerous district managers and agents all over the state.

Mr. Waters was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 11, 1887, the son of Allan Waters and Jessie (Fry) Waters. His family moved from Chicago to Cincinnati, Ohio in 1893. There he attended the Franklin school, going later to Ohio Wesleyan University.

He was married to Phyllis Collins, daughter of Justus Collins, of Charleston, on October 4, 1916.

Mr. Waters is a member of the Edgewood Country Club, of Charleston, and of the Queen City and University clubs of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a republican in politics, and belongs to Beta Theta Pi Fraternity.

Home: 1560 Kanawha Street. Office: Kanawha National Bank Building.

Quarrier Studio

HOMER WYATT HANNA, CHARLESTON

Homer Wyatt Hanna, managing director and vice-president of the Charleston Trust Company, started with that company as a bank messenger, rising steadily, through ability and industry, to the position which he now holds.

His educational advantages were not many. He received a grammar school education, later supplementing this with a business course, but he made his own opportunities. When he left school in 1914, he entered the employ of the Elk Banking Company (now the Charleston Trust Company) as messenger boy. In 1915 he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper and in 1916 was made teller. He became assistant cashier in 1920, and in 1922, while still in that office, he organized the Investment and Trust department of the bank which he managed until July, 1923, when he was made cashier. The bank's name was changed at this time from the Elk Banking Company to the Charleston Trust Company.

Mr. Hanna became a director of the bank in January, 1924, was made vice-president in 1926 and vice-president and managing director in January, 1927. Mr. Hanna is also president of the Baird Hardware Company and treasurer of The Charleston Company.

An active member of the southern Methodist Church, Mr. Hanna was president of the Epworth League, West Virginia Conference during 1924, 1925 and 1926. He is vice-president of the organization at the present time. In 1927 he was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Humpreys Memorial Methodist Church, south, Charleston.

Mr. Hanna is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Beni-Kedem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Charleston. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the American Order of Junior Mechanics, and the Kanawha Country Club. He is treasurer of the Charleston Civic Music Association.

(Continued on Page 260)

Gravely & Moore

EDWARD MARSHALL SURBER, CHARLESTON

Edward Marshall Surber, Lawyer, Newspaper and Magazine Writer, and Financier, residing in Charleston, West Virginia, is a specialist in corporation and real estate law.

Mr. Surber was born in New Castle, Craig County, Virginia, on the first day of January, 1882, being the son of Thomas Oliver and Eliza Ellen (Windle) Surber, his father a native of New Castle, Virginia, and his mother of Union, in what is now West Virginia. Thomas Oliver Surber was born on the second day of May, 1846, and entered the Confederate Army as a member of the Twenty-second Virginia Infantry at the age of seventeen, serving over twelve months until the final surrender. He is a Democrat. Eliza Ellen (Windle) Surber was born on the eighteenth day of August, 1849, and died on the thirteenth day of April, 1910. There were seven children in the order named: John Wellington Surber, deceased; Lelia Ada Abbott, wife of William R. Abbott, both deceased; Jerusha Maybelle Grow, wife of Abner E. Grow, of Clifton Forge, Virginia; George Thomas Surber, deceased; Mary Elizabeth Ballard, wife of W. H. Ballard, of Huntington, West Virginia; Edward Marshall Surber; and Charles Walter Surber, of New Castle, Virginia.

Edward Marshall Surber was educated in the New Castle High School and under private instructors prior to matriculating in the Academic Department of the University of Virginia, where he also completed the law course in the year 1909. He was associated with The New Castle Record previous to his entering the University, and was Editor and Proprietor of The Buchanan News from 1905-1907. Mr. Surber, upon leaving the University, became a member of the Editorial Staff of the Michie Law Publishing Company, of Charlottesville, Virginia, where he began the practice of law in the year 1909. After taking up his residence in Charleston in 1912, he became associated with the Ohio Fuel Oil Company in the legal department; began the general practice of law; City Clerk of Charleston from 1917-1919; 1921 organized and

(Continued on Page 260)

Quarrier Studio

JAMES B. MADISON, CHARLESTON

James B. Madison is president, treasurer and director of the Virginia Joint Stock Land Bank, Charleston, W. Va. Mr. Madison was the organizer of this bank in 1915, at which time it was given Charter No. 2 of the Federal Farm Loan System. This institution is today one of tremendous significance in maintaining the stability and prosperity of large sections of the Middle West. With present resources of some twenty million dollars, the Virginia Joint Stock Land Bank represents the consolidation of a number of land banks in Virginia, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, with the original organization, and operates principally in West Virginia and Ohio, filling a specialized public need and contributing in an important degree to the success and constructive functioning of hundreds of institutions and individuals. Mr. Madison himself has been one of the first reasons that his bank is so highly useful, and he continues to pilot it to greater achievements.

In Charleston, Mr. Madison takes an active role in city affairs. From 1923 to 1928 he served as president of the Charleston City Council and, in general, he exerts a constructive and progressive influence on the whole community.

Mr. Madison is a native of Indianapolis, Indiana, born April 28, 1885, son of Charles M. and Genevieve (Drake) Madison. After finishing the course in the Indianapolis public schools he became associated with his father, who was in the insurance business there. For sixteen years he operated in the indemnity and mortgage department of his father's business and during this period travelled throughout the United States, with the exception of the New England States. In 1915 he definitely abandoned the insurance business, located in Charleston, and, as stated, organized the Virginia Joint Stock Land Bank. For ten years he served as secretary and treasurer, and has been president, treasurer and director since 1925.

(Continued on Page 260)

Swann Studio

AUGUSTUS KEATHLY, CHARLESTON

Augustus Keathly, prominent highway and railroad contractor, of Charleston, holds the distinction of having personally superintended the construction of more miles of state highway in West Virginia than any other man, and few men and their work are more generally known.

Born in Pike County, Kentucky, May 31, 1878, the son of William Jefferson and Amy Caroline (Sturgill) Keathly, he left home at the age of sixteen, in 1894, and for a number of years he was employed in railroad construction in Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. In 1904, he became associated with the firm of Langhorne & Langhorne, long known as one of the largest railway contracting concerns in the country, and in 1907 was made a member of the firm. When the name was changed to Langhorne & Langhorne, Incorporated, in 1912, he was made general manager, being at the same time the second largest stockholder. The corporation did much work for the Chespeake & Ohio Railroad, especially on the Cincinnati division, and in and around Barboursville, West Virginia.

Mr. Keathly disposed of his interests in the firm in 1914, and organized the firm of Keathly & Hoard, railway contractors. The outstanding achievement of this concern was the building of the electric railway now connecting Portsmouth and Ironton, Ohio. The company also handled many important construction undertakings for the Cheaspeake & Ohio Railroad, and for various other railroads and coal companies.

When war was declared, in 1917, Mr. Hoard retired from the firm and since that time Mr. Keathly has continued it alone, handling both railroad and highway construction. Much of the highway work has been for the West Virginia State Highway Commission, and it is noteworthy to mention that in 1921 Mr. Keathly was awarded the first contract given out under West Virginia's newly launched fifty million dollar road

(Continued on Page 259)

Gravely & Moore

EDWARD CRAMON STANTON, CHARLESTON

Edward Cramon Stanton, oil and gas producer, was born in Ottawa County, Michigan, the son of Nelson R. Stanton and Nellie (Coburn) Stanton.

He attended Hope College at Holland, Michigan, and was graduated from the University of Michigan dental department in the class of 1906. He practiced dentistry from that date to 1915 at Martinsburg and Hinton and retired from active practice and came to Charleston in 1916.

He had become interested in the oil and gas business in 1912 and helped organize several oil and gas companies of which he was an officer and director. Atthis time he is Secretary and Treasurer of the Kanawha City Oil and Gas Company and the Hurricane Oil and Gas Company. These companies produce natural gas which is sold to the United Fuel Gas Company. He was treasurer of the Tampico Gas Company, which merged its Kentucky property with other companies to form the United Carbon Company and which sold its West Virginia property to the the West Virginia Gas Corporation.

Mr. Stanton was married to Lydia Mae Hunter, of Macdonald, West Virginia on August 25, 1908. They have two children, Edward Cramon Stanton, Jr., and Nella Mae Stanton.

Mr. Stanton is a Mason, being a member of Hinton Commandery. In politics he is a Democrat and he and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church, Charleston.

Home: 1589 Quarrier St. Office: 510-511 Union Building.

Swann Studio

JAMES C. SMITH, CHARLESTON

The same energy and enthusiasm that has made James C. Smith, commercial manager of the Appalachian Electric Power Company, Charleston, one of the city's most active figures in business life has also made him one of the community's outstanding leaders in another direction. As president of the Charleston High School Stadium Corporation and the Twilight Baseball League, scarcely to mention his connection with the staging of the V. M. I.-Kentucky football games in Charleston, he is chiefly responsible for Charleston's high place in the realm of sports and few individuals are as widely or as favorably known. He has been president of the Twilight Baseball League since 1922 and in connection with the building of the high school stadium it is not amiss to state that this has been one of Charleston's most forward looking steps of recent years.

Mr. Smith is a native of Virginia, born at Chilhowie, November 29, 1877, the son of Henry Clay and Emma (Settle) Smith, and his residence in Charleston dates from 1914. He was educated at the Liberty Academy, Chilhowie, and Milligan College, Milligan, Tennessee, where he was graduated with degree of B.S. in 1900, and his early career was spent with the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company, at Bristol and Roanoke, Virginia, his connection with this concern being as superintendent of mines, in charge of all mines and quarries. His coming to Charleston was as assistant to the manager of the Virginia Power Company, since changed to the Appalachian Electric Power Company, and he has held the office of commercial manager since 1918.

Mr. Smith is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and chairman of the board of trustees of the Charleston Lodge of Elks. He is also prominently identified with the Y. M. C. A., and a member of the Charleston Club of Kiwanis, the Kanawha Country Club, Edgewood Country Club, the White Oak Coun-

(Continued on Page 260)

REUBEN ROY PENNYWITT, CHARLESTON

Reuben Roy Pennywitt, merchandise broker, Charleston, was born in Manchester, Ohio, the son of George W. and Laura A. Pennywitt, January 19, 1882.

Following graduation from the high school in Manchester, he attended Ohio State University, at Columbus, for one year and then took the entrance examinations for the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland. He was appointed alternate, but deciding that he did not want to become a naval officer, he entered the employ of the T. A. Snider Preserve Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, as traveling salesman. He remained with the company as salesman for seven years and then was made assistant sales manager, a position which he resigned in 1908 to go into business for himself in Charleston as manufacturer's agent and merchandise broker specializing in fancy canned fruits, vegetables and condiments, covering the entire state and employing as many as fourteen traveling salesmen.

Mr. Pennywitt was Republican committeeman in Adams County, Ohio, during the famous political mix-up in which Judge Blair disenfranchised one-third of the voters of the county. He is particularly well known in Charleston for having brought league baseball to the city in 1913 and 1914. He purchased the franchise of Marion, Ohio, which was then owned by President Harding, bringing the Ohio State league to Charleston, where it won the pennant for both years.

In 1913, the world's record for home runs was broken in Charleston by "Dolly" Gray, a member of the Charleston team, when he made 33 home runs. Another member of the Charleston team, when owned by Mr. Pennywitt, was Ed Lamy, champion ice skater of the world.

Mr. Pennywitt is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Kanawha Country Club and the First Presbyterian Church of Charleston. He also belongs to the Wool Club of New York City.

(Continued on Page 259)

Premier Studio

J. C. BLAIR, CHARLESTON

J. C. Blair, general manager of the Grant Gas Company, Charleston, and widely known as an authority on gas and oil, is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Huntington, Blair County, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1883, the son of George D. and Almeda H. Blair. He was educated at the Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh, Pa., St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Cornell University, and throughout his business career he has been principally concerned with gas and oil development, and engineering projects.

His early career spent in engineering work in the United States, British Columbia and Alaska, Mr. Blair came to West Virginia in 1911, and in present enterprise he is solely concerned with the development of the Grant Gas Company and the other gas and oil properties that form his interests. His coming to West Virginia was as a reporting engineer for the banking firm of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, of Philadelphia, Pa., and in connection with this enterprise he organized and was the first president of the Boone County Coal Corporation, since developed to be one of the state's most outstanding coal producing concerns. During this time he also organized the Standard Fuel Company, for production of oil and gas. Later he became associated in partnership with Mr. Samuel Butler, of Charleston, dealing in oil and gas properties, and also organized the Commercial Gas Company and the Minickel Gas Company, but these properties have since been sold and his chief interests are now with the Grant Gas Company. He is also President of the Marion Stove Company, of Marion, Ind.

Mr. Blair is an independent in politics and is a member of the Kanawha Country Club.

He was married in August, 1912, to Caroline F. Blair, of Marion, Indiana, and has two children, John A. and Barbara.

Home: 813 Bridge Street. Office: 106½ Hale Street.

Gravely & Moore

WILLIAM DOUGLAS BALDWIN

WILLIAM DOUGLAS BALDWIN, CHARLESTON

William Douglas Baldwin, president and general manager of the Baldwin Supply Company, Charleston, has devoted almost his entire business career to the supply business.

He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, the son of E. Francis Baldwin and Ellen Douglas (Jamieson) Baldwin, November 21, 1878. His father was for many years a leading architect of Baltimore, having designed many of that city's finest buildings. He was also architect for the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company and designed passenger stations, terminals, etc. His mother is a descendant of George Mason, of Gunston Hall, Virginia, who was the author of the Virginia Bill of Rights.

Mr. Baldwin attended the public schools and Calvert Hall College, in Baltimore. His later education was received at Niagara University, Niagara Falls, New York.

After leaving the University, he was employed in 1901 as clerk by Thomas C. Basshor Company (steam heating contractors) of Baltimore. He continued with this firm for two years and after the Baltimore fire, he entered into business for himself, selling mill supplies. In 1905, he went to Elkins, West Virginia and established the mill supply concern of Baldwin-Chandlee Supply Company, the name being changed to the Baldwin Supply Company in 1915. In 1918, the company opened a store in Charleston, West Virginia, and in 1924, the Elkins business was sold and the entire time and efforts of

(Continued on Page 261)

JOHN WILLIAM HERSCHER, CHARLESTON

John William Herscher, Charleston, was born at Pomeroy, Ohio, March 16, 1881. At the age of fifteen years he moved to Charleston, West Virginia, and immediately began his education in the wholesale grocery business with a local wholesale grocery house.

In 1922 he became president of the Hubbard Wholesale Grocery Company, and later he opened the Economy Wholesalers of Charleston and branch houses at Oak Hill and Saint Albans.

He was president of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association for three years, from 1921 to 1924, and besides his local activities he is president of the Merchants' Service Corporation, with offices at Chicago, Illinois, and member of the Advisory Board of the Warner Reciprocal Insurers, also of Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Herscher is married and has two daughters.

Home: 2102 Kanawha Street. Office: 1124 Smith Street.

Gravely & Moore

JOHN WILLIAM HERSCHER

Gravely & Moore

ERNEST C. MILAIR, CHARLESTON

Ernest Cleaveland Milair, vice-president and secretary of the George Washington Life Insurance Company, Charleston, W. Va., has been an executive in the insurance business for many years and is considered one of the best equipped men in that field. Mr. Milair is a member of the board of directors of the George Washington Life Insurance Company and personally interested in its success and its methods. He has in a large degree influenced his company in a constructive direction, and continues to make it a valuable instrument of public service.

Mr. Milair was born in New York City, in 1879, the son of Gustave A. and Louise B. (Forbes) Milair. He was educated in the public schools of New York City, in Dr. Pingry's Academy of Elizabeth, N. J., and in various educational institutions of France and England. After completing his education abroad he returned to the United States and became associated with the Memphis, Little Rock & Indian Territory Railroad Company, of Little Rock, Arkansas, as assistant secretary. After leaving that connection he entered the employ of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York City, which he left to become assistant secretary and assistant superintendent of agencies of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York City. He then became efficiency consultant of the Postal Life Insurance Company of New York City, and in 1914 came to Charleston to assume his present office as vice-president and secretary of the George Washington Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Milair is a member of the Edgewood Country Club, Lions Club, Charleston Chamber of Commerce, Charleston Association of Life Underwriters and the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat.

He was married, in 1900, to Helen L. Price, at New York, N. Y. They have two sons, Cleaveland F. and Norbert M.

Home: 2311 Upper Washington. Office: 1014 Kanawha Street.

JOHN A. PARSONS, CHARLESTON

John A. Parsons, president and general manager of the Guaranty Investment Company, handling real estate and mortgages and loans, Charleston, is prominent and widely known for his acute business ability.

He was born on a farm in Jackson County, West Virginia, April 4, 1888, the son of Ephraim and Sarah (Pyatt) Parsons. Both of his grandfathers were farmers. He is oldest of eight children.

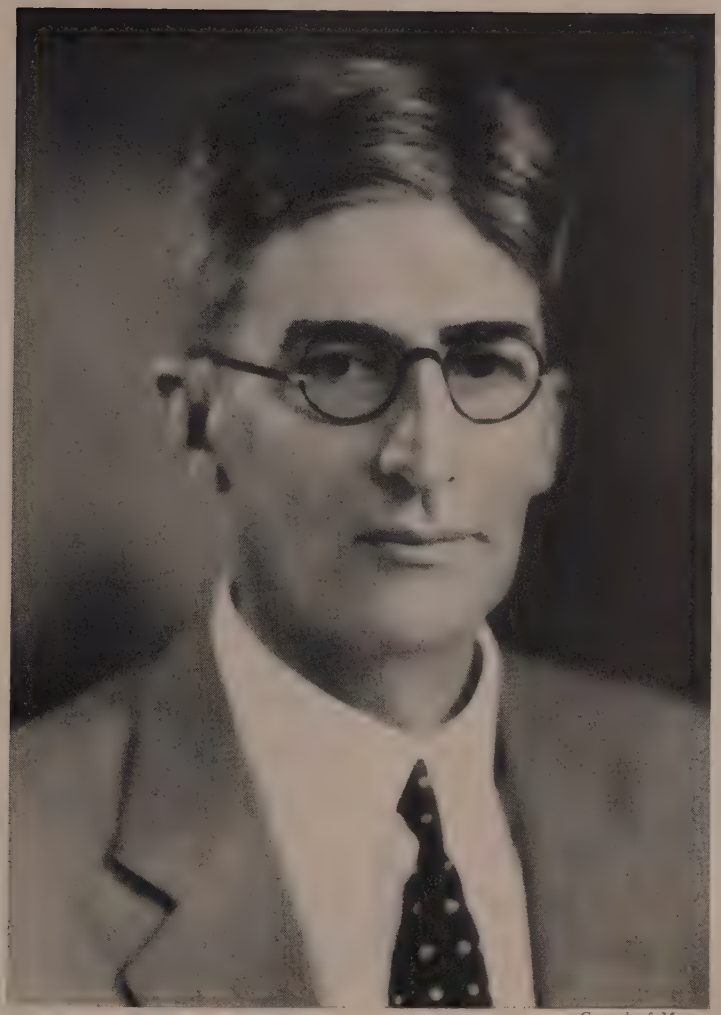
John A. Parsons attended the common schools in his native community and then for seven years, he taught school after which he entered the Railway Mail Service, and took up the study of law in the office of William A. Parsons and W. L. Poling, at Point Pleasant, W. Va. He was admitted to the bar in 1919 and began the practice of law in Charleston, although since that time, he has largely devoted himself to the Guaranty Investment Company, which he organized, and other mortgage and loan companies. The Guaranty Investment Co. is incorporated for $500,000 and its vice-president is Edgar G. Lawson, of Charleston.

He was married, in 1913, to Lizzie Miller, of Point Pleasant. They have two children: Ray Alvin, born January 28, 1915, and Harold Maurice, born December 22, 1919.

Mr. Parsons is a steward in the Methodist Church, a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Democrat.

He is known as a man of high moral integrity and is a respected member of the community in which he lives.

Home: 1558 Virginia Street. Office: 611 State Street.



Gravely & Moore

NORMAN S. FITZHUGH, CHARLESTON

Widely known throughout southern West Virginia as an expert certified public accountant, Norman S. Fitzhugh is a native-born Charlestonian of a well known family in this section of the state.

Born July 4, 1878, the son of Nicholas and Laura (Shrewsbury) Fitzhugh, he attended the public schools of Charleston, later being a student at the Fishburn Military academy, Waynesboro, Va., and at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

After leaving college in 1900, he went to Alaska where he spent two years gold mining and prospecting. He returned to Charleston in 1902 and with M. T. Davis Jr., organized the Kanawha Manufacturing company from which he resigned three years later to establish the Fitzhugh-Givin company, dealers in building supplies. In 1915, he began accounting work in Washington, D. C. doing statistical work for the Interstate Commerce commission. He returned to Charleston in 1917 and opened offices as a public accountant.

Mr. Fitzhugh has an extensive clientele in southern West Virginia, acting as tax consultant and doing the accounting work for a number of large industrial concerns. He does a general accounting business, specializing in tax matters.

He is a member of the West Virginia society of Certified Public Accountants, being treasurer of that organization, and is past president of the West Virginia State Board for the examination of accountants. He is also a member of the American Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Mr. Fitzhugh was married to Frances Truslow in Charleston, W. Va. in 1911. He has one son, Norman S. Fitzhugh Jr.

Home: South Hills, Charleston. Office: Kanawha National Bank Building.

H. RUS WARNE, CHARLESTON

H. Rus Warne, senior member of the firm of Warne, Tucker, Silling and Hutchinson, well known architects of Charleston, has designed some of West Virginia's finest buildings.

Mr. Warne was educated in the public schools of Parkersburg, where he was born, October 10, 1872, the son of William H. and Rosalee (Warren) Warne, and then in preparation for his profession studied in technical schools in this country and in Paris, France.

He first began practice as an architect in Parkersburg, but after a short period there, entered the office of Supervising Architect, United States Government, Washington, D. C., where he gained valuable experience. In 1902, he located in Charleston and has been engaged in the practice of his profession here ever since.

The design and execution of the Masonic Temple, Charleston, the City Hall, of Charleston, the Kanawha County Courthouse, the State Masonic Home at Parkersburg, and the Junior and Senior High Schools, Charleston, the Greenbrier Military School, at Lewisburg, and the Boone County Courthouse, at Madison, are the work of Mr. Warne. He also is responsible for the design of many of West Virginia's State buildings. A notable achievement of his was the plan and erection of West Virginia Building and Coal Column at the Jamestown Exposition and to him also goes the credit for the West Virginia Building, at the Panama Pacific Exposition, San Francisco. No other architect in the state is more favorably known for the excellence and durability of his work.

Mr. Warne is a Republican in politics, but votes for the man rather than according to party lines. He is a director of the Charleston Young Men's Christian Association, a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner, a member of the Charleston Rotary Club and the Methodist Church. He is a former

(Continued on Page 260)

ERNEST M. MERRILL, CHARLESTON

Ernest M. Merrill, Consulting Civil and Mining Engineer, has played a very great part in the development and operation of many West Virginia coal properties. At present he is President of the Great Kanawha Valley Improvement Association, Director of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Vice-president and Consulting Engineer of the Triple Seam Land Company, Vice-president of the Faith Smokeless Coal Company, Director and Consulting Engineer of the Pinnacle Pocahontas Development Company, Director of the Alpha Pocahontas Coal Company. At one time, he was Engineer for 46 different West Virginia coal companies and at the same time, Managing Director of more than 100,000 acres of undeveloped coal lands. Approximately fifty per cent. of these lands are now under development as a result of his activity in interesting various companies in their operation.

Among his former interests, the following offices are to be included: Managing Director and Chief Engineer of the Wyoming Pocahontas Coal Company, Chief Engineer of the Western Pocahontas Corporation, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mordue Collieries Company, Treasurer of the Bowyer Smokeless Coal Company, Treasurer of the Monticello Smokeless Coal Company, President of the Merrill-Ferguson Engineering Company, Managing Director and Chief Engineer of the New Flat Top Smokeless Coal Land Company, Vice-president of the Milans Fork Smokeless Coal Land Company and Director of the Kanawha Coal Operators Association.

Mr. Merrill was born at Newark, Ohio, September 7, 1878, son of Charles A. and May (Smith) Merrill. He was graduated from Ohio State University in 1902 with the degree C. E. He came to West Virginia on the preliminary surveys of the Virginia Railway, but left that connection to open his own office as consulting engineer at Beckley, where he practiced for 16 years. In 1920 he came to Charleston and has practiced here since.

(Continued on Page 345)

Gravely & Moore

JUSTIN K. ANDERSON

JUSTIN K. ANDERSON, Charleston

Justin Kenderdine Anderson, consulting engineer, Charleston, has performed many meritorious public services which have won him recognition throughout West Virginia.

Born in Sheffield, Warren County, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1869, the son of David Fort Anderson and Elizabeth Harrop (Kenderdine) Anderson, he was graduated from Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering in 1889. For two years after leaving college, he was engaged in construction work for the Clinch Valley division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, then engaged in general civil engineering practice as member of the firm of Forman and Anderson and later alone for large land and colliery companies in Wayne, Logan and Mingo counties, West Virginia. From 1899 to 1902, he was assistant to the chief engineer of the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company; from 1902-1904, was superintendent of the Mill Creek and Coaldale Collieries in the Pocahontas coal field and in 1905, was general manager and chief engineer of the United Thacker Coal Company, the Wolf Creek Coal Company, the Blackberry Coal Company and the Pike Coal Company. He practiced general engineering again in Williamson West Virginia from 1906 until 1911 when he was made the first chief engineer of the Public Service Commission, organizing the department of Engineering and Inspection, and serving in this capacity until late in 1919. He came to Charleston in 1913 and became senior member of the firm of Anderson and Taylor, consulting engineers, in 1920, in which position he still continues.

In connection with Mr. Anderson's career as a public man, it may be mentioned that he was one of the first organizers of the Republican party in Logan county. He was appointed by former Governor W. A. MacCorkle a member of the first board of County Commissioners of Mingo County in 1895 and served as president of the board during 1895 and 1896. He also served as commissioner of school lands for the same county during 1897 and 1898. He was one of a commission of five appointed by former Governor E. F. Morgan to consider water power legislation looking to the development of natural water power sites in West Virginia. In recognition of valuable service as a member of the Citizens' Military Training Camps Association of the United States, he was made civilian aide to the Secretary of War in 1923 and reappointed to the same position in 1927. Governor Howard M. Gore, of West Virginia, also took cognizance of his services in this connection and appointed him as Colonel of the Governor's honorary staff of the National Guard of West Virginia in 1926.

Mr. Anderson was one of the honor figures at the first public investiture ceremony in West Virginia held by the Order of DeMolay in Clarksburg, June 22, 1928. He is chairman of the Advisory Council of the Charleston Chapter, Order of DeMolay, and has been awarded the cross of honor by the Grand Council of the Order. He is a charter member of the Thacker lodge 119 A. F. and A. M. of West Virginia, member of the Clinch Valley Commandery at Tazewell Court House, Virginia, of the Beni-Kedem Temple of the Shrine, Charleston, and of the Scottish Rite bodies, Charleston, being a 32° K. C. C. H. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Rotary club and of the Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Delta Upsilon fraternity.

Mr. Anderson was married to Fannie Taliaferro Tinsley, February 26, 1895. Their oldest son, Lane Scofield Anderson, was killed while serving overseas, being posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery in action. They have two other children, Seaton Tinsley Anderson and Frances Gaines Anderson. Mr. Anderson attended the public schools in Pennsylvania before going to Swarthmore College.

Home: 1414 Virginia Street. Office: Bank of Commerce Building.

J. Leonard Gates

In Memoriam

LANE SCOFIELD ANDERSON

Lane Scofield Anderson, killed while serving overseas in the World War, was born in Richmond, Virginia, February 14, 1896, the son of Justin K. Anderson and Fannie Taliaferro (Tinsley) Anderson.

He was educated in private schools at Bramwell and Williamson, West Virginia, later attending high school in Huntington and Charleston, West Virginia, in both of which places he played on the high school football teams, winning a reputation as an athlete. In his senior year in Charleston high school, he was captain of the football team. He won the one hundred-yard dash in the West Virginia Inter-Scholastic athletic meet in 1905 and was a member of the relay team of West Virginia University which won over the University of Pennsylvania team in 1917.

He went to West Virginia University in 1916, entering as a medical student. Before the close of his freshman year, war was declared and he came home to enlist in the army. He entered the First Officers' Training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and was commissioned as second lieutenant, being called to active service August 15, 1917 at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

After service in the Depot Brigade, he was transferred as second lieutenant in the Three Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry, Company H and went abroad with that command, being stationed at Teloche, near Mans, France. As the Eighty-third division with which he was then serving was designated as a replacement division, he asked for a transfer to a combat division, and late in August, 1918, was assigned to Company G, One Hundred and Sixth Infantry, Fifty-third Brigade, Twenty-seventh Division. He joined this division at Doullens, France, September 7, 1918 and was given charge of the second platoon. On September 27, 1918, he went into action with his detachment in an attack on the Somme Canal Tunnel, Hindenburg line, near

(Continued on Page 260)

Campbell Studio

CHARLES EDWARD KREBS, CHARLESTON

Charles E. Krebs, civil and mining engineer and geologist, Charleston, bears distinction of being one of West Virginia's best informed men on coal, oil and gas deposits. He is also highly recognized as an authority on coal mining and its methods.

Mr. Krebs, who is a member of the engineering firm of Clark & Krebs, Inc., of Charleston, was born at New Martinsville, West Virginia, May 19, 1870, son of John William and Elizabeth Jane (Hubacher) Krebs, and spent the early part of his life as a farmer boy. This early life so endeared him to the soil that he is still the owner of the old home farm, now in the family more than sixty years. In his later youth he spent three years teaching in the district schools and then entered West Virginia University.

He was graduated at West Virginia University in 1894 with the degree B.S. in civil engineering and began his professional career with the engineering firm of Taylor, Romine & Scott, McKeesport, Pennsylvania, as transitman on railroad survey and topographic work in West Virginia.

In 1895-96 he was resident engineer on the Charleston, Clendenin & Sutton Railroad in West Virginia, and later he was engaged in general engineering work for three years.

In 1906 he was appointed a member of the West Virginia state examining board for mine foremen.

From 1909 to 1915 he was assistant state geologist of West Virginia and from 1917 to 1921 he was engaged in general geological work and the study of oil and gas structures in West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida.

Mr. Krebs was consulting engineer on the valuation of coal lands for the state tax commissioner of West Virginia in 1921 and has been engaged in general engineering and geographical work since 1924, with headquarters at Charleston.

(Continued on Page 260)

Gravely & Moore

GEORGE E. TAYLOR, CHARLESTON

George E. Taylor, junior member of the widely known engineering firm of Anderson and Taylor, Charleston, and president of the National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners, 1927-28, has received recognition as an outstanding member of his profession from his fellow engineers throughout the nation.

He was born in Morgansville, Doddridge County, West Virginia, 1889, the son of Eli Griffin Taylor and Comora V. Taylor. His father was a prominent merchant and farmer and served several terms as member of the West Virginia House of Delegates. He was graduated from West Virginia University with the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering in 1913 and received an honorary degree in Civil Engineering in 1918.

His first employment as an engineer was in 1913 when he was assistant engineer, Kanawha Manufacturing Company, Charleston, manufacturers of mining machinery and equipment. From 1914 to 1920, he was employed first as assistant engineer and then as chief engineer by the Public Service Commission, of West Virginia. He was also silent partner, doing general engineering work for the firm of George R. Clarke and Company, Clarksburg, West Virginia, 1914-1917.

His connection with the firm of Anderson and Taylor, as junior partner, dates from 1920, and with this firm he has been employed in valuation and rate cases by large public utilities corporations in Arkansas, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. As a natural gas expert, he played an important part in the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania versus the State of West Virginia before the United States Supreme Court. Variously, he has been employed to make valuations and rate studies of electric utilities, water utilities and interurban railway companies; to make reports on large coal properties for expectant purchasers

(Continued on Page 260)

Gravely & Moore

In Memoriam

SETH B. HENSHAW, SR.,

Seth B. Henshaw Sr., who died at his home in Kanawha City, Charleston, January 12, 1927, was a nationally known figure in the glass industry, in which he was engaged for more than a quarter of a century.

Born in Alexandria, Indiana, April 30, 1875, the son of Seth B. and Mary Henshaw, both members of Pioneer Hoosier families, he became manager of a glass manufacturing company in Orestes, Indiana, when he was but twenty years of age. In 1906, he went to Stockton, California, and took over the management of the Pacific Window Glass Company, at that time the only plant of its kind west of the Mississippi River. He remained there for eight years and then came to Charleston, West Virginia, where he managed the Charleston Window Glass Company until 1918 when he became identified with the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company as manager of their plant at Kanawha City, a position which he held until three years before his death in 1927, when he retired from active business.

Mr. Henshaw received recognition for his part in the development of glass manufacture from all over the country. He invented several glass machines which revolutionized the industry and established a plant to turn out these machines at Monongahela, Pennsylvania. It was pointed out in the National Glass Budget that the establishment of these machines at the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company was a big factor in the success attained by that company.

Mr. Henshaw was an amateur sportsman of wide reputation, his particular interest in that line being trap shooting at which he was an expert. He was responsible for the revival of interest in that sport in West Virginia. The Sportsman's Review, in an issue of 1926, called attention to the fact that Mr. Henshaw

(Continued on Page 260)

Gravely & Moore

SETH BURLEIGH HENSHAW, CHARLESTON

That there are more Jordan cars in Charleston per capita than in any other city in the country is largely a testimony to business enterprise and ability of Seth Burleigh Henshaw, president and general manager of the Henshaw Motor Car Company, the oldest distributor of Jordon motor cars in the United States.

Mr. Henshaw was born in Alexandria, Indiana, February 24, 1898, the son of Seth Burleigh Henshaw and Eloise (Saylor) Henshaw and his early education was received in the public schools in Stockton, California. His parents moved to Charleston in 1914 and he attended high school in Charleston, later going to Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, and then receiving his college training at West Virginia University. He was a member of the West Virginia National Guard during the Mexican border campaign of 1916 and during the World War he served with the Tank Corps at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Following the Armistice, he became connected with the Hercules Powder Company at Nitro and in 1919, he organized the Henshaw Motor Car Company as Jordan distributors, of which company he is still president and general manager.

Mr. Henshaw is regarded as one of the most energetic and forceful young business men of Charleston. His father the late S. B. Henshaw, was interested in the Henshaw Motor Car Company, although not active in the firm, and was a prominent business man of Charleston at the time of his death, January 12, 1927.

Mr. Henshaw is a member of the Kanawha Country Club, of Charleston, the Delta Tau Delta fraternity and the American Business Men's Club. He is a Republican in politics.

CHARLES C. DICKINSON, Charleston

A leading coal operator and salt manufacturer, Charles C. Dickinson is also largely interested in Charleston's leading financial institutions and is one of the strong influences in this city's civic structure. He is president of the Dickinson Fuel Company, Dry Branch Coal Company, Coalburg Colliery and J. Q. Dickinson Company and treasurer of the Sudduth and the Bailey Fuel Companies and a director of the Kanawha Valley Bank and the Central Trust Company, as well as an officer and director of numerous other companies and the holder of various large interests in important coal lands. His contributions to civic betterment have embraced every estimable benevolent movement in recent years and in this direction he is a director of both the Boy and Girl Scouts and the Salvation Army, of Charleston, an elder of the old Kanawha Salines Presbyterian Church, of Malden, and a member of the executive committee of the West Virginia Council of Religious Education. He is actively interested in everything productive of progress and is treasurer of the West Virginia Coal Association and a director of the National Coal Association. He is also a member of the Charleston Rotary. Politically he is a Democrat.

Mr. Dickinson began his business career with the J. Q. Dickinson Company, pioneer salt manufacturing concern, in 1896. He started immediately after graduating from the Virginia Military Institute and in 1898 he was made superintendent. In 1903 he became vice-president, and in 1925, following the death of his father, he succeeded his father as president of the company. He first added coal to the list of his active responsibilities in 1910, although he had been interested in coal operation for some years prior to that time.

Mr. Dickinson was born on a farm at what is now known as Dickinson, West Virginia, January 23, 1876, the son of John Q. and Mary D. (Lewis) Dickinson. His paternal great grandfather, William Dickinson, and his maternal grandfather, John D. Lewis, were pioneer salt manufacturers and among the early large landowners of the Kanawha Valley. His grandfather, William Dickinson, was the first president of the Kanawha Valley Bank, and his father was president of this bank for approximately fifty years. His father was also largely interested in coal lands and their development, as well as in the salt manufacturing business bearing his name.

Mr. Dickinson was married October 23, 1901, to Nellie C. Alderson, of Lewisburg, West Virginian, and has three children, John Q. 2nd., Charles C. Jr., and Mary Price.

The family home is at Malden, while Mr. Dickinson has his offices in the Union Trust Building, Charleston.

Whitfield

TIMOTHY L. KEARSE, CHARLESTON

Timothy L. Kearse, owner of the Kearse Theater, and formerly one of the leaders of the Kanawha County Bar, was born at Richmond, Virginia, October 24, 1880, son of Robert and Margaret (Jean) Kearse, and was educated in the Richmond College and the University of Virginia, being graduated from the latter with degree of LL. B. During his early career he spent several years with Armour & Company, starting with the offices in Richmond and later being promoted to sales manager and then general manager for the southern states. He also served with Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War and was for a time associated with the National Packing Company, with headquarters in New Orleans, Louisiana.

His early experience in law was with the legal department of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, in eastern Kentucky, and from there he came to Charleston, being first associated with the late E. C. Harrison, and later practicing alone. From 1915 to 1922, when he built the beautiful Kearse Theater, since that time Charleston's most popular playhouse, he was engaged in lumber exporting and the oil and gas business. Since the building of the Kearse Theater he has been entirely concerned with it.

Mr. Kearse is a Republican and an Episcopalian. Clubs include the Rotary, Edgewood Country, Kanawha and Elks.

He was married December, 17, 1915, to Ruth Reid, of Huntington, West Virginia, and has four children, Margaret Jean, Betty Ruth, Frances Anne, and Robert Lynn.

Home: 501 Nancy Street.

Gravely & Moore

THOMAS CAMERON McKINLEY, CHARLESTON

In writing a biography of Thomas Cameron McKinley, General Factories Manager of the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company, it is almost necessary to write a history of the development of the window glass industry. So much of his effort has been devoted to the development of this industry that the discussion of one subject necessarily implies discussion of the other.

Mr. McKinley was born February 12, 1876, at Norristown, Pa., the sixth child of seven born to William and Mary (Cameron) McKinley, who emigrated to this country from Scotland and were descendents of the Stuarts, Connells, Marshalls and Camerons, all of Scotch origin.

Mr. McKinley was named for Thomas Cameron, who was a Captain in Queen Victoria's Guard. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Bridgeport, Pa. and later, as he was placed in positions of greater responsibility and importance, he found it necessary to take special courses from the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pa. His ability to clearly and concisely compose correspondence, which has been so beneficial in his work of an advisory nature, has been the result of the efforts and benefits he received from his correspondence studies.

At the age of fourteen he started to work in the window glass industry as a roller boy. At the age of seventeen he was with the American Window Glass Company as a Flattener. This company, recognizing his exceptional ability, promoted him to Foreman at the Belle Vernon, Pa. plant. In 1903 he was made Superintendent at the American Window Glass Company's Jeanette, Pa. plant, and in 1926 became Manager of their plant at Monongahela, Pa. Four years later he returned to Belle Vernon as Manager, and resigned his position in 1921 to accept a position with The Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company as their General Factories Manager. Upon Mr. McKinley's departure from Belle Vernon the city council passed the follow-

(Continued on Page 261)

ROBERT LEE SMITH, CHARLESTON

Robert L. Smith, general manager of The Charleston Gazette, was born at Kanawha City, near Charleston, February 5, 1893, the son of Samuel L. Smith and Mary (Thompson) Smith.

He started his career with The Charleston Gazette at the age of seventeen, in 1910, beginning as an office boy and in advancing to his present position he successively served as an advertising solicitor, collector, circulation manager, advertising manager and business manager. He has had charge of the business management of the paper since February 5, 1918 and besides his office as general manager of The Charleston Gazette he is treasurer and a director of the Daily Gazette Company.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Charleston Rotary Club, the Kanawha Country Club and the St. John's Episcopal Church of Charleston. Politically, he is a Democrat.

He was married April 23, 1926 to Leatha M. Harless, of Charleston, and has one child, a daughter, Patricia Ruth Smith.

Home: Norwood Avenue, South Hills, Charleston. Office: The Charleston Gazette.

Quarrier Studio

HERMON D. EVERETT, CHARLESTON

The unusual caliber and ability of H. D. Everett, of Charleston, is amply evidenced by the fact, that although he is only in his thirty-seventh year, he is vice-president and general manager of the Smokeless Fuel Company, of Charleston, one of the largest and most active concerns of its kind in the state.

Born at Big Island, Virginia, July 1, 1891, the son of Samuel Everett and Cora (Smith) Everett, he attended the public schools at Lynchburg, Virginia, and following graduation from the Dunsmore Business College, Staunton, Virginia, in 1909, entered the coal business as shipping clerk for the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal and Coke Company at Thurmond, West Virginia. This position he held until 1912 when he went to Cincinnati as clerk in the sales department for the same company. In December of the same year he became associated with the Smokeless Fuel Company as assistant sales manager in the Cincinnati office, at that time the main office of the company. In 1920 he organized the Western Coal Company, with offices in Cincinnati, serving as President and General Manager, until 1921, when he liquidated the company, and again went with the Smokeless Fuel Company as general sales manager in Charleston, West Virginia. In 1927, he was made vice-president and general manager, which position he now holds. The Smokeless Fuel Company produces three and one-half million tons annually and ranks high among the coal companies of the state. Mr. Everett is also director in several large operating companies in West Virginia, among them the Winding Gulf Colliery Company, of which he is vice-president, and the Superior Poca Coal Company, of which he is secretary.

Mr. Everett is regarded as a business man of outstanding type and since coming to Charleston has won great popularity in both business and social circles. He is an ardent golfer and is a member of both the Edge-

(Continued on Page 262)

Gravely & Moore

EDWARD CLARK COLCORD, SAINT ALBANS

Edward C. Colcord, former Republican state senator, prominent lumberman, and for years one of Saint Albans most venerable citizens, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, September 4, 1851, the son of John and Sylvia Prudentia Colcord.

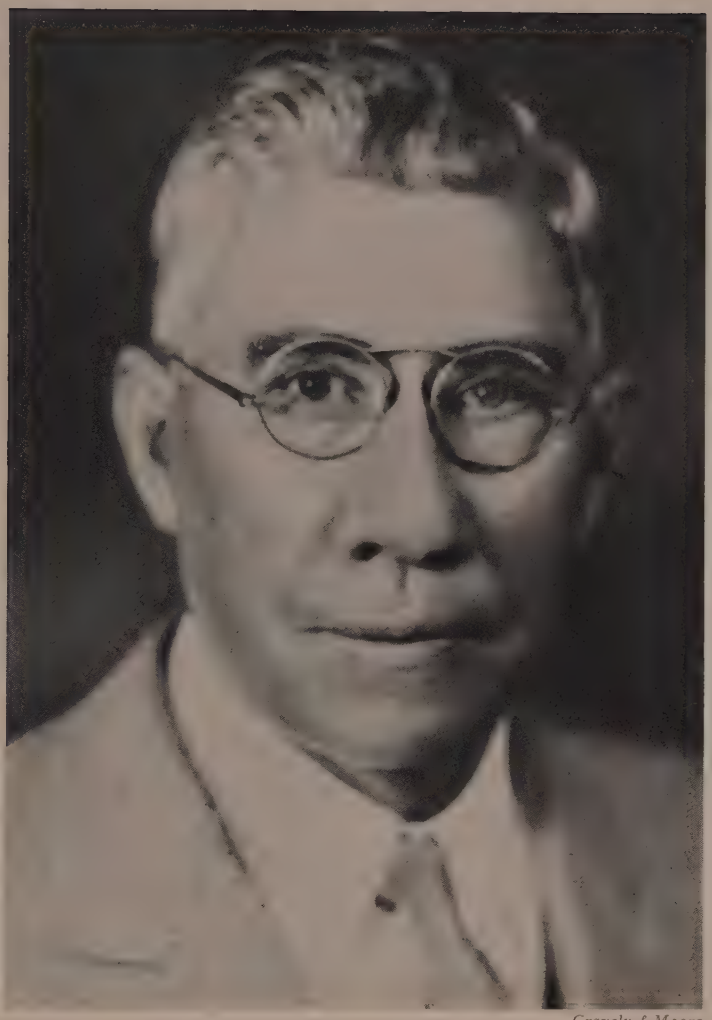
As a young man he spent several years with the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the far Northwest, and following a further period of service with the Bowman Lumber Company, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, he came to West Virginia, in charge of operations of the Bowman Company, and settled in Saint Albans in 1889. He has represented the Bowman Lumber Company continuously since, as superintendent and director, and although it is no longer actively concerned with lumbering it has for years operated the Rowland Land Company, a subsidiary, organized to handle the leasing of its land holdings to coal operators and others, and besides being manager and a director of this company he is a director of the Bank of Saint Albans and the Charleston Hardware Company of Charleston.

Mr. Colcord holds record of three terms of service in the West Virginia Legislature. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1902, to the state senate in 1904, and to the House of Delegates in 1908. He also includes several terms as a member of the Saint Albans City Council and the County Board of Equalization of Kanawha County.

He is a York Rite Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Saint Albans Rotary Club, the Hoo Hoo, national lumbermen's organization, and the Presbyterian Church.

He was married in 1883 to Mary Agnes McManigal, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and has seven children. E. C. Colcord, Jr., connected with the Bowman Lumber Company and the Rowland Land Company, Saint Albans, F. C., E. L., T. C. and W. A. Colcord, all concerned with conduct and operation of the

(Continued on Page 262)



Gravely & Moore

THOMAS E. RICHARDS, CHARLESTON

Thomas E. Richards, president of the Opperman Coal Company, Charleston, and for many years one of the leading figures in the West Virginia coal industry, began his career as a trapper boy in the mines of Ohio and he has been concerned with the coal business all of his life.

A native of Ohio, born at Coshocton, November 21, 1867, the son of William and Mary (Thomas) Richards, and educated in the public school of Shawnee and the National Normal School at Lebanon, Mr. Richards spent all of his early years in Ohio and prior to removal to West Virginia and entering the coal industry in the state he was for several years connected with the Opperman Coal Company and the Belle Valley Coal Mining Company of Ohio. In 1893, after having successively served as trapper boy, miner and mine foreman, he became associated with the Opperman Coal Company, which rehabilitated several run-down mines and acquired and developed numerous new properties in the counties of Perry, Guernsey and Noble in Ohio, and here he remained until 1913, being with the Opperman Coal Company of Ohio until 1904, when it was sold, and with the Belle Valley Coal Mining Company after that.

In 1913, Mr. Richards and associates disposed of their Ohio interests and the following year, Mr. Richards moved to Blair, West Virginia, and took charge of coal leases obtained from the Boone Company, of that place, and in conjunction with associates he formed the Opperman Coal Company of West Virginia. From that time until 1918, he devoted his time and energy to developing this new field, living himself at Blair. He and his family, however, left Blair in 1918, and moved to Columbus, Ohio, where residence has been since maintained. Mr. Richards first served as secretary and general manager of the company, and in his present office as president and treasurer he has the association of his eldest son, Harold M. Richards, as vice-president and general manager. The company maintains offices in the Charleston

(Continued on Page 262)

Gravely & Moore

T. L. LEWIS, CHARLESTON

T. L. Lewis, publisher of the Coal Mining Review, has had a long and active career during which he has probably done more than any other one man to promote harmony between coal miners and operators not only in West Virginia but throughout the nation.

His thorough comprehension of the problems of the mining industry is based first of all on the practical experience of one who has been in close touch with all the varying phases of the coal business since early youth. At the age of seven, Mr. Lewis worked as a breaker boy in the anthracite coal fields and for twenty-two years he was employed in various mining capacities. He came to understand the conditions under which the miner works, a knowledge which has proved of incalculable value to him in his work as an organizer of labor.

He first came into prominence as a labor leader when he assisted in organizing the United Mine Workers of America, in 1890. It was Mr. Lewis who was largely responsible for the writing of the famous arbitration clause into its constitution and it was his experience and judgment that assisted in directing the organization with a far sighted wisdom for many years. He also helped organize two other big national movements, the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers and The National Trade District Assembly 135 of the Knights of Labor, composed of miners and mine laborers.

Mr. Lewis, during twenty-three years, from 1890 to 1913, served in every office of the United Mine Workers of America from mine committeeman to National President. He was secretary-treasurer of the Ohio United Mine Workers 1897-1900; National Vice- President of the United Mine Workers of America, 1900-1908; National President 1908-1911. He attended ten national conventions of the American Federation of Labor and served on the Grievance committee of the Federation for six years, during which time the

(Continued on Page 262)

Quarrier Studio

FRANK J. BLAIR, CHARLESTON

Frank J. Blair, distributor for the Dodge Brothers motor cars and the Graham Brothers motor trucks, Charleston, West Virginia, was born in Waterford, New York, the son of Frank J. Blair and Frances Blair, February 20, 1886.

His first job after leaving public school was as a star route mail carrier for the post-office department in New York state. He early evinced an interest in mechanics, however, and attended the Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, where he received training as a civil engineer.

Following his graduation from the Institute, he was successively engaged in a number of important pieces of construction work. In 1907 he was in charge of the construction of the New York State Barge Canal. He supervised the construction of the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway at Florence, S. C., and was in charge of the construction of the Western Maryland Railway at Cumberland, Maryland, in 1910. From there he went to Westfield, Mass., where he was active in construction work for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway. During the years 1913 and 1914, he was an instructor in mechanical subjects at Pennsylvania State college, where he also took a post-graduate course.

Mr. Blair's connection with the Graham Brothers Motor Truck Company dates from 1916 when he was employed in their factory in charge of engineering. He remained in this position until 1923 when he came to Charleston as distributor for the Graham Company and for the Dodge Brothers motor cars.

Mr. Blair is chairman of the board of the State Bank and Trust Company, vice-president of the Leader Oil Company and vice-president of the Lincoln Gas Company. He is a Catholic and a Republican in politics.

(Continued on Page 262)

Quarrier Studio

MONTAGUE M. WICKLINE

MONTAGUE M. WICKLINE, CHARLESTON

Montague M. Wickline, president and general manager of the Wickline Motors, Incorporated, distributors of the Chrysler automobiles, and well known business man of Charleston, is a native born West Virginian.

He was born in Monroe County, West Virginia, the son of Silas R. Wickline and Mary A. Wickline, April 4, 1882. After attending the public schools at Clifton Forge, Virginia, he went with the Rich Patch Iron and Ore Company at Low Moor, Virginia, with whom he was associated for several years. Leaving there, he was in the employ of John Q. Dickinson at Hanley, West Virginia, for three years and was then associated with the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Company at Kayford, West Virginia. He next traveled for the Hubbard Grocery Company, Charleston, for eight years and in 1921 organized the Henshaw-Wickline Motor Car Company, in Charleston, distributors of the Jordan cars in West Virginia. He disposed of this business at the end of three years and organized the firm of Wickline Motors, Incorporated, distributors of the Chrysler cars, of which he is now president and general manager.

Mr. Wickline is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Beni-Kedem Shrine. Politically, he is a Republican and is a member of the Methodist Church, South, and the Kanawah Country Club, of Charleston.

He was married to Nannie Bell Brown, of Falls Mills, West Virginia, June 23, 1905, at Bristol, Tenn.

(Continued on Page 262)

ELMER CLARK RILEY, CHARLESTON

Elmer Clark Riley, president of the Riley Motor Company, Charleston, adds to general business ability a thorough knowledge of the automobile industry, gained through many years of association with motor concerns.

He was born in Clendenin, West Virginia, the son of Jesse Parker Riley and Lucy Ann Riley and following an education received in the public and high schools of his native town, went with the J. Oliver Company, railroad contractors at Chattanooga, Tennessee. At the end of two years he left this company and became associated with the Joseph Schwartz Company, distributors of Buick automobiles in New Orleans, Louisiana. The business appealed to him at once and he next went with the distributors of the Stutz cars in Cincinnati, Ohio, staying there for four years. In 1921, he came to Charleston and organized the Riley Motor Company, distributing Chevrolet cars. He discontinued handling the Chevrolet car in 1927 and the company is now the distributor of the Oakland and Pontiac automobiles.

Mr. Riley is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Kanawha Country Club and the Methodist Church of Charleston, in 1911 he belonged to the West Virginia National Guard.

He was married to Elsie M. Kaul, of Newport, Kentucky, at Hamilton, Ohio, in 1916. They have two sons, Jack Riley and Elmer Clark Riley, Jr.

Home: 504 Maxwell Street. Office: 1027 Virginia Street.

Quarrier Studio

ELMER CLARK RILEY

Quarrier Studio

HUGH ERNEST BEK, CHARLESTON

Hugh E. Bek, president and general manager of the Triple State Electric Company, distributors of Studebaker automobiles for Southern West Virginia, has been connected with the automobile business since 1913, and few men in the entire motor car industry in the state are as well known.

Mr. Bek was graduated from the Iowa State College with degree of M.S. in 1909, and his first position was with the Milwaukee and Cincinnati offices of the Allis-Chalmers Company. He came to Charleston in 1912, and prior to entering the automobile business he spent one year with the Kanawha Electric Engineering Company, organized by himself and Mr. E. A. Fruth, of Charleston. This company was merged with the Triple State Electric Company in 1913, and since that time he has been entirely concerned with it, the company now holding distinction of being the oldest automobile company in West Virginia. It was organized in 1904, and first began the distribution of Studebaker cars in 1909 when it took the agency for the old E. M. F. cars, then produced by the Studebaker Company. Besides the Charleston enterprise of the concern it has an important branch at Huntington, West Virginia, this being known as the Huntington Motor Company.

Mr. Bek is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and is a Past Master of Kanawha Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and a Past High Priest of Tyrian Chapter, No. 13, Royal Arch Masons. He is a Republican, and is a member of the Charleston Rotary Club, the First Presbyterian Church, the Kanawha Country Club, and the fraternities of Delta Upsilon and Tau Beta Pi, the latter, honorary engineering.

Mr. Bek was born at Arago, Nebraska, May 21, 1883, the son of Christian and Pauline (Meyer) Bek, and he received his early education in the public schools of Seward, Nebraska.

He was married, April 15, 1916, to Jessie Pearl Lanier, of Charleston, and has one son, Hugh Ernest Bek, Junior.

Home: 1524 Lewis Street. Office: 14 McFarland Street.

Quarrier Studio

CLAYTON E. MCMILLION

CLAYTON E. McMILLION, CHARLESTON

Clayton E. McMillion, president and general manager of the McMillion Motors, Incorporated, of Charleston, distributors of the Hudson-Essex automobiles, has worked in various branches of the automobile business at different times in his career.

After leaving the public schools at Lewisburg, West Virginia, he went with the Packard-Buffalo Motor Company, at Buffalo, New York, staying one year as manager of the stock department. His next work was in the Chemical and Compounding Experimental Laboratories of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio. After a year there, he became associated with the Artcraft Top Company at Cleveland, Ohio, as assistant sales manager. He came from there to St. Albans, West Virginia, in 1920, as manager of the St. Albans Motor Company, Ford dealers, which was at that time a branch of the Triple State Electric Company, of Charleston. In July, 1922, he organized the Pioneer Motor Sales Company, Ford dealers, of Charleston, and continued as president and general manager of this company for five years, selling more than six thousand Ford cars in that period of time.

In September, 1927, he organized the McMillion Motors, Incorporated, at Charleston, of which he is president and general manager.

Mr. McMillion is a member of the Kanawah Country Club, of the Methodist Church and is a Republican in politics.

He was born in White Sulphur, West Virginia, in

(Continued on Page 262)

GLENN RAY EDGAR, CHARLESTON

Glenn Ray Edgar, secretary and general manager of the Nu-Way Dry Cleaning Company, one of the leading cleaning and dyeing firms in West Virginia, is among the best known business men in Charleston.

Mr. Edgar went with the Nu-Way Company in 1911, and under his management, the company has risen to a high place as one of the outstanding organizations of its kind in the state. The concern renders excellent service to the public and has a well deserved reputation for good work and sound business policy.

Mr. Edgar was born in Nankin, Ohio, the son of William Dawson Edgar and Mary Henrietta (Steinmetz) Edgar. He attended the public schools there and later high school at Ashland, Ohio. His first business connection on leaving school, was with the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, at Lorain, Ohio, with which concern he remained for two years. He then became associated with the Cleveland Provision Company, meat packers, at Lorain, Ohio, and later was transferred to Pittsburgh, in charge of its Pittsburgh office. From Pittsburgh he was transferred to Wheeling and then to Charleston. After five years with this company, Mr. Edgar went with the Bauer Meat and Fish Company, of Charleston, remaining in its employ until 1911, when he became associated with the Nu-Way Company, with which he now is.

As a citizen, Mr. Edgar has always identified himself with the best interests of the community. He was one of the organizers of the Charleston Com-

(Continued on Page 262)

Gravely & Moore

GLENN RAY EDGAR

Quarrier Studio

L. C. MASSEY, CHARLESTON

L. C. Massey, public man and land developer, has attained definite distinction in both these spheres. Since 1906 he has been performing many and varied public duties and has served in offices of honor, including the West Virginia House of Delegates, County Clerk of Kanawha County, and Sheriff of Kanawha County. His term in the latter office expired in 1928, the law being that he can not succeed himself. He is president of the Belle Land Company and the Montrose Company, both of which are famed for the subdivisions they have developed. Mr. Massey is also former president of the State Bank & Trust Company, which he organized in 1920, resigning as president in 1927.

As a developer of residential communities, Mr. Massey, operating through his two companies, is engaged in projects which, for beauty and sound worth, stand as peers of the best in America. Belle, on the outskirts of the City of Charleston, is under the direction of the Belle Land Company and South Charleston is being developed by the Montrose Company. Not only have these subdivisions been planned and laid out according to the most advanced principles, but Mr. Massey has built many distinctive homes therein, which have been sold to residents of these communities.

L. C. Massey was born in Dry Creek, Raleigh County, W. Va., April 26, 1878, the son of George W. and Lydia Rosabelle (Acord) Massey. He attended public schools and Concord Normal School, Athens, W. Va. From 1901 to 1906 he was superintendent of the Black Band Coal & Coke Company, and during the same period was U. S. Postmaster at Chilton, W. Va. From 1906 to 1908 he served in the West Virginia House of Delegates. In 1908 he took office as County Clerk of Kanawha County and was re-elected in 1914, serving until 1920. He served as sheriff of Kanawha County from 1924 to 1928.

From 1904 to 1906 he was a member of the Senatorial Executive Committee and from 1910 to 1914 a

(Continued on Page 262)

Gravely & Moore

T. E. B. SILER

T. E. B. SILER, CHARLESTON

T. E. B. Siler, prominent coal operator and promoter of Charleston, was born in Lott, Kentucky, the son of John Wesley Siler and Nancy Jones Siler, June 20, 1858.

His boyhood was spent on his father's farm and he attended the country schools in his native community, this being the only education in an institution he ever received. Ambition, enterprise and honesty characterized him, however, from the beginning of his career, and when he came to West Virginia in 1910, although practically penniless at the time, he was not long in identifying himself with important business enterprises. Until January 1, 1927, he was president of the Sneg Creek Coal Company, the Marsh Fork Coal Company, the Birch Fork Coal Company, the Silush Coal Company, the Vanbail Company and the Siler Coal Agency all of which were purchased and absorbed by the West Virginia Southern Coal Company at that time, Mr. Siler continuing his connection with the companies as director of that concern. He is also owner of numerous important undeveloped tracts of coal lands in the state.

Previous to coming to West Virginia, Mr. Siler spent eleven years in LaFollette, Tennessee, where he was employed by the LaFollette Coal, Iron and Railway Company and where he also promoted the Jellico and Birdseye Railroad. The failure of this road, through circumstances over which he had no control, left him an indebtedness that took him more than twenty years to pay off. Although without

(Continued on Page 262)

WILLIAM OSBORNE, CHARLESTON

William Osborne, former United States Marshal for the Southern District of West Virginia, and for years a prominent figure in the development of gas and oil properties in the state, was born at Virgie, Pike County, Kentucky, January 9, 1873, the son of Alamander and Arminia (Hall) Osborne, and he early gave evidence of the ambition and energy which has characterized his career, when at the age of sixteen he left home and trudged over the mountains into the Mud River country of West Virginia to seek his fortune.

He was educated in the Concord Normal School, at Athens, and Marshall College, Huntington, and much of his early enterprise was devoted to teaching. He taught sixteen schools in Boone County and from 1898 to 1902 he was county superintendent of schools of Boone County. Later, from 1909 to 1914, he was county clerk of Boone County, but aside from this and his service as United States Marshal for the Southern District of West Virginia from 1914 to 1922 he has been principally concerned with the oil and gas business and is at present president of the Deeds Oil & Gas Company, Charleston, vice-president of the Celia Oil & Gas Company, Charleston, and a director of the Hickman Producing Company, Seth, West Virginia, and the Walhonda Oil & Gas Company, Madison, West Virginia. He was formerly president of the latter three companies, and from 1911 to 1916 was general manager and a director of the Shields Oil & Gas Company, at Madison. He

(Continued on Page 262)

Quarrier Studio

WILLIAM OSBORNE

HAROLD BLAINE CORNWELL, Charleston

Harold Blaine Cornwell, adjutant general of West Virginia, has had a long and active career in public life, as well as being the possessor of a distinguished military record.

He was born in Charleston, West Virginia, August 4, 1886, the son of George Cook Cornwell and Mollie (Farley) Cornwell. He attended public and high schools in Charleston and then attended Elliott Commercial College, Wheeling, West Virginia. In 1905, he went with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as stenographer in the Benwood Shop, Wheeling, leaving there in 1906 to come to Charleston as stenographer with the Standard Oil Company. He first became connected with a state office in 1907 when he became general clerk and stenographer to the Adjutant General of West Virginia, in which position he remained until 1912,

(Continued on Page 263)

DeLuxe Studio

HOWARD STARKE JARRETT, Charleston

The ability of Howard Starke Jarrett is attested by the fact that he is State Commissioner of Labor in West Virginia, in which office he has the supervision of the working conditions of more than one hundred thousand employes in the state. He was appointed to the position by Governor Howard M. Gore in 1926.

Mr. Jarrett was born in Charleston, West Virginia, December 24, 1880, the son of John W. and Nannie (Starke) Jarrett, both members of old Charleston families. His father was engaged in the printing business for more than 58 years and following education in the public schools of Charleston he went into business with him, with the Jarrett Printing Company and he has been connected with this firm continuously since.

(Continued on Page 263)

ARTHUR S. DAYTON, Charleston

Arthur S. Dayton, member of the firm of Blue, Dayton and Campbell, attorneys at law, Charleston, was born at Philippi, W. Va., May 6, 1887, the son of Alston G. Dayton and Lummie S. Dayton.

Admitted to the bar in June, 1908, he first began the practice of law in Philippi, with Fred O. Blue, and later was engaged by himself. On January 1, 1923, he became a member of the well known firm of Poffenbarger, Blue and Dayton, of Charleston, and on January 1, 1928 a member of the firm of Blue, Dayton and Campbell. Mr. Dayton largely confines his practice to civil law, but the firm does general law practice.

Mr. Dayton attended the public schools in Washington, D. C., later taking the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. at West Virginia University, and M. A. degree at Yale University.

His clubs include the Edgewood and Kanawha Country Clubs of Charleston, the Yale Club, New York City, the University Clubs of Washington, D. C. and Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, Pa. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Dayton was approved for commission as first lieutenant in the Army Service Corps, when the Armistice was signed at the close of the World War.

He was married to Ruth Woods, daughter of S. V. Woods, of Philippi, on June 14, 1916. They have no children.

Office: Kanawha National Bank Building.
Home: 915 Edgewood Drive.

Quarrier Studio

DAVID L. SALISBURY, CHARLESTON

David L. Salisbury, widely known lawyer, and for seven years assistant prosecuting attorney of Kanawha County, received the Republican nomination for sheriff of the County, in 1928 largely because of his reputation for honesty and efficiency.

Mr. Salisbury was admitted to the bar in 1910 at Charleston. He engaged in the practice of law alone until 1916, when he became a member of the firm of Salisbury and Hackney, continuing in the firm until 1921 when he was made assistant prosecuting attorney of Kanawha County. From 1924 to 1928 he served ably as Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Kanawha County and has always been active in the councils of his party.

He was born in Clay County, West Virginia, October 7, 1886, the son of Thomas Harvey and Esta (Neal) Salisbury. He attended Marshall College, Huntington, in 1906, and West Virginia University, 1909-1910.

During his term as prosecuting attorney, Mr. Salisbury has handled many important cases for the county, working in trial cases ten months out of the year. He holds the confidence of the people of Kanawha County and is generally considered an extremely efficient public servant.

Mr. Salisbury is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Junior Order of American Mechanics and the National Union Society. He was married to Altha Atkinson March 3, 1906, at Charleston, and has three children, Beulah, Emerson and Jean Salisbury.

Home: 1039 Crescent Road. Office: Kanawha County Courthouse.

Whitfield

FRED BRINGARDNER

FRED BRINGARDNER, CHARLESTON

Fred Bringardner, prominent lumber man, Charleston, has been continuously engaged in the lumber business since graduating from college in 1904.

Mr. Bringardner was born in Junction City, Ohio, July 24, 1882, the son of Albert M. Bringardner and Laura (Forquer) Bringardner. He started to the public schools in Junction City at the age of six and was graduated from Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, when he was twenty-two. He then went with the Clay Lumber Company on Elk River in West Virginia with which he remained until 1910 and was then made superintendent at Middlefork for the same company. In 1915, he became associated with the Wilderness Lumber Company, at Nallen, West Virginia, as superintendent, being made a director in 1916. He left this concern in 1921, when he organized the Oakland Lumber Company, with which he is now associated and which has a 15,000 acre tract on Coal River, and a mill with daily capacity of about 30,000 feet of lumber. He is also president of the Bringardner Lumber Company, of Pathfork, Kentucky.

Mr. Bringardner is a member of the Kanawha Country Club, of Charleston, and of the Knights of Columbus. In politics he is a Democrat. His principal recreations are golf and motoring.

Mr. Bringardner was married June 25, 1912, to Laura Thacker, of New Lexington, Ohio. They have five children, Charles, Don, Fred Jr., Ann and Theresa Bringardner.

Home: 1570 Dixie Street. Office: Orgas, West Virginia.

FRANK H. ANSCHUTZ, LEWISBURG

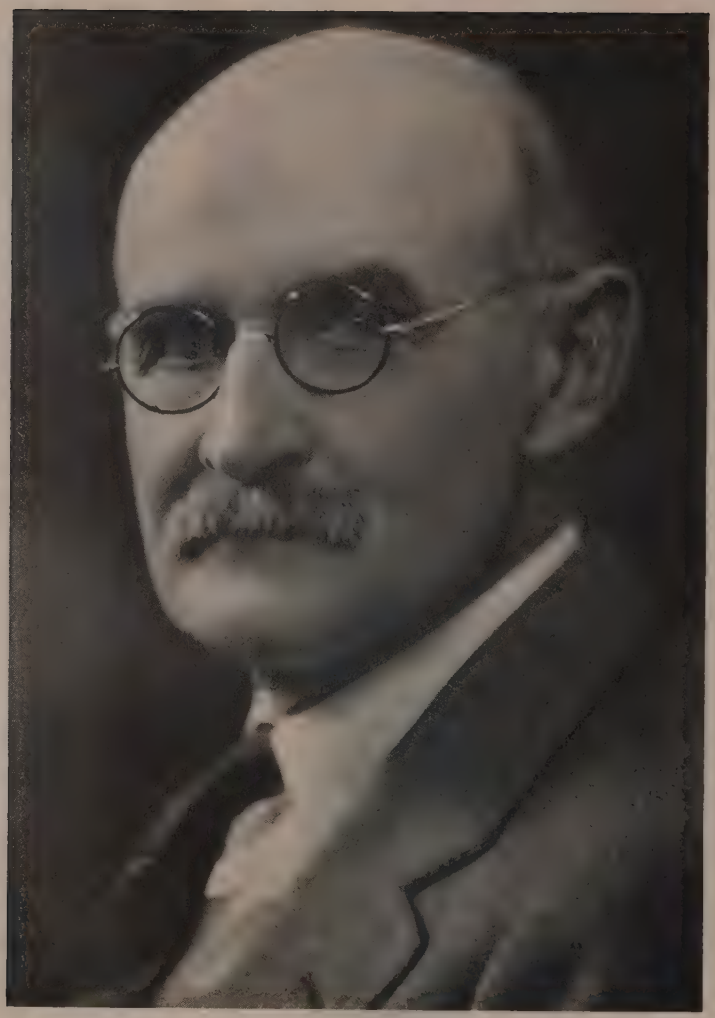
For most of thirty-eight years, since 1891, Frank H. Anschutz has been connected with the Gauley Land Company, and few men of the Greenbrier country of West Virginia are as extensively known.

A native of Maryland, born in Baltimore, December 12, 1864, the son of Henry Peter and Martha N. (Gilbethorpe) Anschutz, and his early education secured in the public schools, Mr. Anschutz started his career with the Gauley Land Company in 1891 as a draughtsman, but following a desire to study engineering he left the company in 1897, at the age of thirty-two, to enter Washington & Lee University, and here after three years, winning numerous honors and taking several scholarships, he was graduated with degree of B. S., in 1900. At the university, where he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and president of his class and the student body in his senior year, he worked his way by serving as an assistant in the mathematics department. He also engaged himself in choir work and did numerous other tasks to put himself through the university.

On graduating from Washington & Lee he returned to the Gauley Land Company and in 1916 was made chief engineer of the company. He also was made agent of the property at this time and since then has had its entire management in charge. The company owns 153,000 acres of land in Nicholas and Greenbrier Counties and its holdings are

(Continued on Page 263)

FRANK H. ANSCHUTZ



Sarony

JOHN RAINE, RAINELLE

John Raine, of Rainelle, President and general manager of the Meadow River Lumber Company, reputed to be the largest hardwood mill in the world, has been continuously engaged in the lumber business since 1893.

Mr. Raine was born in Ironton, Ohio, April 5, 1863, the son of Joseph Raine and Ruth (Willan) Raine. His education was received in the public schools and his first choice of a career was that of a retail grocer, which he began in Ironton. However, in 1893, he went with his brother, T. W. Raine, into the lumber business at Empire, Pennsylvania, where they operated until 1905 when they began operations in West Virginia. From 1905 to 1908, Mr. Raine resided at Granville, Ohio, and then moved to West Virginia, his brother, T. W. Raine and he, founding the town of Rainelle and beginning the construction of the mill and railways. The railways were begun in 1908 and the mill in 1909, so that sawing was under way in September of 1910. The mill has an annual capacity of 30,000,000 feet, the planing mill an annual capacity of 25,000,000 feet and the flooring plant a capacity of 12,000,000 feet annually. The employees number approximately 500 and about 25 miles of railway are in operation and requiring the building of an average of about ten miles of railway per year. The company specializes in all kinds of hardwood flooring and interior trim and does an international business of good proportions, exporting lumber to France, the United Kingdom, etc. The concern also supplies the lumber for the building of phonograph cases for Raineola Talking Machines, which are manufactured at Rainelle.

Besides the management of the Meadow River Lumber Company, Mr. Raine has a number of other important business connections. He is president of the Meadow River Coal and Land Company, of the Bank of Rainelle, and of the John Raine Company, a real estate holding concern of Rainelle. He is also

(Continued on Page 263)

COLONEL HOUSTON BURGER MOORE, Lewisburg

Colonel Houston Burger Moore, president and principal of the Greenbrier Military School, Lewisburg, West Virginia, one of the best known military institutions in the south, was born in Mingo, Randolph County, West Virginia, April 30, 1879, the son of William John Moore and Ida (Burger) Moore.

He was educated at Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1902 and his Master of Arts degree in 1903, and after completing his schooling, he taught for one year at Hogue Military Academy, Blackstone, Virginia, and for one year at the Bingham School, Asheville, North Carolina. From 1905 to 1906, he was principal of a private school at Mossey Creek, Virginia, and after this he became principal of the Greenbrier Military School where he has remained continuously since. When Colonel Moore took over the school, it was a church school, operated by the Presbyterian Church, and this management continued until 1920 when he purchased the academy and became president. His two brothers, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Marion Moore and Major David T. Moore, are associated with him in the enterprise, the first as vice-president and the latter as secretary-treasurer and business manager, and under their management the school has grown in number of pupils and in reputation throughout the south. The country in which the school is situated is exceptionally beautiful, Greenbrier County being noted throughout the country for its mountain scenery. The school boasts a splendid equipment and is run on progressive lines.

Colonel Moore has had wide training in educating boys and is a man of wide sympathy and understanding. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia, the Board of Trustees of the Davis Stuart School, Lewisburg, West Virginia, and an alternate member of the Advisory Committee of the General Assembly on Christian Education of the Southern Presbyterian church. He is also a director of the Greenbrier Valley Fair Association, and a director and secretary of

(Continued on Page 263)

Gravely & Moore

JOHN B. LAING, LEWISBURG

Uniformly conceded to have done more toward the development of the natural resources of Greenbrier County than any other individual, and for many years an important contributor to the civic and material advancement of the state in general, John B. Laing, of Lewisburg, holds rightful place as one of West Virginia's foremost citizens.

Born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1876, the third of a family of eight children born to James and Susana (Kay) Laing, and brought to the Mountain State by his parents in infancy, Mr. Laing literally grew up in the coal industry and this has been his major interest through life. His father, born and reared in Scotland, helped to make history in West Virginia by organizing and directing the early mining operations of the Royal Coal & Coke Company, the first corporate concern to operate in Raleigh County, and in line with his career, John B. Laing has consistently adhered to the pioneering urge. The father, who died in Lewisburg in 1907, came to the United States in 1867, and after marrying and spending eleven years in coal mining enterprise in Pennsylvania he came with his family to West Virginia and settled in Fayette County in 1878. In 1888 he removed to Raleigh County where he had charge of the opening of mines for the Royal Coal & Coke Company, and following this in 1906, he organized the Sun Coal & Coke Company, whose mines were located at Sun, Fayette County, these being the first shaft mines on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. He removed to Lewisburg in 1904, where the family has since been established.

After his own removal to Lewisburg, which did not follow until after several years of successful operation of his own and family properties at Sun and Lanark, John B. Laing immediately became concerned with the development of coal lands in western Greenbrier County, and here under the corporate title of the

(Continued on Page 263)

Thomas Studio

DR. JAMES BOYCE TAYLOR, HUNTINGTON

Dr. James Boyce Taylor, physician and surgeon, who is at present a member of the State Senate of West Virginia, has practiced medicine and taken an aggressive part in public affairs in Huntington since 1892. During this period no movement of large importance has been undertaken by the forces interested in civic progress without soliciting Dr. Taylor's counsel and support. He has always been known to the citizens of Huntington as a physician of high abilities with a fine capacity for the genuine friendship that makes for confidence. It is considered that he merits even higher public honor, and that he will receive it.

Dr. Taylor established his practice in Huntington in 1892, engaging in the general practice of medicine. At once he became active in public life, and in 1894 was elected to the West Virginia legislature from Cabell County. He recalls that John W. Davis, who was the Democratic candidate for President in 1924, was also a member of that House. Until the United States entered the war in 1917 he continued his practice in Huntington. Then he volunteered his services to the U. S. Surgeon General, who placed him in full charge of the C. & O. Hospital. He directed affairs there for the duration of the war, and when discharged from the government service he continued as physician and surgeon of the C. & O. Hospital. In 1923 he contracted serious injuries in an automobile accident. Since that time he has not practiced surgery but is in charge of the out-patient department, where his duties include examination of all men in the employ of the C. & O. Railroad, in divisions adjacent to Huntington.

Dr. Taylor was elected to the State Senate in 1927, with the largest majority given any candidate on either side in this election. He is a Democrat.

Dr. Taylor was born in Culpeper, Va., June 5, 1869, the son of James Barnette and Fannie (Poindexter) Taylor, and was educated at Staunton Military Academy, Washington & Lee University and the University of

(Continued on Page 263)

Premier Studio

BISHOP URBAN V. W. DARLINGTON

BISHOP URBAN V. W. DARLINGTON, HUNTINGTON

Reverend Urban Valentine Williams Darlington is Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with his episcopal residence in Huntington, West Virginia. He was elected to this high office in May, 1918, at Atlanta, Georgia, following more than twenty years of distinguished service in the cause of Methodism. Bishop Darlington has been equally successful as a pastor of inspiring personal qualities, as an educational director and as a church college president. In all these posts he has demonstrated executive talent and aggressive purpose which has redounded to the high credit of his church, having added much to its material strength and having definitely increased its scope as an inspirational and educational force.

Bishop Darlington was admitted as a minister of the Kentucky Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1896, when he was appointed pastor at Washington, Ky., remaining there four years. Then for a year he had charge of the church in Millersburg, Ky., and for four years was pastor of Scott Street Church, Covington, Ky. From Covington he was assigned at Parkersburg, W. Va., where he was four years pastor of St. Paul's Church, until appointed pastor of Johnson Memorial Church, Huntington. During the four years of his incumbency at Huntington the congregation built the handsome brownstone church which is so fine a specimen of church construction.

(Continued on Page 264)

CHARLES W. CAMPBELL, HUNTINGTON

Charles W. Campbell, attorney, Huntington, W. Va., has been one of the state's prominent lawyers and public men for nearly half a century. He has filled a number of the most important offices of trust in the gift of his fellow citizens, and in each of these has acquitted himself with distinction. He is former mayor of Huntington and a former president of the West Virginia Bar Association, and in addition to these offices he served six years in the City Council of Huntington and one term in the West Virginia State Legislature.

Mr. Campbell came to Huntington in 1885, from Hamlin, Lincoln County, where he had practiced since 1881. From 1885 to 1889 he was assistant prosecuting attorney of Cabell County, and in this office he manifested those qualities of energy and innate ability that marked him as a forceful character capable of administering public affairs in competent fashion. During his service with the City Council he was the only Democrat among the twelve members. In 1911 he was elected to the State Legislature and served as chairman of the important House Judiciary Committee. He was elected mayor of Huntington in 1919. As mayor he introduced many changes in city administration, and it is generally recognized that his term brought Huntington rapidly forward to rank with the best-ordered cities in America.

Mr. Campbell is a native of Monroe County, W. Va., born September 29, 1856, the son of Robert D. and Mary Catherine (Johnson) Campbell. He at-

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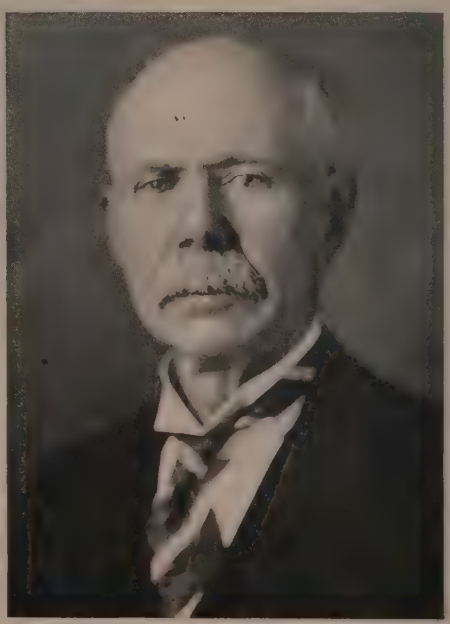
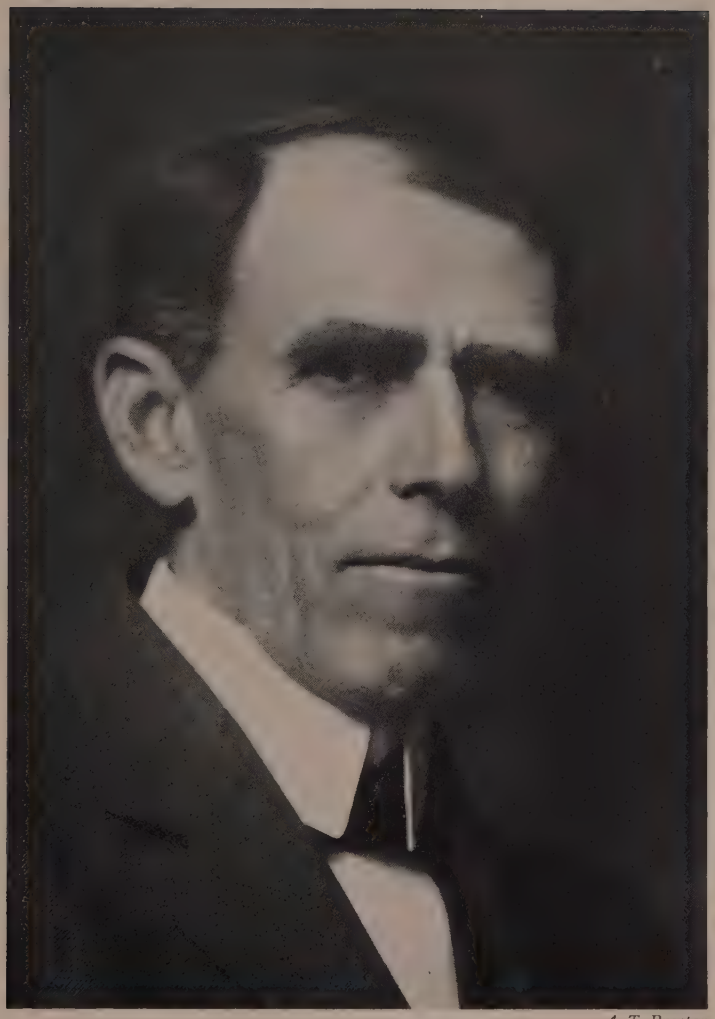


CHARLES W. CAMPBELL



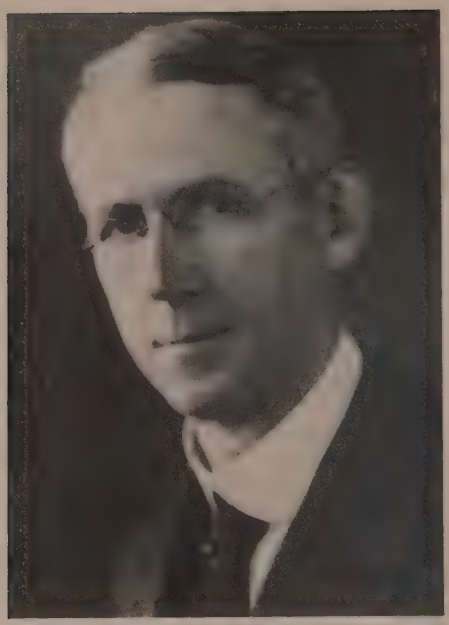
A. T. Proctor

RUFUS SWITZER, HUNTINGTON

Hon. Rufus Switzer, former State Senator of West Virginia, twice Mayor of Huntington, and for many years one of the foremost lawyers of this city, was also, before his retirement from active business concerns, financially interested in numerous coal mining properties and a director of the Huntington National Bank. Not only has he witnessed the immense progress and growth of Huntington and West Virginia as it has taken place in the past two generations, but he has been one of the important factors in stimulating that progress. Mr. Switzer began the practice of law in 1881, in Winfield, W. Va., becoming a partner with Judge Thomas H. Harvey, until 1888, when his partner was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit. He came to Huntington in 1891 and after practicing alone for a period, became the partner of Thomas A. Wiatt, Esq., until 1909, when he was elected to his first term as Mayor of Huntington.

Mr. Switzer had entered public life some fifteen years prior to this time. In 1885 he was serving in the West Virginia State Senate, when the capitol was still at Wheeling, and in the intervening years he had taken a strong part in everything affecting the welfare of the community. In 1908 he was elected to the Huntington City Council, and while a member of the council was elected Mayor of Huntington, being the first mayor under the commission form of government. He served as mayor from 1909 to 1912. Again in 1918 he ascended to the mayor's chair, being appointed to succeed Mayor Wiles after the latter's death. Altogether, Mr. Switzer is recognized as one whose work in every department of community endeavor has been of the utmost value to the citizenry. In this connection it is to be mentioned that as a member of the City Council he led the movement and was chiefly responsible for the city's acquirement and establishment of Ritter Park. He retired from active practice of the law in 1912. Shortly afterward he also discontinued his in-

(Continued on Page 264)



ROBERT LAMLEY ARCHER

ROBERT LAMLEY ARCHER, HUNTINGTON

Robert L. Archer, president of the Union Bank & Trust Company of Huntington, is one of the oldest active bankers in the state of West Virginia, and a man of exceptional influence in American banking circles, being a former member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association and formerly secretary-treasurer and president, respectively, of the West Virginia State Bankers Association. From 1890 to 1923 he was associated with the First National Bank, of which he was vice-president at the time he left to accept the presidency of the Union Bank & Trust Company. Few men have contributed more than Mr. Archer to the development and support of business and industry in this section, and his fine powers as a banker have had much to do with the success of the banking institutions of which he has been an executive.

His unusual knowledge and ability as an organizer were notably recognized during the World War period when, after successfully directing the first two Liberty Loan drives in Huntington as chairman of the committees, he was made state director of War Savings. Quickly and thoroughly he organized civic and financial forces throughout the state, went before the public personally to plead for the work, and gave his personal direction to the entire campaign, with the result that more than twenty million dollars in War Savings stamps were sold in West Virginia.

As a banker and as a citizen Mr. Archer has consistently worked for the best interests of the city

(Continued on Page 263)

GEORGE SELDEN WALLACE, HUNTINGTON

George Selden Wallace, noted attorney, is also at present first vice-president of the Union Bank & Trust Company and is president of the Huntington Buick Company. The vigor of his personality has been felt aggressively for the better order of West Virginia and, in fact, in the interest of the whole nation. As prosecuting attorney of Cabell County, as acting chief judge advocate general of West Virginia during the Paint and Cabin Creek labor troubles, and as a high military official in America and overseas during the World War, he conducted himself with a distinction that had its origin in the man's innate vitality and sense of honor. In addition, he has long been influential in Democratic political affairs.

Mr. Wallace began to practice law in Huntington in 1897, after graduation from West Virginia University with the degree LL.B. He served as prosecutor for Cabell County from January, 1905, to January, 1909. In 1912 he was appointed acting Chief Judge Advocate General and was adviser to the governor and commander-in-chief of the West Virginia National Guard in the matter of settling the disorder attending on the labor troubles at Paint and Cabin Creek. Later he successfully defended the actions of the National Guard and the governor before the courts. In 1916 he published the volume, "The Need, Basis and Propriety of Martial Law," a scholarly discussion of that subject.

Since the time of the Spanish-American War

(Continued on Page 264)

GEORGE SELDEN WALLACE

A. T. Proctor

JOHN HERRIMAN HOLT, HUNTINGTON

John Herriman Holt is esteemed not alone as one of the best minds in West Virginia's legal ranks, but also as a forceful personality who has impressed his fellows many times with his capacity for large affairs. The firm of Holt and Holt, of which he is senior member, is a very strong law firm, handling many important corporation affairs. Judge Holt himself, moreover, has been honored in the past by nomination for a number of high elective positions on the Democratic ticket. In 1896 he was nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, in 1900 for Governor of West Virginia, and in 1912 for U. S. Senator from West Virginia.

Judge Holt was born in Sutton, Braxton County, Virginia, August 10, 1860, son of Judge Homer A. and Mary (Byrne) Holt. His father was one of West Virginia's most prominent jurists, having sat on the bench of various courts of the state for a total of 22 years. He was Judge of the Circuit Court for 16 years and Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals for six. John Herriman Holt was educated at Randolph-Macon College of Virginia, the university of Virginia, Georgetown University (Bachelor of Laws), and Yale University (Master of Laws). He began his practice in Wheeling, W. Va., as a member of the firm of Frame and Holt. In 1890 he removed to Huntington, and has practiced here since that time; for twelve years as a member of the firm of Campbell and Holt; then for two years of Campbell, Holt and Duncan. In 1904 the firm of Holt and Duncan, was formed which became Holt, Duncan and Holt in 1912, with the admission to the firm of Judge Holt's son, Homer E. Holt, a graduate of the University of Maryland (LL.B. 1912). This firm was disolved by mutual consent in 1928, and since then Judge Holt has continued in practice with his son, as Holt and Holt.

(Continued on Page 345)

Premier Studio

C. L. RITTER

C. L. RITTER, HUNTINGTON

The lumber interests of C. L. Ritter constitute one of the largest groups of lumber enterprises in West Virginia. In addition, Mr. Ritter has done such important things as a developer of Huntington real estate that these achievements alone would make his work a valuable public service. He is also interested in many foremost business and financial ventures. He is president of the Ritter-Burns Lumber Company, Rockcastle Lumber Company, Ritter Hardwood Lumber Company, Huntington Land Company, Empire Furniture Company, Central Realty Company and Kenova-Huntington Land Company. He is vice-president of the Watts, Ritter Wholesale Dry Goods Company, a director of the First Huntington National Bank, and an officer or director of numerous other concerns.

Mr. Ritter was the builder of the Ritter Building and of numerous other business structures in Huntington, and, as a realty developer, is probably best known as the founder of Ritter Hill, one of the city's most beautiful residential districts. He acquired the land in that section of the city in 1910. Since then he has developed Ritter Hill and Ritter Hill Addition, and donated to the city the large property which is now Ritter Park.

Mr. Ritter was born in Muncy, Lycoming County, Pa., October 6, 1865, the son of Daniel S. and Catherine (Cramer) Ritter. He spent his early life on his father's farm, attending Lycoming County schools and Williamsport (Pa.) Seminary. He came to West

(Continued on Page 263)

FOREE DABNEY CALDWELL, HUNTINGTON

Son of the late James Lewis and Mary O'Bannon (Smith) Caldwell, Dabney Caldwell was born at Huntington, W. Va., December 17, 1880. He was educated in the Huntington public schools, the Bingham School, of Asheville, N. C., and the University of Virginia, and throughout his business career he has been principally devoted to the management and continuance of interests that form the estate of his father. He entered business in the office of his father in 1904, and property and estate management has been his chief interest continuously since.

He was married, May 8, 1916, to Miss Edna Shaut, of Huntington, and has two sons, Foree Dabney Caldwell, Jr., and Theadore Joseph Shaut Caldwell.

Clubs include the Guyan Country, the Guyandot and the Elks.

Home: 700 Boulevard. Office: First Huntington National Bank Building.

Premier Studio

FOREE DABNEY CALDWELL

HENRY CLAY DUNCAN, JR., HUNTINGTON

Henry Clay Duncan, Jr., has practiced law in Huntington since 1896. Mr. Duncan is one of the very competent attorneys of this city, having practiced for the past thirty-two years in all of the courts of West Virginia and having given many years to the problems of corporation law.

Mr. Duncan was born in Ceredo, West Virginia, November 1, 1875, the son of Henry Clay and Martha Jane (Ferguson) Duncan. His father, a native of Wayne County, West Virginia, served throughout the Civil War with the 18th Ohio Regiment, the 9th West Virginia Regiment and the First Veteran Regiment of West Virginia. He was mustered out as a Captain, having served in the famous Shenandoah Valley Campaign with General Phil Sheridan, as well as in numerous other important actions. Martha Jane Ferguson, mother of the subject, was the daughter of James and Mary Ferguson of Wayne County, West Virginia. Her father, who died in Wayne County at the age of 93, was a member of the Virginia Legislature before the state of West Virginia was formed. As a member of the Virginia Legislature he voted against the passage of the ordinance of secession, but when it had passed allied himself with the cause of the Confederacy.

H. C. Duncan, Jr. was educated in classical subjects at the University of West Virginia from 1890 to 1893. In 1895 he was graduated in the law at the University of Virginia. He married, November 26, 1900, Skipwith McFadden, daughter of W. P. H. McFadden, who was a large rice grower, miller, oil producer and cattleman of Beaumont, Texas. They have one son, Perry McFadden Duncan, an architect at present residing in New York and associated with James Gamble Rogers, Inc.

Mr. Duncan regards his participation in the financing and building of the highway bridge across the

(Continued on Page 345)

Premier Studio

PAUL W. SCOTT

PAUL W. SCOTT, HUNTINGTON

Paul W. Scott is a member of the law firm of Scott, Graham and Wiswell, of Huntington, engaged in the general practice of law, but especially active in corporation matters. Among many well-known corporations for which they are attorneys are included the Minter Homes Corporation, the Hooper-Mankin Fuel Corporation, Standard Ultra Marine Blue Co., Empire Furniture Company, and North East Lumber Company. Mr. Scott himself has practiced law in Huntington since 1893. For seven years he was City Solicitor of Huntington, and since that time has represented the City of Huntington in numerous important municipal matters.

Mr. Scott was born in Middleport, Meigs County, Ohio, August 25, 1869, the son of Rev. Hugh B. Scott, a Presbyterian minister, and Anna (Whitten) Scott, both natives of Ohio. He attended Middleport High School and Marietta (Ohio) College, where he was elected to the honorary scholastic fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, on graduation (A.B. 1890). He is also a member of Alpha Sigma Phi fraternity. He studied law privately and was admitted to the bar in 1893, when he began to practice in Huntington, first as a member of the firm of Williams and Scott (1893 to 1897), and then of Williams, Scott and Lovett (1897 to 1923), his partners having been E. E. Williams and H. T. Lovett, both now deceased. The firm of Scott, Graham and Wiswell was formed in March, 1923, with John T. Graham and M. P. Wiswell.

(Continued on Page 345)

HENRY SIMMS, HUNTINGTON

The name of Henry Sims is distinguished among the legal profession of West Virginia. His firm, Simms and Staker, is engaged in the practice of corporation and civil law, practicing in all courts, including the U. S. Courts and the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Simms personally has been accorded high honor by his fellows in the legal profession. Having for years been active in the affairs of the West Virginia State Bar Association, he was elected, in 1924, one of three delegates to the joint meeting of the American Bar Association and the British & Canadian Bar Association, held in London, England. He is at present a member of the executive council of the West Virginia State Bar Association and is vice-president of the Cabell County Bar Association.

Mr. Simms is a director of the Sovereign Gas Company of Huntington, the Huntington Oklahoma Oil Company, and the Midway City Gas Company. He is also one of the owners of the six-story Simms-Keller Office Building, which he built in 1924.

He began the practice of law in Huntington in 1905, at the age of twenty. In 1912 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Cabell County and served in that office until 1917. With the exception of that period he has always devoted himself principally to civil and corporation law. From 1905 to 1911 he was a member of the firm of Simms, Enslow, Fitzpatrick & Baker; from 1911 to 1914, of Simms, Enslow & Staker; and from 1914 to the present, of Simms & Staker, as a partner with Lewis A. Staker.

(Continued on Page 264)

Premier Studio

HENRY SIMMS

BOYD JARRELL, HUNTINGTON

Boyd Jarrell, for twenty-four years engaged in newspaper work in Huntington, and for the past nineteen years editor of the Huntington Herald-Dispatch, was born on a farm in Wayne County. He was educated in the public and private schools of that county.

Mr. Jarrell, a son of John and Nancy Lambert Jarrell, is a grandson of Rev. John Jarrell, a Baptist preacher of splendid intellect and great native eloquence. Rev. John Jarrell, in turn, was a son of Captain William Jarrell, who served with Col. William A. Washington, in the campaign against Tarleton, in the Carolinas. Mr. Jarrell is related to the Wellmans, the Vinsons, the Fergusons, the Wilsons, the Damrons and other pioneer families of the Big Sandy Valley.

John Jarrell, father of Boyd Jarrell, was a leading citizen of Wayne County, and was for more than twenty years president of the county court.

Boyd Jarrell came to Huntington, in 1904, having spent several years as a teacher, and as editor of the Wayne News, at Wayne, and the Mingo Democrat, at Williamson, weekly newspapers. When the Huntington Dispatch was founded by Floyd S. Chapman in 1924, Mr. Jarrell became associate editor of the paper and editorial writer.

This position he held until November, 1908, when he became city editor of the Huntington Advertiser. Soon after the combination of the Huntington Evening Herald and the Dispatch, in the form of the Herald-Dispatch, Mr. Jarrell was called to the editorship of that paper, Republican in politics.

During his career as a newspaper man, Mr. Jarrell has won something more than state-wide recognition. His paper is regarded as one of the foremost exponents of Republicanism in the state.

Mr. Jarrell has held various honorary positions, the first of which was member of the board of

(Continued on Page 345)

W. Archibald Wallace

HARRY R. WYLLIE

HARRY R. WYLLIE, Huntington

Colonel Harry R. Wyllie is one of the great figures in the pottery manufacturing industry, a field in which his father and his grandfather were likewise distinguished. Colonel Wyllie is president and general manager of the H. R. Wyllie China Company, one of the largest of Huntington's industries, and is the owner of practically all of its stock. His company, which employs 175 persons with a yearly payroll of $350,000, manufactures 50,000 pieces of tableware daily, being recognized as a leader among American institutions of its kind. Mr. Wyllie, who is accounted one of the wealthiest men in West Virginia, is also a large stockholder in the First Huntington National Bank and is financially interested in various other important enterprises.

Few men in private life have been more highly esteemed for a constructive influence on public progress than has Mr. Wyllie, who has often been sought as a Republican candidate for Governor and U. S. Senator, but who has rather chosen to carry on his civic efforts from the disinterested standpoint of a private citizen untrammelled by party responsibilities. This attitude has made him a dangerous opponent for a bad cause and a valuable sponsor for a good one. To him is due a major share of credit for the passage of the good roads law and the launching of the highway building program under the bond issue of fifty million dollars. As President of the West Virginia Good Roads Federation his method of securing this legislation was thorough and characteristically vigorous.

Beginning in 1918 he formed permanent organizations in the counties of West Virginia and gained the co-operation of 47 of the 55 counties of the state. To finance this campaign he did a large part in raising a fund of $43,000, and devoted 18 months of his own time to the work, without remuneration and paid his own expenses. His efforts, as is well known, were rewarded with full success. One of the notable results of the work has been the Midland Trail. Among other public-spirited efforts, his vigilant and aggressive opposition to increased gas rates during the past two decades has been highly valuable to the industries and domestic consumers of Huntington. In many other causes, too numerous for elaboration in this place, Mr. Wyllie's leadership has been equally effective.

Colonel Wyllie was born in East Liverpool, Ohio, in the heart of the celebrated pottery district, September 1, 1876, the son of John R. and Fannie (Arnold) Wyllie. From boyhood he worked in the pottery plant of his father while attending school, being educated in East Liverpool High School and in commercial courses. Altogether, his experience, both in and out of school, combined to make him perfectly equipped to succeed as an executive and an organizer in his present business. He was fifteen years old when his father died in 1891, after which other owners took over the plant. He remained as an employe of the plant for a time, and has been associated with the pottery industry ever since. For four years he was a Sales Manager and for seven years as part owner operated a pottery at Toronto, Ohio, which he sold in 1906, the year he removed to Huntington.

In 1907 he bought the Huntington China Company and changed its name to the H. R. Wyllie China Company. Under his administration the product of this plant has become known throughout the country, being sold at the rate of about twenty million pieces a year. The H. R. Wyllie China Company manufactures semi-porcelain tableware, both white and decorated, and has built up an immense business in a recently developed product known as Old Spanish China, a yellow glaze ware decorated with floral designs.

Colonel Wyllie is a member of the Guyandot Club, the Guyan Country Club of Huntington, and the B. P. O. Elks; the celebrated Westchester Biltmore Club of Rye, N. Y.; and the St. Lucie River Club at Port Sewell, Fla. He is an Episcopalian and his wife is a Methodist. He married, June 26, 1901, Harriett McAdoo, a daughter of Samuel McAdoo, Toronto, Ohio, manufacturer, a relative of W. G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Wyllie Manor, Colonel Wyllie's mountain residence and grounds are considered to comprise the finest private estate in West Virginia, consisting of 4516 acres in Pocahontas County. Here he has his own golf links and tennis courts, private water and electric light plant, and a private game preserve with all kinds of small game, and some bear and deer, as well as numerous streams all stocked with fish. A 90-acre enclosure contains a herd of elk. Hunting and fishing have long been Mr. Wyllie's greatest leisure interest. He has made many trips to the north woods for big game and has spent ten consecutive seasons at Palm Beach, deep-sea fishing in the Gulf Stream. He also has a large attractive residence in Huntington where he resides part of the year.

John Wyllie, grandfather of the subject, was born and educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, where, early in life, he became identified with the pottery industry, in which he was active until his death

(Continued on Page 348)

FLOYD S. CHAPMAN

FLOYD S. CHAPMAN, HUNTINGTON

Floyd S. Chapman in a business way is prominently known for his successful career as an oil and gas operator and associations with other successful organizations in this state. The city of Huntington holds him in especial esteem for the splendid work he did as mayor of that city for several years.

Mr. Chapman was born in Wayne County, West Virginia, son of Martin U. and Emily (Booth) Chapman, and grandson of Isaac Chapman, a native of Giles County, Virginia, who moved to Ohio, owning the Chapman Mills in the southern part of that state. The maternal grandfather was Jefferson Booth, also a native of Wayne County, West Virginia, and a farmer. Martin U. Chapman was born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1842, and died in 1904. For many years he was a merchant at White's Creek Big Sandy River and later a flour miller at Central City, West Virginia. He was the first mayor elected in that city. During the Civil War he was in the Third West Virginia Cavalry and participated in seventeen battles. He lost the hearing of one ear. He was always a staunch Republican, a member of the Masonic Order and the Methodist Church. His wife was born in Wayne County and is now eighty years of age. Of their six children three are living: Floyd S.; Laura, wife of G. L. Busic, of Huntington; and Miss Mary M.

Floyd S. Chapman grew up in Southern Ohio, attended the public schools of Gallipolis and the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. At the

(Continued on Page 345)

JUDGE HAYMOND MAXWELL, CLARKSBURG

Judge Haymond Maxwell, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, is widely and most favorably known as a judge and a lawyer. His tenure of office as judge of the highest court in the state, began August 19, 1928, when he was appointed by Governor Howard M. Gore to serve the unexpired term of Judge William N. Miller, late of the Supreme Court of Appeals. At the last Republican State Judicial Convention, Judge Maxwell was honored with the nomination of his party as a candidate for the office which he now fills by appointment.

He was born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, October 24, 1879, the son of Judge Edwin and Loretta (Shuttleworth) Maxwell. His early education was received in the public schools of Clarksburg, after which he went to the West Virginia University, being graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and from the College of Law of the University in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was admitted to the bar in the courts of West Virginia the year of his graduation and entered into practice with his father in Clarksburg. A sincere, likable, young attorney, he was not long in forging to the front in his profession. In 1905 he went to the Legislature of West Virginia as a member of the House of Delegates, and in 1909 was appointed judge of the newly created Criminal Court of Harrison County, the first criminal judge in the county. He served in this capacity until 1913, and then became

(Continued on Page 264)

Amon

JUDGE HAYMOND MAXWELL

Champlain

ZACHARY TAYLOR VINSON

ZACHARY TAYLOR VINSON, HUNTINGTON

Z. T. Vinson, senior member of the law firm of Vinson, Thompson, Meek & Renshaw, Huntington, was born in Wayne County, West Virginia, December 22, 1857, the son of Samuel S. and Mary (Damron) Vinson, and educated at Bethany College, B.S., 1878, the University of Virginia and Boston University.

He was admitted to the bar of West Virginia in 1886; became a resident of Huntington in 1887, and his achievements include those of drafting the Public Service Commission Bill now in force in West Virginia and being associated with W. J. Williamson in the establishment of the City of Williamson, West Virginia. In practice he is principally concerned with corporation law, the firm of Vinson, Thompson, Meek & Renshaw serving as counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and numerous other important corporations in West Virginia.

Mr. Vinson is a Republican and a member of the Christian (Disciples) Church, the Guyandot Club and the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

He was married in June, 1901, to Mary Chaffin, of Richmond, Virginia, and has one son, Taylor Vinson, born February 7, 1904.

Home: 1429 Fifth Avenue. Office: Coal Exchange Building.

WILLIAM ROOTES THOMPSON, HUNTINGTON

William Rootes Thompson is a member of the law firm of Vinson, Thompson, Meek & Renshaw, of Huntington, one of the large and important law firms of West Virginia. He is personally one of the state's best known figures, having been active in public life since the eighties of the last century. A Democrat, he has consistently taken active interest in his party's affairs in West Virginia for nearly fifty years, having attended practically every state convention in that period, usually as a delegate. At the convention of 1912 he was given the nomination of his party for Governor of West Virginia by acclamation, by virtue of which he is the only man ever to be given the Democratic nomination for Governor without opposition.

Mr. Thompson began his public career in 1880, the year he was admitted to the bar in Hinton, Summers County, W. Va. At that time he was elected prosecuting attorney of Summers County and served until 1884. In 1884 he was appointed assistant U. S. Attorney by President Cleveland, and filled that post until 1888. He served as Summers County representative in the West Virginia legislature during 1890 and 1891. In 1892 he came to Huntington and has since engaged in the general practice of the law. He was at first a member of the firm of Vinson, McDonald & Thompson, which became Vinson & Thompson following the death of Mr. McDonald in 1893. Later, as the firm grew in prestige and in the amount of its business, other partners and associates were

(Continued on Page 264)

WILLIAM ROOTES THOMPSON

JOHN HENRY MEEK

JOHN HENRY MEEK, HUNTINGTON

The firm of Vinson, Thompson, Meek and Renshaw, of which John H. Meek is a member, is one of the best-known law firms in West Virginia, being counsel for a number of important corporations and very active in the general practice of the law. Mr. Meek himself is prominent among the attorneys of Cabell County, being a past president (1924-25) of the Cabell County Bar Association.

Mr. Meek was admitted to practice law in West Virginia in 1899 and began practice at Wayne, W. Va., as a member of the firm of Naper and Meek. In 1902 and 1903 he served with distinction in the office of prosecuting attorney of Wayne County. He continued in private practice at Wayne until 1909 when he came to Huntington. Until 1920 he was a member of the firm of Meek and Renshaw, which has been changed to Vinson, Thompson, Meek and Renshaw since 1920. Mr. Meek is a director of the First Huntington National Bank and of the First National Bank of Kenova, W. Va.

He is affiliated with the Masonic Orders and is a member of the Guyandot Club, Guyan Country Club and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. Meek was born in Louisa, Ky., September 8, 1877, son of Edward and Amy (Kirk) Meek. He attended Oakview Academy, Wayne, W. Va., and studied law at the University of West Virginia, graduating in 1899 with the degree LL.B. He was married, November 14, 1901, to Charlie Burgess of Wayne, W. Va. Children: John Burgess, Amy Kirk, Howard Ferguson. Home: 203 6th Avenue. Office: Coal Exchange Building.

HARRY SCHERR, HUNTINGTON

Harry Scherr, lawyer, Huntington, son of Arnold C. (merchant and manufacturer, born 1847, died 1917, State Auditor, 1901-09 and candidate for Governor 1908) and Katherine (Nickel) Scherr, born Maysville, June 6, 1881; educated public schools, Allegheny County (Md.) Academy, Braden's School, Highland Falls, N. Y. and W. Va. University.

Began practice at Williamson, 1905, and practiced there (as member firm Sheppard, Goodykoontz & Scherr, subsequently Goodykoontz & Scherr, and still later Goodykoontz, Scherr & Slaven) until March 1, 1925, when he removed to Huntington and became member firm Vinson, Thompson, Meek & Renshaw.

Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Mingo County 1906-09; Member Selective Service Board, Mingo County, during World War; first President Williamson Chamber of Commerce, 1922-24; delegate Republican National Convention 1920; member State Republican Executive Committee 1916-20; member Cabell County, State (former member Executive Council and Vice-President), and American bar associations.

Director National Bank of Commerce of Williamson since 1908; director Coal Exchange Bank, Huntington, and officer and director sundry industrial corporations.

Counsel State Senate Road Investigation Committee, 1927.

Episcopalian; member Kappa Alpha and Delta Chi

(Continued on Page 345)

HARRY SCHERR

Premier Studio

ROBERT R. SMITH, HUNTINGTON

Although a resident of Welch and prominent in the practice of law in McDowell County for more than twenty years during his early career, Robert R. Smith, has been a conspicuous figure in West Virginia's great coal industry since 1909 and few are as actively or importantly concerned with it. Besides being president of the R. R. Smith Coal Company, of Huntington, one of the state's largest and most important operating companies he is president of the Agee Coal Company, the Litz Smith Coal Company, the Elkhorn and Shelby Creek Coal Company, the Dick Elkhorn Coal Company, the Stone Branch Coal Company, the Paul Logan Coal Company and the Litz Smith Island Creek Coal Company, and his work in their organization and successful operation and development forms one of the most impressive chapters in West Virginia mine history.

Mr. Smith made his start in the coal industry by helping to organize the Shamrock Coal Company, of which he has been secretary and treasurer since 1909 and in addition to his own personal enterprise he has long been prominent as one of the state's leaders in the affairs of West Virginia's coal operators, serving as a member of the executive committee of the Logan Coal Operators Association and of the Northeast Kentucky Coal Operators Association.

As a lawyer, before removal to Huntington where he has principally lived since entering the coal industry, Mr. Smith served as prosecuting attorney of McDowell County for eight years, from 1904 to 1912, and previous to this he spent one term in the state legislature, as a member of the House of Representatives, session of 1901.

Mr. Smith was born in Monroe County, West Virginia November 13, 1869, the son of Newton and

(Continued on Page 345)

Moffett

WALTER H. CUNNINGHAM

WALTER H. CUNNINGHAM, HUNTINGTON

Walter H. Cunningham is President of the West Virginia Southern Coal Company, of Huntington, W. Va. He has long been a prominent figure in the coal industry, and since coming to Huntington in 1913 has taken a substantial share in this city's life, being at present a director of the First Huntington National Bank and the Community Savings & Loan Company. He served as Secretary of the Kentucky Mine Owners Association from the time of its inception until 1922, and as a Vice-President since then; has been Secretary of the West Virginia Coal Association since its organization and is a director-at-large of the National Coal Association, having for the past four years been chairman of its government relations committee.

The direction of affairs in the coal industry comes to Mr. Cunningham, so to speak, as an inheritance. He was born at Allentown, Pa., November 15, 1882, the eldest son of the late Col. James S. Cunningham, who spent an active life in the coal industry in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky. From boyhood, Mr. Cunningham's training was influenced by a probable career in coal. He studied mining engineering at Lehigh University and began to practice the mining engineer's profession in Somerset County, Pa., in 1904. His subsequent activity was as follows: Civil engineer, Pocahontas Fuel Company, 1905; Construction engineer, New River & Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Company, Berwind, W. Va., 1905 to 1906; mechanical engineer, 1906, and

(Continued on Page 345)

JAMES D. McLAUGHLIN, HUNTINGTON

James D. McLaughlin, vice-president and general manager of the Earlston Coal Company of Kermit, W. Va., has been active in the coal mining industry since 1910, when he was graduated from Ohio State University as a civil engineer. From 1910 to 1913 he was mining engineer for the firm of Clark & Krebs of Charleston, W. Va. In 1913 he became division engineer of the New River and Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Company, having charge of the Pocahontas properties of this company until 1919, when he was made general manager of the Earlston Coal Company, of which H. E. Harman of Tazewell, Va., is president. Mr. McLaughlin was elected vice-president of the Earlston Coal Company in 1927. This company employs 150 men in their mining operations and ships 25,000 tons of No. 2 gas coal monthly.

Mr. McLaughlin was born in Perrysville, Ohio, September 11, 1885, the son of Harvey and Maria (Glasgo) McLaughlin. He attended Wooster (Ohio) University one year (1905-6), Denison University at Granville, Ohio, two years (1906 and 1907), and then spent two years in the engineering courses of Ohio State University. He married, October 22, 1919, Louise Stealey, at Clarksburg, W. Va. They have three children, Miriam, James and Eleanor. Mr. McLaughlin is a member of the Masonic Orders and the Operators Association of the Williamson field.

Home: 1107 10th St., Huntington. Office: Kermit.

Salyers Studio

JAMES D. McLAUGHLIN

A. BLISS McCRUM

(Continued from Page 170)

law at Kingwood, W. Va., in association with P. J. Crogan, one of the state's well known attorneys, in the firm of Crogan & McCrum.

He was twice elected to the House of Delegates from Preston County (1907 and 1909) and was elected a member of the State Senate from the 14th District in 1912, serving in 1913 and 1915. In 1915 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Control to fill the unexpired term of Ex-Governor William O. Dawson. Membership on this body is a high honor, inasmuch as it has the supervision of practically all state properties and institutions.

In 1918 Mr. McCrum volunteered his service for World War duty. He was commissioned a second lieutenant and later promoted to first lieutenant, being given command of Company B., 353rd Labor Battalion, in service at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. At the close of the war he returned to Charleston and resumed his practice.

He married, November 26, 1927, in New York City, Madeline L. Broderick, a native of New Hampshire.

Mr. McCrum is a member of the Edgewood Country Club, the Kanawha Country Club, the Rotary Club and Phi Kappa Sigma college fraternity.

Home: 105 Bradford Street. Office: Charleston National Bank Building.

* * *

ARTHUR BURKE KOONTZ

(Continued from Page 164)

Charleston, which he was instrumental in organizing, and also financially interested in numerous other concerns.

He was married Dec. 15, 1915, to Miss Mary Watson Sipe of Fairmont, West Virginia, daughter of the late Conrad Albert Sipe and Mary Watson Sipe, her father being one time president of the Fairmont State Normal School, and has three children, Mary Watson, Arthur Burke, Junior, and Alice Ann.

Home: Burkewood, South Hills. Office: Union Trust Building.

* * *

LEROY ALLEBACH

(Continued from Page 170)

and Clara (Jacox) Allebach. He married Telle T. Thompson, of Charleston, February 19, 1917. They have one son, Newton Webster Allebach, born February 28, 1918.

Home: 1406 South Avenue. Office: 1011-12 Kanawha National Bank Building.

* * *

ROBERT S. SPILMAN

(Continued from Page 161)

a member of the Edgewood Country Club and the various bar associations, both state and national.

Mr. Spilman was married, April 6, 1907, to Eliza Dillon, of Lexington, Virginia, and has three children, Robert S., Jr., Edward D. and Lisa Polk.

Home: South Hills, Charleston. Office: Kanawha Banking & Trust Building.

* * *

JAMES SPICER HUMPHREYS

(Continued from Page 182)

Charleston, built in tribute to her and as a memorial to her husband and other members of the Humphreys family.

The esteem however in which Mr. Humphreys was held is probably best illustrated by the word of his death as given by the Charleston Gazette of Thursday, July 11, 1912. Its word was as follows:

"Mr. Humphreys' personality and principles, that seemed a part of him, compelled everybody's friendship and esteem, and to know him was to love him. He was manly and sympathetic, of profound religious faith and acted in daily life on the principle of the 'Golden Rule'. He liked to encourage young people to do their best and while he was a teacher in a true sense, he was never a 'preacher'. His generosity and sympathy was most always expressed in his being for the 'under-dog' and he not only inspired others to live cleanly and morally, but he himself lived so. He had a host of friends and not one enemy, and his place most certainly was on the state's honor roll."

Mr. Humphreys came to West Virginia as a youth and his marriage to Miss Cynthia Martin was the culmination of youthful romance at Sissonville where he spent many years of his life. His wife, the daughter of Dow C. Martin, also came from a family outstanding for its devotion to the Christian faith and their marriage can well be cited as a true love marriage. In all her travels and where she is known, Mrs. Humphreys is called Mother Humphreys. She is at this time, in 1928, past ninety years of age, and although she cannot see to read or write and is very infirm, her mind and intellect are as keen as they have ever been and she talks of current events at every opportunity with the many friends that visit her daily.

JOHN DAVIDSON

(Continued from Page 179)

stands on Capitol street, and throughout his entire life he never lost interest in the association's activities. He was a member and trustee of the Baptist Temple. Although he never held office, he was a loyal Republican in politics and his wise counsel was valued by the party.

He was married November 9, 1887 to Miss Georgia Henderson, of Wood County. They had one son, Howard, who died at the age of nine years.

* * *

ALEXANDER W. LAING

(Continued from Page 187)

No. 24, Thurmond, Bluefield Commandery, Number 19, Knights Templar, Bluefield, West Virginia Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Charleston, and Beni-Kedem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Charleston.

Mr. Laing was married July 10, 1901, to Mary Wright, of Sun, West Virginia, and has five children, Alexander Wright, Margaret Spaulding (now deceased) Elizabeth MacAlpin, Mary Warren, Bess Louise and John.

Home: 1416 Kanawha Street. Office: Union Trust Building.

* * *

JUDGE SAMUEL WOODS

(Continued from Page 184)

In 1850, soon after coming to Barbour County, Samuel Woods formed a law partnership with the late Senator John S. Carslyle, and in 1861 he was elected a delegate from Barbour County to the General Convention of Virginia which passed the Ordinance of Secession. He voted for and signed that instrument and during the war between the states he had the rank of captain in the Confederate Army and served as a quartermaster at Staunton, Virginia, under Major Henderson M. Bell, his ranking officer.

After the war he resumed his practice at Philippi and formed a law partnership with the late Benjamin F. Martin, who was for some years member of Congress from the Second District of West Virginia. In 1871 he was elected delegate from the sixth senatorial district to the Constitutional Convention of West Virginia which formulated the state's present constitution, and he later stumped the state in favor of its adoption by the people.

In January, 1881, he was appointed by Governor Jacob P. Jackson, a judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, to succeed Judge Haymond, who had resigned, and at the election following he was elected judge of that court and so continued until 1888, when he retired.

Judge Woods was one of the lay founders of the West Virginia Wesleyan College, established under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Buckhannon, West Virginia, and for many years, until his death, February 17, 1897, he was president of its board of trustees. All of his life he was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and throughout the stormy period of the war between the states he continued his membership in that church. In his late years he had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws by Alleghany College, being one of three persons so honored by that institution in one hundred years.

It is also to be mentioned that in 1883 and 1884, Judge Woods organized and caused to be incorporated the Grafton and Greenbrier Railroad Company.

The object of this company was to build a North and South railroad, connecting the railroad system of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company with that of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The purpose was to build this railroad from Grafton, in Taylor County, a point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, up the Tygart's River Valley, and thence to the headwaters of the Greenbrier River or Elk River and thence down the Greenbrier River to some point on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in Greenbrier County.

He was the first president of that railroad company, and the railroad was constructed to Philippi and thence to Belington, in Barbour County, and later, by way of Buckhannon, and thence with the Coal and Coke Railroad to the Charleston and Clendennin Railroad and thence to Charleston.

His intention was to promote a line of railroad running North and South through the State of West Virginia from Pittsburgh to Charleston.

Passengers travel now by that route in perfect comfort on beautifully equipped trains from Pittsburgh to Charleston, through Morgantown, Fairmont, Grafton, Philippi, Buckhannon, Cassaway, Clendennin to Charleston, without ever knowing and perhaps without ever caring or having thought of the struggles and difficulties which were encountered back in those early days by men like Samuel Woods and Henry G. Davis, to secure the establishment of that splendid line of railroad, which tapped the fields of coal, timber, oil and gas of unexampled richness.

FRED PAUL GROSSCUP

(Continued from Page 180)

Among the companies with which Mr. Grosscup was associated during his life-time and the various offices he held in that connection were the following: president and general manager of the Buckeye Cart Company, president and general manager of the Big Sandy Oil and Gas Company, vice-president of the United States Gas Company, president of the Charleston-Dunbar Natural Company, of the Industrial Gas Company, of the Dunbar Land Company, of the Charleston-Dunbar Traction Company, vice-president of the Myers Company.

Mr. Grosscup took an active interest in politics. In 1896 he was Kanawha County chairman and after that member and speaker of the House of Delegates in the West Virginia State Legislature. It was largely due to his activities while speaker that adequate appropriations were made to finance the geological department of the state. He was a Republican, and in 1920, when he ran for the nomination for governor, was defeated by a narrow margin. He was a member of the State Commission at the St. Louis Exposition and the San Francisco Exposition and represented the U. S. government in the disbursement of its million dollar loan to the Jamestown Exposition. Any public spirited movement won his instant and unfailing support and he was recognized by the entire community in which he lived as a man of great force and power.

Mr. Grosscup was married to Bertha Maria Coffey, of Wooster, Ohio, in 1882, and has one son, Paul B. Grosscup, His widow and son both reside in Charleston. Paul B. Grosscup, the son, is engaged successfully in the oil and gas business.

Mr. Grosscup was instrumental in bringing the Kelly Axe Factory, the largest of its kind in the world to Charleston. It is also to be mentioned that he was one of the first to build houses for his employees in connection with his manufacturing enterprises. Much of the residential and business section of Charleston was developed by him.

He was a member of the Edgewood Country club and of the Lutheran church.

* * *

THOMAS J. ROBSON

(Continued from Page 188)

ruary 7, 1908, died March 3, 1913. A daughter, Eleanor Ruth, born January 18, 1911, was graduated from Charleston High School in 1928.

Mr. Robson is president of the Kanawha Country Club, is a 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner and a Knight Templar, a member of the Rotary Club and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Home: 1509 Quarrier Street. Office: Union Trust Building.

* * *

PAUL B. GROSSCUP

(Continued from Page 181)

February 14, 1912. They have one son, Paul Benjamin Grosscup, Jr.

Home: 9 Grosscup Drive, Charleston. Office: Morrison Building.

* * *

JAMES MARTIN

(Continued from Page 189)

He was married in 1895 to Margaret Wright, of Prince, West Virginia, and has three children, David Wallace, James Walter, and Margaret Wright.

Home: 1511 Quarrier Street. Office: Union Trust Building.

* * *

JOSIAH KEELY

(Continued from Page 190)

ing Congress. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Mining Congress, the National Coal association, the West Virginia Mining Institute, the Kanawha Coal Operators' association, the Wild Life League, of West Virginia and the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity. He was president of the Kanawha county council of Religious Education from 1924 to 1926, and during his teaching career, from 1902-1907 was one of the five members of the state board of examiners. He played varsity football at West Virginia University.

Mr. Keely is a contributing editor of the West Virginia Wild Life magazine, being one of the best known authorities in the state on birds. He also contributes articles, mostly on operating problems to the American Mining Congress Journal, the Coal Age and other mining publications.

He was born April 2, 1874, the son of William and Lucy (Stacy) Keely at the family home at "Ridgemont", Charleston. He was married to Ruby Ray Knight, June 28, 1902, at Columbus, Ohio, and has two children, a son, Robert, with the General Electric company, at Charleston, and a daughter, Frances.

Home: Kayford, West Virginia. Office: Kayford, West Virginia.

SAMUEL V. WOODS

(Continued from Page 185)

As may be seen therefor, the Woods family has had a natural aptitude for law, and Samuel V. Woods is not its least distinguished member in that line. He attended West Virginia University, as did his brothers, and studied law under his father. He was admitted to the bar of West Virginia in 1881, and for many years was engaged in practice at Philippi, where his father and brothers were engaged, and where he early won the esteem of a large number of clients and of the legal profession of the state.

Mr. Woods has always had an active interest in politics. He is a Democrat and attended the Democratic National Convention in 1890 as a delegate. He served as mayor of Philippi for two terms and was a member of the State Senate of West Virginia from 1910 to 1914, serving as president of that body in 1913 and 1914. He was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Second District in 1916, and he has frequently served as a special judge of various courts.

Senator Woods belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and was formerly a member of the General Conference, its highest lawmaking body. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the West Virginia Wesleyan College, at Buckhannon, West Virginia, for more than twenty years, since 1906, and that institution in 1912 conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He served two years as president of the board of trustees of the West Virginia Wesleyan College. Fraternally he is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Senator Woods became a resident of Charleston in 1924, and has been engaged in practice in the city since that time.

He was married in 1893 to Mollie Strickler, daughter of Isaac H. Strickler, prominent merchant of Philippi, and has one daughter, Mrs. Arthur S. Dayton, of Charleston.

Home: 1546 Virginia Street. Office: 1103 Kanawha National Bank Building.

* * *

WALTER S. WOOD

(Continued from Page 191)

& Gas Coal Company, at Standard on Paint Creek, where he lived and superintended operations until 1913, the year he moved to Charleston. Prior to this time, however, he had become president of the Keeney's Creek Colliery Company, Winona, W. Va., which office he filled from 1911 to 1917, when the company was sold. Earlier, in 1908, he had become president of the Sullivan Coal & Coke Company, at Sullivan, Raleigh County, and remained president until 1919.

Mr. Wood is a 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and affiliated with numerous other civic and social organizations.

Mr. Wood married Luey Sims. Children: Virginia, Helen Reid, George Walter, Alice.

Address: Kanawha Valley Bank Building.

* * *

FRANK OVERTON HARRIS

(Continued from Page 192)

& Coke Company, located in Fayette County, and comprising property of 5,000 acres, alone has a monthly production of 120,000 tons, while the Lake Superior Coal Company, located in McDowell County, and comprising 2,500 acres, is regarded as one of the outstanding mining properties of the region.

Mr. Harris was married April 29, 1903, to Lula Oakes, of Malden, West Virginia, and has one daughter, Ernestine, married to Mr. Harry W. Miller, of Decatur, Illinois.

His principal recreations are hunting and tennis.

* * *

JOHN E. CANNADAY

(Continued from Page 193)

Charleston General Hospital has been accredited Class A by both the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association.

At the start of the World War Dr. Cannaday was instrumental in organizing the medical profession of the state for war service and for several months he also served as medical aide to the Governor of West Virginia. Later he spent nine months in active military service and was chief of the surgical service at the Base Hospital at Camp Sherman, Ohio, for a considerable period of this time.

Other club and society affiliations include the Edgewood Country Club of Charleston.

Dr. Cannaday has been twice married. He was married first in 1910 to Margaret Roller, of Harrisonburg, Virginia, and second in 1927, to Ellen Carr Tompkins, of St. Albans. Children are John E. Cannaday, Jr., Margaret Cannaday and Thomas Blandford Cannaday.

Home: 2525 Kanawha Street, Charleston. Office: Kanawha Banking and Trust Company Building.

JOHN LAING

(Continued from Page 186)

the old Scotch clans, whose plaid and coat of arms entitled them to rank with the gentry of that country. Elizabeth MacAlpine was born April 8, 1840 and is still living, being a resident of Charleston, West Virginia and a member of the household of her son, John, the subject of this sketch. She is still active in mind and body and possesses a keen intelligence, and is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church.

John Laing, like his great grandfather, grandfather and father, was a practical coal miner. He entered the mines of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, at the age of nine years and in 1878, together with his father, came to Fayette County, West Virginia, where they worked in the mines at Quinnimont until the latter part of 1879, at which time they returned to Pennsylvania. In 1884 Alexander Laing returned to West Virginia, bringing with him his entire family, where they have remained ever since.

In 1892 John Laing left the mines and entered the employ of the Rush Run Coal & Coke Company, of Rush Run, West Virginia, as store clerk. In 1894 he was transferred from the store to the office as bookkeeper, and in 1895 he was made assistant to Mr. Ferdinand Howald, who at that time was Vice-President and General Manager of Rush Run Coal & Coke Co., Brooklyn Coal Company, Cunard Coal Company and the Sun Coal & Coke Company. Mr. Laing was later made general manager of these companies and in 1905, when the properties were acquired by the Guggenheim interests of New York, he had become quite an important stockholder in the companies above mentioned. When these interests were sold he came to Kanawha County, West Virginia, and in 1906 he organized the Wyatt Coal Company, which company purchased four mines on Cabin Creek, Kanawha County, West Virginia. These mines, known as Sharon, Oakley and Laing Mines, are still in operation.

Mr. Laing moved to Charleston in 1906 where he has resided ever since. At the present time he has large interests throughout the state both in mining and banking circles, being President of The Wyatt Coal Sales Company, MacAlpin Coal Company, Wyatt Coal Company and Morrison Coal Company. He is also President of the Capital City Bank, Virginian Savings & Loan Company, The Title Mortgage and Discount Company and Kanawha Valley Lumber Company. In addition he is a director of several institutions of like nature throughout the state.

Mr. Laing was also responsible for the opening and development of important mines in Logan County, namely the MacGregor, MacBeth and Main Island Creek Mines.

Mr. Lang served as Chief of Department of Mines of the State of West Virginia during the term of Gov. W. M. O. Dawson, assuming that position in August 1908 and resigning same in 1913 during Gov. H. D. Hatfield's administration. While Chief of that Department Mr. Laing established rules making compulsory for every mine superintendent, mine foreman and fire boss to have a certificate of competency from the State Department of Mines before they were eligible for those positions.

Mr. Laing was married on October 6, 1903 to Miss Margaret G. Slagle, of Hanover, York County, Pa. Mrs. Laing being born in that county on Feb. 13, 1880. Among her ancestors were some who took part in the Revolutionary War, fighting for the independence of the colonies. Her father, William Slagle, and grandfather, Adam Slagle, were born and reared in that county, inhabiting the old Slagle Farm which has been in the Slagle family for more than 235 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Laing have been the parents of three children, namely, Louisa, Gertrude and Margaret. The elder, Louisa, was married to Dr. Herbert Garred on June 20, 1928, and is now living in Baltimore, Maryland. Gertrude has finished her college education and is living at home. Margaret died at the age of seven months and seven days.

Mr. and Mrs. Laing are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Charleston, West Va. The former is also an active member of the Masonic Lodge, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Beni-Kedem Temple, M. S. He is a life member of the Elks, and is also a Rotarian. Mr. Laing also belongs to several country clubs over the state. In politics he leans to the Republican party.

Address: 1325 Quarrier Street.

* * *

ARTHUR M. HILL

(Continued from Page 197)

In 1919 he became treasurer of the Charleston Interurban Railroad Company and continued in that office until 1926 when he assumed his present office of vice-president and general manager. He has been president of the Blue and Gray Lines since January, 1925.

Mr. Hill was married in Charleston, June 29, 1918, to Caroline Quarrier Staunton, daughter of the late Frederick Marshall Staunton, who was one of the most prominent Charleston business men until his death on January 20, 1926, having been president of the Charleston Interurban Railroad Company, the Kanawha Banking & Trust Company and other institutions. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have one son, Frederick Staunton Hill, and a daughter, Caroline Quarrier Hill.

Home: South Hills, Charleston. Office: 601 Virginia.

DR. ROBERT KING BUFORD

(Continued from Page 194)

written many monographs, among them "The Surgical Treatment of Goitre," and "The Surgical Clinics of Europe." Dr. Buford has a keen analytical mind and is completely absorbed in his work. He has an extremely fine library of medical books of which he makes extensive use.

At college he played football and now engages frequently in tennis. He attends the Mayo Brothers Clinic every year, in order to keep up with new developments in his profession. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Kanawha Medical Association, the West Virginia Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Association, a fellow of the American College of Surgery, the Southern Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Theta Kappa Psi Medical fraternity, the Edgewood Country Club, the Kiwanis Club of Charleston, the Elks Club, and is a Thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner. He is a director of the Charleston General Hospital.

Dr. Buford was married to Jane V. Yarbrough, of New Market, Alabama, November 24, 1917. They have one child, Ada Jane Buford.

Home: South Ruffner Park. Office: Professional Building 324-29.

* * *

DR. WALTER W. POINT

(Continued from Page 195)

108, Mesves, France. Later he went with the Ninth Infantry, Second Division, as regimental surgeon. He returned with this division to the United States, August 1, 1919.

While a student at West Virginia University, Dr. Point received many honors. He was highest ranking cadet for three years, a member of the Varsity baseball team, president of the Sophomore class, and a member of Mountain and Sphinx clubs, the Kappa Alpha literary fraternity and the Chi Zeta Chi Medical fraternity.

Dr. Point was Post Commander of John Brawley Post, No. 20 American Legion, in 1923, having served a previous term in that position as well, holds commission as Major in the United States Medical Reserve Corps, and the West Virginia National Guard Reserve, is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Beni-Kedem Shrine, the Charleston Rotary club, and the Edgewood Country club. He also belongs to the West Virginia Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the American Medical Association and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a life member of the Old Colony Club.

Dr. Point was married October 14, 1916, to Maude Lore Brown, niece of former Governor William M. O. Dawson, and has one son, Walter Warren Point, Jr., born August 21, 1921.

Home: 2444 Kanawha Street. Office: May Building.

* * *

OSCAR NELSON

(Continued from Page 196)

Besides being president of the United Carbon Company and directing its affairs in various parts of the United States Mr. Nelson is also vice-president and general manager of the Cosmos Carbon Company, vice-president and general manager of the Eastern Carbon Black Company and general manager of the Crystal Carbon Company and the Taylor Green Gas Company, all subsidiaries of the United Carbon Company.

Mr. Nelson was born March 2, 1879, the son of Nils Eric and Anna Maria Nelson and was married December 4, 1918 to Harriet Engstrom of Clarksburg, West Virginia. Children are John Oscar, Anna Marie and Thomas Arthur.

He is a Republican and a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Odd Fellows, the Old Colony Club and the Kanawha Country Club.

Home: 1557 Quarrier Street. Office: Union Trust Building.

* * *

REUBEN ROY PENNYWITT

(Continued from Page 206)

Mr. Pennywitt was married to Carrie Dunbar, of Manchester, Ohio, in 1905 at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Home: 1104 Virginia Street. Office: 405-406 Charleston National Bank Building.

* * *

AUGUSTUS KEATHLY

(Continued from Page 203)

building program. Included in this he handled much of the heavy construction on the Midland Trail and the Cotton Hill cut-off.

Mr. Keathly attended the public schools in Pike County, Kentucky. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Beni-Kedem Temple of the Shrine and the Kanawha Country Club. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian. He resides with his daughter, Miss Margaret Eloise Keathly, at 1596 Kanawha Street, Charleston.

EDWARD MARSHALL SURBER

(Continued from Page 201)

was Vice-President and Director until 1924 of the Virginian Savings and Loan Company; 1923 organized and was Vice-President and Director until 1924 of the Title, Mortgage and Discount Company; 1924 organized and is now President and Director of the Colonial Building and Loan Association, and 1925 organized and is now Vice-President and Director of the Conservative Loan Company.

Mr. Surber is a member of the Charleston Bar Association; West Virginia Bar Association; American Bar Association; Lord's Day Alliance of the United States; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 202; Kanawha Country Club; Colonnade Club of the University of Virginia; and was President of the Young Men's Democratic Club from 1917-1919 and 1927. He is a Ruling Elder in the Kanawha Presbyterian Church, being a Bible Teacher and the author of religious magazine articles and pamphlets.

Mr. Surber was married on the second day of December, 1916, to Miss Elizabeth Laura Arter, only daughter of John Yates and Laura Luvenia Arter, of Charleston, West Virginia, and granddaughter of Dr. Lucius L. and Mary (Ruffner) Comstock, in their life-time prominent residents of the Kanawha Valley, and they reside at 1512 Quarrier Street. Mr. Surber's law offices are in Suite 503 Union Building.

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HOMER WYATT HANNA

(Continued from Page 200)

Mr. Hanna was born in Elk District, West Virginia, December 22, 1895, the son of Samuel Nathan Hannah and Leila B. Hanna. He married Dorcas B. Ullman in Charleston in February, 1917. They have two children, Ivalou B., and Homer W. Hanna Jr.

Home: 530 Wyoming Street. Office: Charleston Trust Company.

* * *

CHARLES EDWARD KREBS

(Continued from Page 217)

Mr. Krebs is a past president of the Charleston chapter of the American Association of Engineers and a former secretary of the Charleston division of the American Society of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Rotary Club and the Masonic Club. In religion he is a Presbyterian and in politics a Republican. He was formerly for eleven years, from 1915 to 1926, a director of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, and along with other interests is now president of the Charleston Council of Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Krebs has been twice married. His first wife, Donnie Carr, whom he married February 22, 1899, died in 1903, and his second wife, Josephine Stevens, whom he married November 22, 1905, died in 1920. By the latter marriage he has one son Charles Gregory Krebs, a student of the West Virginia University, born December 10, 1906.

Home: 2307 Washington Street. Office: Boyce Building.

* * *

JAMES C. SMITH

(Continued from Page 205)

try Club, the National Electric Light Association and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. His church is the First Christian.

Mr. Smith was married July 26, 1903, to Alice Stump, of Radford, Virginia, and has two sons, James C. Jr., and Ralph H., James C. Jr., being a student at Virginia Military Institute, where he is one of this institution's most outstanding athletes, and Ralph being a student in the Charleston High School.

Home: No. 3 Maple-Terrace (Lee St.) Office: Appalachian Electric Power Company.

* * *

SETH B. HENSHAW, SR.

(Continued from Page 219)

had been a prime factor in bringing West Virginia into prominence in trap-shooting circles. He himself held fifth place as target shooter in West Virginia in 1926, having a record of 3,600 targets. At the time of his death, he was president of the West Virginia Amateur Trap-Shooters' Association and of the Charleston Gun Club.

After retiring from the managership of the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company Plant, Mr. Henshaw became associated with his son, Seth B. Henshaw, Jr., of Henshaw Motor Car Company, Jordan distributors, of which he was president at the time of his death, the presidency now being held by Seth. B. Henshaw, Jr. This company is the oldest Jordan distributing concern in West Virginia and does a large volume of business. Seth B. Henshaw Jr., is a prominent young business man of Charleston.

Mr. Henshaw was a thirty-second degree Mason and was a member of the Syria Temple, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was married to Eloise Saylor, of Ottawa, Illinois, October 2, 1876. They have three sons: Rupert, Seth B. Jr., and John Henshaw. His widow and sons reside in Charleston.

H. RUS WARNE

(Continued from Page 212)

president of the West Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the West Virginia Society of Architects.

Mr. Warne was married to Frances Elizabeth Crowe, daughter of Dr. John M. Crowe, a prominent divine of the Methodist church, South, August 28, 1902. He has four daughters, Evelyn (Mrs. Maurice Ernst, of Charleston), Lucille (Mrs. Mahre Stark, of Charleston), and Frances and Mary Warne.

Home: South Hills. Office: Masonic Temple.

* * *

LANE SCOFIELD ANDERSON

(Continued from Page 216)

Bony, Department of Aisne. On December 12, 1918, Mrs. Julia DeGruyter Anderson, his wife, received a telegram from the War Department saying that Lieutenant Anderson had been reported missing since September 27, 1918.

Justin K. Anderson, father of Lieutenant Anderson, began a persistent search to learn the fate of his son. Owing to the heavy shelling of the vicinity in which the attack was being made, many of those killed were so badly mangled that identification of bodies was impossible. However, after a heart rending search, Mr. Anderson learned that Lieutenant Anderson, shortly after reaching his objective with his detachment was attacked with them by the enemy. In the face of heavy fire from the enemy, Lieutenant Anderson, with a grenade in each hand, jumped up from cover of his position and attacked the enemy by bombing. He had advanced but a short distance when he was struck several times by machine gun shots. He was taken back to his trench and died shortly afterwards. For his bravery, he was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, which was given to his widow. He is buried at Somme in the American cemetery.

Lieutenant Anderson was married to Julia Lewis DeGruyter, daughter of Julius A. DeGruyter, on February 14, 1918. They have one son, Lane Scofield Anderson Jr., born February 7, 1919.

* * *

GEORGE E. TAYLOR

(Continued from Page 218)

and others; to make special reports on natural gas properties for investment bankers and others; and has served as expert witness for the United States Government in income tax matters involving coal operations, all requiring a highly specialized knowledge and proving of great value to the state.

His high rank as an engineer is also emphasized by the fact that he was First Vice-President of the American Association of Engineers, 1922-23, the youngest man ever to hold office in the Association up to that time. An active worker in the Association, he attended the Buffalo, Salt Lake and Norfolk Conventions in 1921, 1922, and 1923, and the Convention of District 10 of the Association in Washington, D. C., 1924. He was a candidate for the National Presidency twice, in 1923 and in 1925. He served as vice-president of the Charleston Chapter of the American Association of Engineers, in 1920, and as President in 1921 and 1922. He was a prime factor in securing the Engineer's Registration Law in West Virginia and was appointed by Governor Morgan a member of the original board of the State Board of Registration for Engineers. He was reappointed by Governor Morgan in 1924 and has been a member and secretary of this board for the past six years.

Mr. Taylor was sent as a delegate by the State Board of Registration for Engineers to the last five annual conventions of the National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners, being elected first vice-president of the council in 1923 and serving through 1924. The presidency he now holds.

He is secretary of the Anderson Oil and Gas Company and besides the organizations already mentioned is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, of the West Virginia Oil and Natural Gas Association, of the Natural Gas Association of America, the American Society of Military Engineers, the Kiwanis club, of Charleston, and the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Taylor contributes articles to various publications and is the author of "The Conservation of Natural Gas in West Virginia" and "The Professional Engineer of Tomorrow."

For recreation, Mr. Taylor enjoys dancing, swimming, canoeing and baseball.

Home: 1413 Jackson Street, Office: 609-611 Bank of Commerce Building.

* * *

JAMES B. MADISON

(Continued from Page 202)

He is a Republican and a member of the Rotary Club, the Kanawha Country Club and the Joint Stock Land Bank Association of America.

Mr. Madison was married, June 12, 1905, at Birmingham, Ala., to Lilla Ashe. They have one son, James B., Jr., born in 1909, now a student at the Virginia Military Institute.

Home: 2014 Kanawha Avenue, Kanawha City, Charleston.
Office: Virginia Joint Stock Land Bank.

THOMAS CAMERON McKINLEY

(Continued from Page 223)

ing resolution expressing their regrets at his decision to move to another community:

"Resolutions of Love and Respect

Whereas, we have learned, with deep regret, that our fellow citizen, Mr. Thomas C. McKinley, has decided to leave this vicinity for a broader field of endeavor, we take this means of expressing to him the regard in which he is held, and our regret in being deprived of his services and association, and

Whereas, his having long been a resident of this community, and taking an active part in all its civil and social affairs, his absence will be sorely felt. On all occasions, he has lent his assistance in every undertaking, and through his congeniality, affable manner, and above all, his forceful personality, which naturally drew others to him, he has been able to successfully carry out all responsibilities entrusted to him. Being a leader of men, with a marked executive ability, we have always looked to him when the occasion demanded, and our confidence has never been misplaced. While we are losing the services of Mr. McKinley, we extend to him and his family the hearty good wishes of the citizens of Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania, for the happy and successful future in their new location, therefore be it

Resolved, that we, members of the Council of the Borough of Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania, in regular meeting assembled, June 6, 1921, adopt these resolutions as our mark of respect for Mr. McKinley, and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary of the Council and sealed with the seal of the same and sent to Mr. McKinley and his family; that the same be spread upon our minutes and also be published in the local press.

W. C. Kittle, Pres.

H. N. Beazell, Sec'y."

In recording his achievements, we were unable to obtain a great amount of information directly from Mr. McKinley but only from his friends and business associates who have been in close touch with him during his progress.

While with the American Window Glass Company, it was interesting to note that, as he was changed from one plant to another, there was an extensive improvement in the quality and quantity of the production, as well as the development of a finely organized factory personnel. In this respect his work became so outstanding that the Libbey-Owens Company was attracted by him when it became necessary for that company to enlarge their development, as well as to organize their factory force for training men to take up positions of responsibility in the management of the additional plants they were building or contemplated building.

At the present time the Libbey-Owens Company have plants at Toledo, Ohio—Shreveport, La.—Lancaster, Ohio—Futashina, Japan—Hamilton, Ontario, Canada—Moll, Belgium—Moutier, Switzerland—Barcelona, Spain—St. Etienne, France—Lens, France—Venice, Italy—Gelsenkirchen, Germany, as well as the parent plant located at Kanawha City, West Virginia, which is the largest of the group.

Most of the plant managers of the above-mentioned plants were trained or received advice at the Kanawha City plant, where Mr. McKinley has been located since being employed by the Libbey-Owens Company.

Due to his early experience in athletic circles he has developed a keen judgment of the capabilities of men, as well as the ability to find the proper place in his organization to get the most effective work from them.

It is generally known by those who are closely associated with Mr. McKinley that rarely, if ever, will he discharge a man, once the man is in his organization. He has been known to work day after day with men who apparently were misplaced in order to find their proper place, and after placing them where they were best suited, to watch over them and guide them through their early training until they had attained the ability to go ahead on their own initiative and resources.

The accomplishments of the various departments throughout his organization are credited entirely with any outstanding achievement they might attain, as it has been his policy to always give the men working under him the entire credit for their accomplishments. Through this fairness and unselfishness he has developed a very high sense of initiative throughout his organization, which has unquestionably been one of the most outstanding causes for the high development of the window glass industry, as a great many of the improvements of the Libbey-Owens process have been patented from ideas originating from men in Mr. McKinley's organization.

Despite his business activities, Mr. McKinley has always had, and still retains, a great interest in athletics, particularly in tennis and baseball.

During the summers of the years 1890 to 1906 window glass factories were not operated, and in these summer months he played baseball. In 1895, at the age of 19, he played with the Belle Vernon, Pa. team, which won the semi-professional championship of western Pennsylvania. In 1899 and 1900 he played with the Punxsutawney Team, a semi-professional organization, and in the years 1904 to 1906 he was with the Dayton, Ohio Central League Team. The year of 1906 he was Manager of the Dayton Team and developed such stars as Donie Bush, present Manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, Bob Bescher, former leading base stealer of the National League, Dodie Paskert, later star outfielder with Cincinnati and Philadelphia Nationals, and Jimmie Austin, present Assistant Manager of the St. Louis Browns.

When window glass factories began operating in the summer, Mr. McKinley declined a major league berth in order to devote all of his time to the window glass industry.

Each year Mr. McKinley returns to Charleroi, Pa., to participate in a baseball game played between the "Old Timers" and the Charleroi Club of today.

Recently at the Edgewood Country Club, Mr. McKinley was teamed with Frank X. Shields, National Junior Tennis Champion, in an exhibition match against Johnny Doeg, of California, and F. C. Baggs, of New York, both nationally known stars, in which match Mr. McKinley and Mr. Shields were the winners.

Despite his years, he still plays handball and basket ball and excels in both games. He is very fond of fishing and hunting and were it not due to the pressure of business, he would devote more time to these recreations.

Mr. McKinley has so organized his work and play that he has been able to devote considerable time to the civic and social welfare of the community in which he lives. He is a member of the Kanawha and Edgewood Country Clubs, being a member of the Board of Governors of the latter; a member of the Charleston Tennis Club, the Wild Life League of W. Va., the Charleston Y. M. C. A., and a director in the Charleston Rotary Club, West Virginia Automobile Club, Community Chest, and Charleston Union Mission. Mr. McKinley has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for several years, and, at this time, is serving as president of "The Men Of The Church." Although Mr. McKinley belongs to all the Masonic Bodies, the Elks, different clubs and various other organizations, he does not fraternalize nor show favoritism in selecting and promoting the hundred of workmen under him.

His activities in the Y. M. C. A. mean very much to him, as he is very fond of the young boys and has a keen interest in their physical and mental development.

During the World War Mr. McKinley was not permitted to enlist in active military service, as the company which he was managing at that time had been entrusted with a government contract for making gas mask lenses. He was very active in all the Liberty Loan drives, and the district which he represented oversubscribed their quota on each loan. During the flu epidemic he took active charge of all public cases in Belle Vernon, and worked with the physicians and nurses, who handled the epidemic in the community in which he was living, in a very efficient manner.

After the Armistice had been signed and the boys returned home, the citizens of Belle Vernon held a large homecoming celebration, which was handled by a Committee, of which Mr. McKinley was Chairman. The following resolution, passed by the colored citizens of Belle Vernon, is somewhat descriptive of the manner in which this homecoming was organized:

"Belle Vernon, Pa., Nov. 19, 1919.

Be it resolved that a copy of this resolution be presented to T. C. McKinley, and a copy be given to the Editor of our Bell Vernon Enterprise, that the public may see how we appreciated the democratic spirit that was shown in this community. We do pray that this spirit of democracy will spread until we are judged, not by color and nationality, but by being all true-hearted American citizens.

Frank Cornett—Chairman
Arthur Robinson—Sec'y.
Committee—
Frank Minney
George Ross
John Johnson, Jr.
Geo. W. Toy
L. Dillon
Wm. Minney"

Mr. McKinley was married in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 29, 1895 to Katherine Marie Kuhn. They have three children: William S. McKinley, one of the Assistant Managers of the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company's Shreveport plant, Mrs. Leslie D. Mahan, of Charleston, and Thomas Cameron McKinley, Jr., of Charleston.

* * *

WILLIAM DOUGLAS BALDWIN

(Continued from Page 208)

the firm centered in the Charleston establishment. The company is a large concern, dealing in mill, mine and auto supplies.

Mr. Baldwin is a Catholic and a member of the Knights of Columbus. He belongs to the Kanawha Country Club of Charleston and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Baldwin married Eleanor Lawrence, November 7, 1905, in Baltimore. They have four children: William D. Baldwin, Jr., Eleanor L., Francis C., and Lawrence Baldwin.

Home: 1703 Quarrier Street. Office: 518 Capitol Street.

HERMON D. EVERETT

(Continued from Page 225)

wood and Kanawha Country Clubs, of Charleston, the Cincinnati Club, of Cincinnati, Ohio and is a Shriner. In politics, he is a Democrat.

He was married to Sue Burger, December 28, 1912, at Washington, D. C. His wife is one of the best woman golfers in West Virginia, and has played in a number of state tournaments and served as an officer of the West Virginia Woman Golfers' Association.

Home: 1632 Kanawha Street. Office: Kanawha Banking and Trust Company.

* * *

T. L. LEWIS

(Continued from Page 228)

committee was instrumental in reconciling many differences between the various unions of the Federation.

In 1915, Mr. Lewis came to Charleston to take charge of the Splint and Gas Coal Association, a marketing association. In addition to work as secretary, he was also an organizer of this association. His duties with the association were to receive from the operators who were members a weekly report of the contract and spot sales of the different grades of coal, from which he compiled a report of sales, giving the high, and low and the average price of the different grades of coal in the four districts known as the Fairmont, the Kanawha, the Logan and the Williamson districts. The purpose was to stabilize the market price for coal. Mr. Lewis's complete records of the association were turned over to the United States Government for investigation by request and the organization was highly praised for its work.

Mr. Lewis went to the New River Association as executive secretary in 1918 and served with the New River Coal Operators' Association until April 1923, when he resigned. Since that time Mr. Lewis has exerted every effort to bring about harmony between the coal operators and the miners in West Virginia. He also publishes the Coal Mining Review, a progressive and well edited paper on mine problems.

Mr. Lewis is recognized as a real leader of men, and a man of forceful personality and a wide vision and unfaltering courage. His services in the interest of the coal industry have been constructive not only in aiding the miners to understand their own rights and the rights of others but also in developing among the operators a better understanding of labor and the rights of others when defending and protecting their own rights. He assisted in the organization of the National Coal Association.

Mr. Lewis was born at Locust Gap, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1865, the son of Thomas John Lewis and Mary (Jones) Lewis. He was married December 28, 1893, to Sarah Jenkins at Bridgeport, Ohio, and has two daughters, Mary Eleanor and Margaret Elizabeth. He attended Lebanon Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio. During the World War he was a Four Minute Man and made speeches for Liberty Loan Drives, War Saving Stamps, etc. He also served during the war as secretary to the Production Manager of the New River and Winding Gulf Smokeless Coal Producing Districts. He is Republican in politics. Among his interests are those as charter member and a stockholder in the American Water Motor Company, Columbus, Ohio, which was organized in 1902. Fraternally he is a Mason.

Home: 10 Park Drive. Office: 811 Kanawha Banking and Trust Company Building.

* * *

L. C. MASSEY

(Continued from Page 233)

member of the Congressional Executive Committee. In general, he has taken a very active part in Republican politics throughout the state.

Mr. Massey is a 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias and Elks.

He married, March 1, 1904, Mary Matthews, at Charleston. They have two sons, Guy W. and L. C., Jr. Another, Eustace Lee, died March 16, 1924.

* * *

THOMAS E. RICHARDS

(Continued from Page 227)

National Bank Building, Charleston, and its growth has been among the most rapid of West Virginia's present day mining industries, it having climbed from a production of ten thousand tons in 1913 to a yearly production of nearly 300,000 tons in 1927. More than two million tons of coal have been mined from its properties since it began operations.

Mr. Richards was married October 11, 1892, to Anna Opperman, of Shawnee, Ohio, and besides the eldest son, Harold M., residing in Charleston, there are three other children, two sons, Thomas E., Jr., and John H. Richards, and a daughter, Hazel. The two younger sons are students at Ohio State University.

Mr. Richards has numerous business interests outside of the coal industry, and while residing in Columbus, spends much of his time in Charleston and at Blair, West Virginia.

Home: 334 Eighteenth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Business address: Charleston National Bank Building, Charleston.

GLENN RAY EDGAR

(Continued from Page 232)

munity Chest and a Republican in politics, served from 1923 to 1927 as member of the Charleston City Council from the fifteenth ward. He was a charter member of the Charleston Rotary Club and served during the first four years of its existence as secretary. He is at present and has been for sixteen years a director of the Charleston Young Men's Christian Association, and had an active part in campaigns for the present Charleston Y. M. C. A. Building. He is also superintendent of the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Sunday School, being a member of that church. He is a Mason, both Scottish and York Rite, and a member of the Beni-Kedem Temple of the Shrine. He was one of the organizers of the latter's famous Gold Band.

Mr. Edgar was married to Bertha Elizabeth Fruth, of Charleston, June 2, 1909. They have three children: Mary Emma Edgar, Cary Louise Edgar and Bertha Elizabeth.

Home: 701 Myrtle Avenue, South Hills. Business: 1335 Washington Street.

* * *

T. E. B. SILER

(Continued from Page 234)

legal obligation to meet creditors of the defunct enterprise, he sacrificed all of his farm lands and his home toward payment of their claims.

Mr. Siler is an ardent believer in temperance and was one of the first men to champion its cause and the anti-saloon league movement in Whitley County, Kentucky. He is a charter member of the Kiwanis Club, of Charleston, and belongs to the Congregationalist church.

Mr. Siler was married to Nannie Florence Stanfill, of Stanfill, Tennessee, August 15, 1878, the marriage being of fifty years duration therefore on August 15, 1928. They have eleven children: Ella Susan Smith, John Lewis Siler, Annie Siler, Mamie Siler, Sampson Siler, Leslie Siler, Josephine Siler Burton, Arvid O. Siler, Mary Stanfill Siler Hieatt, Thomas D. Siler and Edward H. Siler.

Home: 604 Hall Street. Business: 503 Virginian Land Bank Building.

* * *

EDWARD CLARK COLCORD

(Continued from Page 226)

Colcord Coal Company, Mount Coal, Raleigh County, West Virginia; Sylvia, the wife of Mr. M. W. Stark, of Columbus, Ohio, and Mary Agnes Colcord, residing at Saint Albans.

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MONTAGUE M. WICKLINE

(Continued from Page 230)

They have two children, Sylvia and Montague Wickline.

Home: Abney Park Drive, South Hills. Office: 1024 Quarrier Street.

* * *

CLAYTON E. McMILLION

(Continued from Page 232)

1898, the son of James H. McMillion and Addie (Ford) McMillion.

Home: 512 Montrose Drive, South Charleston. Office: 504 Virginia Street, West Charleston.

* * *

FRANK J. BLAIR

(Continued from Page 229)

He married Margaret Butler in December, 1914, at Pennsylvania State College. They have one child, Virginia Blair.

Home: 18 California Avenue. Office: Virginia and Truslow Streets.

* * *

WILLIAM OSBORNE

(Continued from Page 234)

organized the latter company, and in 1913 he had a prominent part in the organization of the Boone Royalty Company, which acquired 167,000 acres of leaseholds in Boone and Kanawha Counties for the Columbia Gas & Fuel Company, of Columbus, Ohio, and became foundation for the present Purol Company.

Mr. Osborne, also, was formerly active in the lumber industry in the state and for several years during his early career he was general manager of the logging operations of the Holley & Stephenson Lumber Company, in Boone County, work that comprised overseeing operations on a 10,000 acre tract of timber. He first became interested in logging through holding numerous individual contracts while teaching.

Mr. Osborne has been a life-long Democrat and beside his prominence in public office he has long been conspicuous as one of the party leaders in the state. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner.

He was married, July 22, 1896, to Josephine Workman, of Racine, Boone County, West Virginia, and has one daughter, Pearl, married to C. H. Peebles, of Norfolk, Virginia.

He resides at No. 3, Hubbard Court, Charleston.

HAROLD BLAINE CORNWELL

(Continued from Page 235)

gaining a thorough working knowledge of how the business of the office was conducted. His next position was with the Four States Coal and Coke Company, Dorothy, West Virginia, where he stayed until 1916, when he went with the Public Service Commission of the state for a few months. He had joined the West Virginia National Guard in 1908 as a private and had been promoted to first lieutenant and with this rank left the Public Service Commission to serve along the Mexican Border until March 25, 1917, when he returned to the Commission. He was again called to service in the World War April 2, 1917, going in with the rank of First Lieutenant and being promoted to a captaincy. He served overseas, as supply officer of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Infantry, Thirty-Eighth Division, for nine months, and after this division was broken up, served in the Seventy-Ninth Division as Adjutant of 304 Ammunition Train, also as commanding officer Company A, 304 Ammunition Train.

He returned to Charleston after serving until June 13, 1919 and worked for the Ohio Fuel Company, the Standard Oil Company and the Diamond Ice and Coal Company. In 1924, he became assistant to the Adjutant General of the State, then John Charnock. When General Charnock died November 28, 1925, he was appointed Adjutant General by Governor Howard M. Gore. He had been promoted Major in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Infantry, commanding the First Battalion in 1921, and added to his practical experience as a soldier, has taken a course in the War College at Washington, D. C., specializing in Supply and Transportation and War plans work. He is a Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner and a member of the Sojourner's Club, Washington, D. C., a military club of Masons, the American Legion, being a charter member of and post vice-commander of Kanawha (now John Brawley) Post in 1920 and Vice-Commander of the West Virginia Department in 1921.

He has three children: Harold Blaine Cornwell Jr., Donald Warren Cornwell and Mary Ann Cornwell.

Home: 6 California Avenue. Office: Charleston Public Library Building.

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HOWARD STARKE JARRETT

(Continued from Page 235)

His first experience with the state labor department was when he served as chief clerk to the commissioner in 1915, and during the World War he aided, in directing the labor activities of the Federal government in West Virginia. He is ex-officio Commissioner of the Weights and Measures of the State and at the twenty-first National Conference of weights and measures officials of the United States, held at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, in May, 1928, he was appointed member of the executive committee and served also as chairman of the committee on resolutions.

His present work, besides the general supervision of employees, includes the duty of administering of the state's child labor law and other laws connected with industrial problems in West Virginia. Mr. Jarrett has proved himself fully capable of meeting situations and dealing firmly but tactfully with the various phases of his work.

In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian, being an elder of the Bream Presbyterian church, Charleston. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

He was married June 20, 1917, to Frances E. Baer, of Pomeroy, Ohio, and has one son, Howard Starke, Junior.

Home: 505 Hall Street. Office: State Capitol Building.

* * *

ROBERT LAMLEY ARCHER

(Continued from Page 244)

of Huntington. For nine years he gave service as a member of the Huntington Board of Education, and during more than a generation of activity as a financial leader he has also functioned equally as a civic leader.

Mr. Archer was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, August 24, 1871, the son of Thomas and Frances Mather (Richey) Archer, who moved to Huntington with their family shortly after that time. Mr. Archer attended public and high schools here, leaving when fifteen years old to go to work. He was employed by an insurance firm for three years, and was then for a year in the employ of the Ensign Manufacturing Company (now the American Car & Foundry Company). In 1890 he became a messenger and collection clerk for the First National Bank of Huntington, and was subsequently promoted to individual bookkeeper, general bookkeeper, teller, assistant cashier, cashier and vice-president, the office he held when he left that bank.

At present Mr. Archer, besides his interest in the Union Bank & Trust Company, is financially interested in various other Huntington business firms. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Huntington, the Guyandot Club, Guyan Country Club, Sons of the American Revolution, and is a vestryman of the Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Archer married, in 1893, Irma Louise Knight, who is a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Knight of West Columbia, W. Va., and is a graduate of Marshall College of Huntington.

JOHN B. LAING

(Continued from Page 240)

Nelson Fuel Company, of which he is president, is controlled and operated one of the best coal properties in the state. The property, possibly the last of the great smokeless field to enter development, was reason for further advancement in Greenbrier County when in 1919, in order to provide transportation outlet for it, Mr. Laing organized and built the Greenbrier & Eastern Railroad. This road, eleven miles long and completed in 1921, has since become a part of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, connecting the property with the main line by connection with the Sewell Valley Railroad, also a part of the system, at Meadow Creek.

He entered the mining industry with his father, at the age of twenty, and along with other accomplishments, he is credited with the building of the first all steel tipple in Greenbrier County, with six tracks for loading all grades of prepared coal.

Mr. Laing is a York Rite Mason and Shriner. He was married April 20, 1898, to Margaret Nelson, of Alabama, and has two children, Martha Spence and James. A second son, Andrew Nelson, died in 1918, at the age of fifteen.

* * *

JOHN RAINE

(Continued from Page 238)

vice-president of the Southern Forestry Congress, a member of the board of trustees of West Virginia Wesleyan College and a trustee of the Appalachian Forest Research Council, he having been appointed to the last named office by Governor Gore when the latter was Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Raine is president of the Lion's Club, of Rainelle, a member of the Methodist church and a Republican in politics. The town of Rainelle, which his brother and he founded and which is named after the family, has developed into a flourishing community, having a bank, motion picture theater, hotel, wholesale grocery house and other community requisites.

Mr. Raine was married August 28, 1894, to Elma Davis, of Zanesville, Ohio, who died March 11, 1928. The children are Burton D. Raine, Richard O. Raine, Maxwell F. Raine, Edward H. Raine and Mrs. Margaret (Raine) Day of Cadillac, Michigan. All of the sons are associated with him in the Meadow River Lumber Company except Maxwell F. Raine, who lives in Columbus, Ohio.

* * *

DR. JAMES BOYCE TAYLOR

(Continued from Page 241)

Maryland (M. D. 1892). He was married, in 1900, to Ella Sexton. Children: Lee, deputy circuit clerk of Cabell County; Fannie, Mabel, Lida and Carmen.

He is a member of the Scottish Rite (32nd degree), the Shrine, Knights Templar and Eastern Star, and is affiliated with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Home: 1728 Sixth Avenue. Office: C. & O. Hospital.

* * *

COLONEL HOUSTON BURGER MOORE

(Continued from Page 239)

the Lewisburg and Ronceverte Railroad. He is a Democrat and a member of the Lewisburg Rotary Club.

Colonel Moore was married August 1, 1912, to Ida Virginia Jasper, of Lewisburg, and has four children, Carolina Nicholls, William John, Jean Sitlington and Houston Burger Moore, Jr. Ida Virginia Moore, another daughter is deceased.

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FRANK H. ANSCHUTZ

(Continued from Page 237)

among the largest in the state. He is also a director of the Greenbrier Joint Stock Land Bank of Lewisburg.

Mr. Anschutz is a Democrat, a Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner, and during 1928 he was president of the Lewisburg-White Sulphur Rotary Club. He is also a past commander of Greenbrier Commandry, No. 15, Knights Templar, and a Deacon of the Old Stone Presbyterian Church of Lewisburg.

He was married May 20, 1920, to Frances Brown Bell, of Lewisburg.

* * *

C. L. RITTER

(Continued from Page 246)

Virginia in 1898. Since that time he has been one of the most active of present-day lumber operators. At first he operated in McDowell and Clay Counties, but came to Huntington in 1901, and has had his headquarters here ever since. He married, in 1902, Mabel McClintock, daughter of Charles A. and Adeline (Rickey) McClintock of Huntington. Children: Charles Lloyd, William Randolph and Don McClintock.

Mr. Ritter is a member of the Guyandot Club and Guyan Country Club of Huntington. He is a Republican and a Lutheran. During the World War he was chairman of Cabell County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Home: Ritter Place. Office: Ritter Building.

BISHOP URBAN V. W. DARLINGTON

(Continued from Page 242)

He left his Huntington charge to become Secretary of Education of the West Virginia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but after one year's service he was appointed as Presiding Elder of the Ashland District of the West Virginia Conference. After a year in this office he was reappointed Secretary of Education of the West Virginia Conference, and the year following he was elected President of Morris Harvey College at Barboursville, W. Va. He served in this office two years.

Meanwhile it had become recognized that Dr. Darlington was one of the exceptionally able personalities within his church, an executive with a vigorous approach to the most difficult problems, and a man whose contacts with his fellows of all creeds were so agreeable as to constitute him the finest kind of ambassador in his church's program for progress and human happiness. Thus it was universally considered that high honor was his due. Accordingly, all his fellows within the church, and many observers not of his faith, applauded the action which made him Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in May, 1918. It is conceded that a better choice could hardly be conceived.

Bishop Darlington was born August 3, 1870, at Graefenberg, Shelby County, Ky., the son of James H. and Kitty (Pemberton) Darlington. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and at Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Ky., where he was prepared for the ministry. Later the Kentucky Wesleyan College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He has been twice married. He married, first, Miss Lyda Clarke of Millersburg, Ky., on October 29, 1901, who died in 1912. By that marriage he has two children, Lyda Clarke Darlington and U. V. W. Darlington, Jr. On February 14, 1914, he married Miss Virginia Bourne of Stanford, Ky., at Huntington, W. Va. They have two children, Kitty Scott Darlington and Julian Trueheart Darlington.

Bishop Darlington is an independent Democrat in politics and has no lodge or club affiliations.

Address: 524 Tenth Avenue, Huntington.

* * *

GEORGE SELDEN WALLACE

(Continued from Page 244)

Mr. Wallace has been active in military matters. He served as a Second Lieutenant and then as a First Lieutenant of the Second West Virginia Volunteer Infantry from December, 1898, to April, 1899. From 1900 to 1916 he was continuously a member of the West Virginia National Guard, and in 1916 had advanced to Lieutenant Colonel. He was commissioned Major Judge Advocate General, as a member of the Officers Reserve Corps on November 8, 1916. He organized the board and put into effect the Selective Service Act in 1917. Later in the same year he was chief of the miscellaneous section of the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington, D. C. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and sailed to France in 1917. During his service abroad he was senior assistant to the acting Judge Advocate General for France. He was discharged from the service in June, 1919.

He is a member of the county, city and state Democratic committees. In 1912 he went as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore.

Mr. Wallace was born near Greenwood, Albermarle County, Virginia, September 6, 1871, the son of Charles Irving and Maria Logan (Sclater) Wallace. He finished the grammar school at Richmond, Va. At the age of 13 he went to work for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, serving as messenger, telegraph operator and dispatcher. Ten years later he entered the law school of West Virginia University and was graduated in 1897.

He married, October 4, 1905, Frances Bodine Gibson, daughter of Dr. John S. Gibson of Huntington. Children: Frances Gibson, Champe Carter, Elizabeth Logan, Margaret Sclater, William, and George Selden, Jr.

Mr. Wallace is a member of the Guyan Country Club of Huntington, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C.

Home: 1520 Fifth Ave. Office: Union Bank Building.

* * *

RUFUS SWITZER

(Continued from Page 243)

terest in various business and industrial enterprises, and has since devoted himself largely to study and the pursuit of cultural occupations.

Rufus Switzer was born in Cabell County, W. Va., October 25, 1855, the son of Jonathan and Ellen (Doolittle) Switzer. He was educated in the public schools of the county, in Marshall College, and at the University of Virginia, where he studied law in 1880 and 1881. Between the time he was graduated from Marshall College and his entrance in the University of Virginia he taught school three years. He married, July, 1887, Emma E. Merrill of Catlettsburg, Ky. He has no children. He is a Democrat in politics and maintains no lodge or church affiliations.

Address: 1035 Ninth Avenue, Huntington.

CHARLES W. CAMPBELL

(Continued from Page 242)

tended the district schools of Monroe County, then taught school for a few years, reading law at the same time. Following examinations before three circuit court judges (Evremont Ward, Ira J. McGinnis and David E. Johnson), he was admitted to the bar in April, 1881. Since coming to Huntington in 1885 he has, from the very earliest days, been a conspicuous personality among the citizens of this city. In religion he is a Presbyterian and serves as an elder in his church.

He married, on August 28, 1888, Jennie Ratliff of Wayne, W. Va. Children: Nannie Marie (Mrs. Coleman Staats, of Huntington); Ruth (Mrs. A. M. Hewitt, of Huntington); Rollo D., graduate of Harvard College and the law school of Harvard University, now practicing law in Huntington; Charles W., Jr., and Jennie Eloise (Mrs. P. W. Long, of Huntington).

Home: 1040 Thirteenth Ave. Office: First Huntington National Bank Building.

* * *

HENRY SIMMS

(Continued from Page 248)

During the World War he was a member of the Cabell County legal advisory board, and was otherwise active in various war drives.

He is a Past Exalted Ruler of Elks Lodge No. 313 of Huntington, member of the Guyan Country Club of Huntington, and a member of the two national fraternities of Phi Sigma Kappa and Delta Chi.

He was born in Huntington, May 7, 1885, the son of Henry Clay Simms and Katherine (Lyons) Simms. Until twelve years old he was educated at home by a governess, and attended Marshall College from 1897 to 1901, graduating at the age of sixteen. He attended West Virginia University from 1901 to 1905, graduating with the degree LL.B. He was married, June 19, 1913, to Mary Mann, of Greenbrier County, W. Va. Children are Eleanor Mann Simms, born October 10, 1914, and Robert Marshall Simms born June 21, 1919.

Home: 1120 Twelfth Avenue. Office: 704 Fourth Avenue.

* * *

WILLIAM ROOTES THOMPSON

(Continued from Page 253)

admitted. Today, as Vinson, Thompson, Meek & Renshaw, its work includes some of the most important corporation business in the city, as well as other branches of the law.

In 1908 Mr. Thompson went as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Denver, Colorado. At present he is still active in Democratic affairs in West Virginia.

He is a member of the Masonic orders including the Shrine, and of the Odd Fellows, Guyandot Club and Elks Lodge No. 313 of Huntington, of which he is a charter member.

He was born September 14, 1855, at Coals Mouth, Va. (now West Virginia), the son of Benjamin S. and Elizabeth (Lewis) Thompson. He attended private schools, Graves College at Mayfield, Ky., and West Virginia University (LL.B. 1880). He married, October 19, 1899, Sallie Huie. Their only child, a son, Robert Cameron Thompson, died on May 15, 1926.

* * *

JUDGE HAYMOND MAXWELL

(Continued from Page 252)

judge of the Circuit Court of the Thirteenth Judicial District of West Virginia, a position which he held for thirteen years, retiring to resume the practice of law.

On the bench Judge Maxwell showed himself a just, efficient and extremely able official. His thorough knowledge of law, his well deliberated pronouncements and his impressive personality all combined to make him outstanding as a judge and as a man.

After resigning his position as Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, Judge Maxwell became a member of the law firm of Steptoe, Maxwell & Johnson, which firm has a large and active practice all over West Virginia, having resigned from his law partnership upon his appointment to the supreme bench.

Judge Maxwell is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Rotary Club of Clarksburg, and of the West Virginia State Bar Association. He belongs to the honorary fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa, to the Phi Alpha Delta fraternity, is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Harrison County Bar Association.

He was married June 28, 1905, at Clarksburg, to Miss Carrie Virginia Maxwell, daughter of Porter and Columbia (Post) Maxwell. They have five children, Edwin, Haymond, Jr., Virginia, Emily and Porter W. Maxwell.

Home: 331 East Main Street, Clarksburg, West Va. Offices: Clarksburg and Charleston, West Virginia.

FRED L. SCHOEW, HUNTINGTON

Fred L. Schoew, president of the Coal Operators Sales Company, the New Howard Coal Company and the Mingo Land Company, of Huntington, W. Va., has been actively associated with coal mining since 1886. Mr. Schoew, who is a native of Westphalia, Germany, was trained for mining engineering and practical mining, and was otherwise educated in private schools abroad. He came to the United States in 1886, to Ashland, Pa., and later went to Pottsville, Pa. For two years he was employed by the Geological Survey of the State of Pennsylvania and was also engaged in mining engineering. In 1891 he came to Bramwell, West Virginia, where he was employed as a mining engineer by some twelve Pocahontas mining concerns for ten years. In 1901 he organized the Howard Collieries Company, near Williamson, W. Va., and was its president until 1917. In 1917 he came to Huntington, which has since been the center of his activities. He organized the New Howard Coal Company in 1917, organized the Coal Operators Sales Company in 1921 and became president of the Mingo Land Company in 1917. In 1924 he was elected a director of the Union Bank & Trust Company, of Huntington. Mr. Schoew was born March 10, 1866, at Westphalia, Germany, the son of P. A. and Anna Caroline (Boeking) Schoew. He married, April 23, 1891, Anna Catherine Strohmeier. Children: Howard S., Fred W., and Mrs. Emily S. Clark, all residents of Huntington.

Mr. Schoew is a member of the Guyan Country Club, the Huntington Chamber of Commerce and the Masonic Orders, Council and Commandery. He is a Republican in politics and during the administration of Governor Hatfield served as a colonel on the Governor's staff.

Home: 1439 Fifth Avenue. Office: Union Bank Building.

Premier Studio

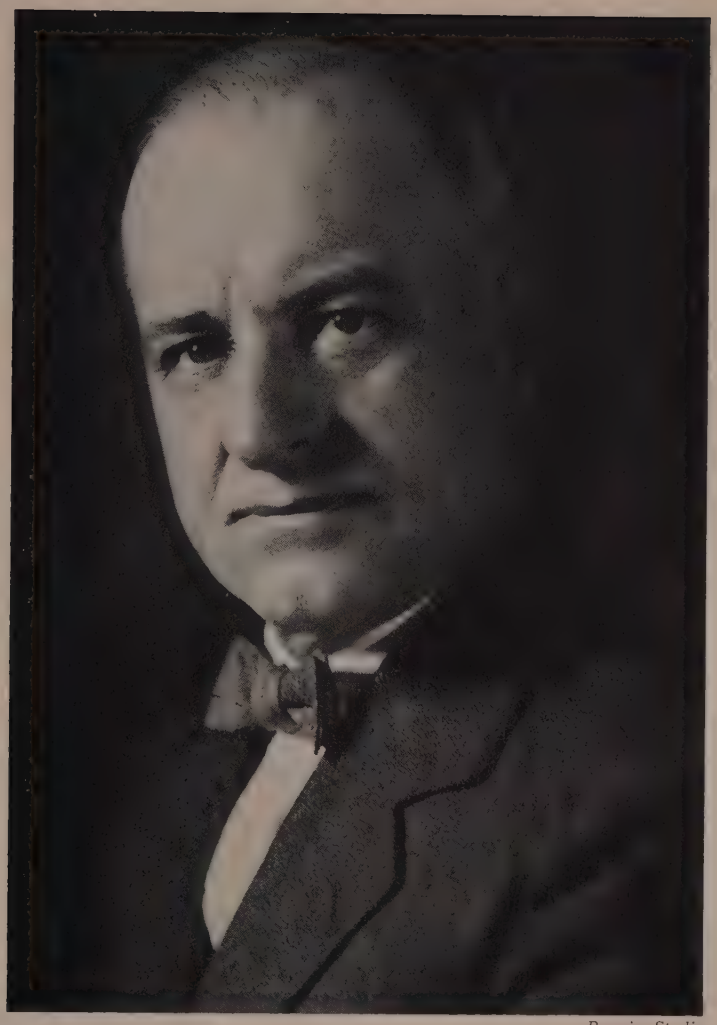
SAMUEL WHITE PATTERSON, HUNTINGTON

Samuel W. Patterson, president of the Sycamore Coal Company, and vice-president of the Majestic Collieries Company, has been active in the coal industry since 1880. From 1880 to 1891 he served in the mine office of the Glendon Colliery, at Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, Pa., and in 1891 he came to West Virginia, as secretary and treasurer and a director of the Bottom Creek Coal and Coke Company, whose mine at Bottom Creek, now Vivian, W. Va., was then being opened. Later he became president and general manager of this company and continued with it until 1922, when he disposed of his holdings to devote himself to other interests, principally the Sycamore Coal Company and the Majestic Collieries Company, which he organized and helped to organize, and of which he has been president and vice-president, respectively, since their start, in 1910. He moved his business headquarters to Huntington, from Vivian, in 1923, and besides his identification with the coal industry he holds a considerable interest in building, having built the Patterson Building and Cinderella Theater, at Williamson, West Virginia. This building project, completed in 1921, has given Williamson one of the most beautiful theaters in the state, while the Patterson Building, the modern five story office building, embracing it, has added much to the city's structural beauty.

The Sycamore Coal Company, under Mr. Patterson's leadership, holds place as one of the state's successful mining properties. Associated with him in it are Dr. H. D. Hatfield, former Governor of West Virginia, as vice-president, and his brother, George S. Patterson, as secretary, treasurer and general manager. Its mines, producing its well-known trade-marked brand of "Cinderella Coal", are situated in Mingo County.

Mr. Patterson was born in Elk County, Pa., September 24, 1863, the son of Dr. Thomas N. and Rachel (Spencer) Patterson, and was educated in public and high schools. He married June 2, 1903, Mary Cleveland, of Brooklyn, N. Y., member of the family whose best known representatives have been Moses Cleve-

(Continued on Page 346)



Premier Studio

GARNER FLETCHER, HUNTINGTON

As general manager of the G. M. Mallory Coal Company, Garner Fletcher directs the operation of mining properties which produce and ship more than 700,000 tons of coal annually. This company operates three large mines in Mallory, W. Va. Mr. Fletcher is a recognized expert in coal-mining problems, having been engaged exclusively in that industry for more than a quarter of a century. After finishing his primary education in the public schools of eastern Pennsylvania he began to work in the engineering department of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. In 1904 he was made chief engineer of the Somerset Coal Company and and for the next ten years he supervised the work of that company's engineering department. From 1914 to 1918 he served as general manager of the Consolidation Coal Company at Van Lear, Ky. During 1918 and part of 1919 he was general manager of the same company's operations at Jenkins, Ky., and from 1919 to 1921 was general manager of the Elkhorn Pinery Coal Company. Since that time he has been general manager and a director of the G. M. Mallory Coal Company, with his offices in Huntington.

Mr. Fletcher was born in Hazleton, Pa., February 21, 1879, the son of Augustus and Lucetta (Shellhammer) Fletcher. He was married, June 1, 1904, to Louise Wetter. They have two sons, Odell and James, and one daughter, Magdalene.

Mr. Fletcher is a member of the Masonic Orders and the Guyan Country Club.

Home: 541 Twelfth Avenue. Office: Robert Pritchard Building.

DARWIN EUGENE ABBOTT

DARWIN EUGENE ABBOTT, HUNTINGTON

A valuable and influential personality in the civic and industrial life of Huntington, W. Va., is D. E. Abbott, President of D. E. Abbott & Co., manufacturers, and also President of The Foster Foundation, a charity endowed by the late B. W. Foster, with assets of about One Million Dollars, the income of which is used for maintaining a home for aged ladies and assisting worthy young men and women in need to secure an education.

Mr. Abbott, who has been active as a manufacturer since 1900, came to Huntington in 1873, and has seen this city develop from its early simplicity to its present-day industrial dominance, and he has taken a full share in this development. In 1900, he founded the firm of D. E. Abbott & Co., manufacturers of picture frames and mouldings, and directed its affairs, expanding its influence remarkably, until in 1919 when the Company sold its manufacturing plant and equipment to The Cravens Green Co., a corporation in which he has a considerable interest and is its vice-president.

The D. E. Abbott & Co. has since retained and continued the special technical business of the making of large portraits from small pictures, the general photographic work for photographers and general salesmen, and the jobbing of picture frames and special pictures.

Mr. Abbott was born April 29, 1856, the son of Mason D. and Angeline M. Abbott, in the family settlement known as Abbotts Corners, about one-half

(Continued on Page 346)

W. F. HITE, HUNTINGTON

Few men in West Virginia are better known or more active in affairs of the State than former mayor, Colonel W. F. Hite, of Huntington.

A native of West Virginia, born at Guyandotte, now Huntington, September 4, 1867, the son of F. W. and Mary (Brammer) Hite, he started his career at the age of fourteen, as a railroad worker, and besides having become assistant general freight agent of the C. & O. Railroad and Mayor of the City of Huntington, his influence has been felt in many other directions, particularly in the field of major politics and in the coal industry.

Colonel Hite has always been active in politics but he probably achieved his greatest distinction in 1916 when in that memorable campaign he was defeated for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate by less than 2000 votes. His service as Mayor of Huntington came during the late nineties and besides being responsible for much that is municipally progressive in Huntington today, resultant from the forward-looking steps of his administration, he is chiefly credited with a considerable portion of the leadership accountable for the many successes of the Republican party in the State in recent years. This service has included work in almost every capacity from attendance of local precinct meetings to being a delegate at the national conventions. Few party workers can boast a longer or more unbroken record of service than he. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention nominating Warren

(Continued on Page 345)

W. F. HITE

Premier Studio

FLEMING C. LEFTWICH

FLEMING C. LEFTWICH, HUNTINGTON

Fleming C. Leftwich, one of Huntington's very successful attorneys, has practiced in this city since 1910, being engaged today principally in corporation practice. Among the corporations for which he is attorney is included the Yawkey & Freeman Coal Company, all whose affairs are in his hands, as well as a number of other prominent companies. Mr. Leftwich has taken a full share of public affairs, having served in the West Virginia State Senate and having been for years active in civic matters. He is a director of the Madison National Bank, Madison, W. Va.; the Huntington Banking & Trust Company; Yawkey & Freeman Coal Company; Pond Fork Coal Company; Van Zandt-Leftwich Auto Supply Company, and Miller Casket Company.

He is very active in fraternal affairs, being a member and past master of Odell Lodge 115, F. & A. M., Madison, W. Va.; a 32nd degree member of the Wheeling Consistory, Scottish Rite; a member of Tyrian Chapter, R. A. M., Charleston; a member of Kanawha Commandery 20, Knights Templar; and of Beni-Kedem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of the West Virginia Bar Association and the Guyan Country Club, Huntington.

Mr. Leftwich was born in Giles County, Virginia, April 17, 1866, son of Tuba Wesley and Mary (Porterfield) Leftwich. He attended common and select schools of Giles County while living on his father's farm, began to teach school at the age of 18, and was a student of law for three years while teaching

(Continued on Page 346)

JOHN LAMAR WHITTEN, HUNTINGTON

John Lamar Whitten is Referee in Bankruptcy, U. S. Federal Court, Southern District of West Virginia. Since his earliest youth Mr. Whitten's position in the various communities of his residence has been one of fine esteem, being accorded the respect and admiration due to unusual ability and high character. At the age of 22 he was admitted to the bar of West Virginia, but did not then begin actual practice, being elected, in spite of his extreme youth, as Superintendent of Schools of Mason County the same year (1883). He was re-elected in 1885. In 1887 he began to practice law, continuing until 1890, when he went to Washington, D. C., where he studied further at Georgetown University Law School and attained the degree of Master of Law. Returning to Mason County he resumed his practice and was elected, in 1896, prosecuting attorney of Mason County. He served with distinction in this office till 1900, was re-elected, but resigned the office to accept appointment as Judge of the Circuit Court of the old Seventh Circuit, composed of Mason, Putnam and Kanawha Counties. He served six months in that office. Later he was elected to two terms as Mayor of Point Pleasant, W. Va., and was also Referee in Bankruptcy. He left Point Pleasant for Huntington in 1916. Following the resignation of Judge Shepherd he was appointed Referee in Bankruptcy, his present office.

Mr. Whitten was born in Mason County, W. Va., February 5, 1861, the son of John William and

(Continued on Page 346)

Rice

JOHN LAMAR WHITTEN

A. T. Proctor

ASHBY J. WILKINSON, HUNTINGTON

Ashby Jackson Wilkinson, who in March, 1928, announced his candidacy for nomination and election as Governor of West Virginia, has been known for more than a quarter of a century as one of the most vigorous personalities of contemporary life, a man of unblemished character and high abilities. Those familiar with his principles and capacity have long been insistent that his election to the governor's chair is one of the real needs of the state today, representing as he does a return to the fundamental principles of economical government in the interest of the business and industrial forces of the state and the consequent prosperity of all who labor in those fields.

During the past two decades Mr. Wilkinson has been widely known for his accomplishments as Grand Secretary of the I. O. O. F. of West Virginia, and more particularly as secretary-treasurer and director of the Odd Fellows Home at Elkins, W. Va., an institution that has been of incalculable value through caring for aged members of the order, their wives or widows, and dependent children. He has long been prominent in Democratic party affairs here. In 1904, when he lived in Grafton, W. Va., he was district delegate to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis and the same year was chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee for the Second District of West Virginia, of which committee he had been secretary in 1902. In 1908 he went as alternate to delegate-at-large to the National Convention at Denver. From 1906 to 1910 he served as chairman of the Taylor County Democratic Executive Committee. He came to Huntington from Grafton in 1911 and has made a distinct impression on the life of the community. In 1924 he made a vigorous campaign for the governorship nomination at the state-wide primary, and despite very unfavorable conditions carried twenty-three counties over the successful candidate. Conditions at present are considered by those high in Democratic circles to be eminently favorable to his success in the campaign for

(Continued on Page 345)

Premier Studio

FRANK H. TYREE

FRANK H. TYREE, HUNTINGTON

Frank H. Tyree, sheriff of Cabell County, W. Va., has had a very remarkable career, which has brought him into both official and informal association with scores of the most prominent figures in American life. A native of Kentucky, he began to live in Huntington in 1890, when seventeen years old. At the age of twenty-four he was filling the responsible office of Chief of Police of this city, which serious task he performed with fine efficiency until in 1901 he went to Washington, D. C., as a U. S. Secret Service operative. Then in 1902 he became one of President Roosevelt's personal body guard and was a member of that talented body of men for four years. Throughout all the years since that time Mr. Tyree has often been called on by great national figures, and is known in circles of the great as one of the most ingenious and aggressive of secret operatives. In 1906, through the influence of Roosevelt, Mr. Tyree was appointed U. S. Marshall for the Southern District of West Virginia. He served in this office until 1914. Meanwhile, however, in 1912, at the request of members of the Roosevelt family, he spent two weeks in the company of Colonel Roosevelt during the Republican National Convention in Chicago. During the campaign of 1916 he was chosen as one of two men forming the body guard of Charles Evans Hughes in his presidential campaign. Again, in 1920, he was on similar important duty during the Republican National Convention at Chicago, this time as an attendant of General Leonard Wood, who personally requested this service.

(Continued on Page 346)

I. J. HARSHBARGER, HUNTINGTON

I. J. Harshbarger, pioneer developer of oil and gas resources in West Virginia, is not only one of the foremost capitalists of the state today, but is distinguished for his valuable work for a number of years as a public-spirited citizen, active in practically every large movement for civic progress. He served as mayor of Huntington in 1918 and 1919, being a Republican, and has always been a prominent public figure. He is now president of the Venora Oil & Gas Company and vice-president of the Keister Milling Company, both of Huntington; and is president of the Bank of Milton, the Harshbarger Oil & Gas Company, the Harshbarger Milling Company, the Cabell Drilling Company and the Big Two Mile Gas Company, all of Milton, W. Va. He is also president of the Montgomery (W. Va.) Gas Company and the Alexandria Park Association, Arlington, W. Va.

Mr. Harshbarger was born November 30, 1858, at Barboursville, W. Va., the son of David and Mary (Garrett) Harshbarger, and attended public school in Milton, near Huntington, where he lived until 1901, when he came to Huntington. In 1902 he drilled the first gas well south of the Little Kanawha River and the first oil well in 1903, and today his major interests are in oil and gas holdings. He organized the Bank of Milton in 1904 and has been its president since that time.

In 1900 he was elected sheriff of Cabell County, serving until 1904; was elected again in 1908 and

(Continued on Page 346)

I. J. HARSHBARGER

DOUGLAS W. BROWN, HUNTINGTON

Douglas W. Brown, former president of the West Virginia Bar Association, and member of the outstanding law firm of Fitzpatrick, Brown & Davis, Huntington, has been a resident of Huntington since 1909 and during this time few have achieved higher honor or more distinction than he. Besides having been honored with the presidency of the State Bar Association he has served as president of the Cabell County Bar Association and as West Virginia vice-president of the American Bar Association, and probably no lawyer in the State is more widely or more favorably known.

A native Virginian, born at Hillsville, Carroll County, Va., August 11, 1877, the son of Douglas B. and Mary (Lindsey) Brown, both members of old Virginia families, Mr. Brown was admitted to the Bar of Virginia in 1898 and prior to his residence in Huntington he was engaged in practice in Williamson, Mingo County, West Virginia. His early education was secured in the public schools of Washington, D. C., and the Wytheville Male Academy, Wytheville, Va., while his study of law was followed in the office of Frank S. Blair, one-time attorney general of Virginia, at Wytheville, Virginia.

On removal to Huntington he joined with Charles W. Campbell and Cary N Davis in forming the law firm of Campbell, Brown & Davis, now Fitzpatrick, Brown & Davis, and through this firm he is principally engaged in corporation law, the firm being particularly noted for its service as general counsel for many of the largest and most important corporations in West Virginia.

Mr. Brown is of direct Scotch ancestry, and is a Democrat and a Presbyterian. His grandfather, the Rev. Lee C. Brown, born in Virginia in 1813, and having settled in Carroll County in 1853, was for many years a leading figure in the Presbyterian clergy of Virginia, while his father, distinguished in the Civil War as a member of the famous Kemper Brigade, was principally known as an educator and editor. In

(Continued on Page 346)

HARRY H. HARVEY

HARRY H. HARVEY, HUNTINGTON

Harry H. Harvey is one of the influential personalities in Huntington's business and financial life, as a man of broad private interests and as a very active participant in the civic and business associations of the city. He is vice-president and treasurer of Harvey & Company, realtors, mortgage loans and fire insurance; secretary and treasurer of the East End Land Company; secretary and treasurer of the Big Huff Coal Company; and secretary and treasurer of the Nighbert Land Company. He is also president of the Huntington Real Estate Board, vice-president of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, president of the Mortgage Bankers Association of Huntington and secretary of the Huntington Automobile Club.

Mr. Harvey was born in Huntington, W. Va., June 1, 1887, the son of Henry C. and Imogene A. (Hagen) Harvey. He attended Huntington public schools, Marshall College and Virginia Military Institute. He entered business as a runner in the American Bank and Trust Company, of Huntington, which was founded by his uncle, Judge Thomas H. Harvey, and his father, Henry C. Harvey, who were its presidents before the bank was sold in 1917, Judge Harvey having been its first president and Henry C. Harvey president from 1910 to 1017. During a period of twelve years Mr. Harvey learned the banking business in all its phases, being cashier at the time the bank was sold. At that time he and

(Continued on Page 346)

PHILIP PENDLETON GIBSON, HUNTINGTON

Philip P. Gibson, one of the younger lawyers of Huntington, W. Va., is also one of the successful public and professional figures there. He was a former City Attorney of Huntington, having filled that office from 1925 to 1928, and is also secretary of the Huntington City Democratic Committee. He has practiced law in Huntington continuously since 1916, and since that time has actively entered into many public movements and civic undertakings, and has been one of the active personalities identified with Democratic political affairs.

He was born June 29, 1890, at Jefferson County, West Virginia, son of Rev. Dr. John S. Gibson and Ilicia (Davis) Gibson. He studied in the public schools of Huntington; Marshall College, Huntington; and Washington & Lee University, Lexington, Va., where he was graduated in 1913 with the degree B.A., and in 1915 with the degree LL.B. He was admitted to the bar in 1916 and began to practice in Huntington with Col. George S. Wallace, with whom he was associated until 1924, when he began to practice alone. He has practiced alone since that time.

He is a member of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, Phi Delta Phi honorary legal fraternity, Guyandot Club of Huntington and the Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Cabell County, West Virginia, and American Bar Associations.

Home: 1517 Sixth Avenue. Office: Union Bank Building.

Premier Studio

PHILIP PENDLETON GIBSON

Premier Studio

ARTHUR S. SHOFFSTALL, HUNTINGTON

Arthur S. Shoffstall, general manager of the Huntington Works of the International Nickel Company, now adding its lustre to Huntington's manufacturing importance as the home of the world famous Monel Metal, has devoted his entire business career to chemical and metallurgical manufacture, and the Huntington Works and the success of Monel Metal are in no small part attributable to him.

Mr. Shoffstall has been a resident of Huntington since 1922, and general manager of the Huntington Plant of the International Nickel Company since its inception, in 1920. He has been associated with the International Nickel Company continuously since 1908, and previous to this he was engaged with the Du Pont de Nemours Company at Gibbstown, N. J., and the Bureau of Ordnance, United States Navy, at Indian Head, Maryland. During his early career with the International Nickel Company he was principally engaged in work of his company at the Vandergrift Works of the American Tin Plate Company, at Vandergrift, Pa., and the West Penn Steel Company, at Brackenridge, Pennsylvania. He also served as a member of the technical staff of the Orford Works, of the International Nickel Company, at Bayonne, N. J., and was later, from 1916 to 1920, superintendent of the physical laboratories and Monel Refinery at this plant.

Mr. Shoffstall is a native of Pennsylvania, born on a farm in Jefferson County, Pa., February 20, 1876, the son of Josiah and Elizabeth Jane (Harmon) Shoffstall. He received his early education in the country schools of his home community and following three years of high school at Brookville, Pa., he entered Penn State College where he finished preparatory school in 1896, graduated from college, and later served as an instructor in chemistry and metallurgy. He was graduated from Penn State College with degrees of B. S. in 1900 and M. S. in 1905, and with the exception of one year was an instructor from 1900 to 1905.

(Continued on Page 346)

W. Archibald Wallace
JAMES JOSEPH WEILER

JAMES JOSEPH WEILER, HUNTINGTON

James J. Weiler is president of James J. Weiler & Sons Iron Works, fabricators of structural steel and makers of ornamental iron, Huntington, one of the outstanding concerns of its kind in West Virginia. He founded the company in 1916, and besides leading it to industrial eminence, and building and establishing it in its present model plant and iron works, erected in 1924, he has made it one of the leaders in the field of building specialties and metal products, handling numerous lines of important building materials and doing business throughout West Virginia, Kentucky and Southern Ohio. He is also president of the Weiler Sporting Goods Company, conducted by two of his sons, and operating the Weiler Sporting Goods Store, Huntington.

Mr. Weiler, who is a native of Ohio, began his business career in New York City, where he went after graduation at St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, and was employed with building contractors. He returned to Cincinnati in 1891 and was associated with L. Schreiber & Sons Company, iron works, Cincinnati, until 1916, being sales engineer at the time he left to form his present business in Huntington.

He was born at Reading, near Cincinnati, O., November 28, 1862, son of Charles and Magdalena (Hufnagel) Weiler, both natives of Germany who came to the United States in 1852 and settled on a farm near Cincinnati, his father becoming a citizen in 1858. He married, June 11, 1890, Clara Woesman, of Cincinnati, who died January 9, 1927.

(Continued on Page 347)

JAMES F. SINCLAIR, HUNTINGTON AND KENOVA

As general manager of the Jeffery-Dewitt Insulator Company, Kenova, James F. Sinclair directs the operation of a manufacturing plant which produces annually more than $1,500,000 worth of high tension insulators for high power transmission lines and also many related products. He is, moreover, general manager and treasurer of the Champion Switch Company, which manufactures high tension switches. He is a director in both companies, which have their plants at Kenova, W. Va. The Jeffery-Dewitt Insulator Company is one of the large American industries doing a continuous world-wide business. Sales representatives and agencies are maintained not only in the important American cities but are stationed at many points throughout the whole world. The Kenova plant employs 200 men. The Champion Switch Company maintains a payroll numbering from 50 to 75 men, and is recognized as a leader in its field.

Premier Studio
JAMES F. SINCLAIR

Champlain, New York

OSCAR LEE STANARD, HUNTINGTON

The story of Oscar Lee Stanard is the story of outstanding success in the field of business. West Virginia offers many examples of compelling enterprise but few equal that of the O. L. Stanard Dry Goods Company and the Midland Stores Corporation, both founded and lead to institutional greatness by Mr. Stanard,—the O. L. Stanard Dry Goods Company as one of the state's largest and most important wholesale dry goods companies, and the Midland Stores Corporation as one of the country's most important chainstore concerns, owning thirty-six important retail stores throughout the country and doing an annual business of more than five million dollars.

Back of this enterprise is the picture of Mr. Stanard starting his career as a country school teacher and then learning the ways of business in the store of his uncle, J. D. Garden, at Clay, West Virginia. Back of it too is his work as a traveling salesman, and then as a stockholder, and later as secretary and treasurer of the wholesale dry goods house of the Abney-Barnes Company, of Charleston, West Virginia.

A native of West Virginia, born at Enon, Nicholas County, W. Va., February 13, 1879, the son of William Taylor and Mary Ella (Carden) Stanard, both members of long prominent Virginia families, Mr. Stanard started life without any unusual advantages and his success has been entirely his own. He was educated in the public schools of his home community and the Summerville Normal School, and following his early experience in school-teaching and clerking and successful advancement with the Abney-Barnes Company, he removed to Huntington and established the Croft-Stanard Company, in 1913. Formation of the O. L. Stanard Dry Goods Company and the Midland Stores Corporation followed later, and from the start both have been conspicuous for success, meeting an almost continuous demand for expansion.

(Continued on Page 347)

W. Archibald Wallace

RT. REV. MONSIGNOR H. B. ALTMEYER,
Irremovable Rector,
ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, V. F., HUNTINGTON

Monsignor H. B. Altmeyer has been pastor of St. Joseph's Church since 1899. He has during this period not only succeeded in building up one of the most useful and valuable church properties, but has at the same time contrived to found a personal reputation as a scholar, writer and constructive citizen. He is one of the Church's talented ecclesiastics, being well known throughout West Virginia as a lecturer, and known throughout the entire Church as a writer; he is the author of numerous monographs, papers and books on religious subjects, including a book on the Christian Religion, a book of sermons and a book on Canon Law. In recognition of his varied achievements, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him in 1918 by Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, and on December 22, 1923, His Holiness Pope Pius XI gave him the rank of Monsignor.

The present beautiful St. Joseph's Church building, the high and parochial school, sisters' convent, parochial residence and home for sexton have all been built since Monsignor Altmeyer took charge of the parish. In 1899 when he came to Huntington, there was only a small church and cottage, and the entire congregation numbered scarcely 75 families. Now there are more than 450 families and about 1800 souls. The school has an enrollment of 350; it offers a complete education up to college entrance. The St. Mary's Hospital is also under the jurisdiction of Monsignor Altmeyer.

Monsignor Altmeyer was born in Wheeling, W. Va., January 5, 1870, the son of Jacob and Martha (Quinn) Altmeyer, both natives of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandparents came to Pennsylvania from Alsace-Lorraine, and his maternal grandparents from Ireland. He spent his boyhood in Wheeling, where his

(Continued on Page 347)

Premier Studio

MRS. STELLA E. BOOTHE

MRS. STELLA E. BOOTHE, HUNTINGTON

One of the most notable exemplars of a growing class of modern women who are invading man's traditional field with distinguished results, Mrs. Stella E. Boothe, the only woman in West Virginia who is president of a business school, has made the Stella E. Boothe Business School one of the most efficient and prosperous institutions of its kind in the country. Mrs. Boothe, a native of Louisville, Ky., assisted in the establishment of this school in Huntington in 1910, resigning from a responsible position in the Louisville Commercial High School to take up this work. Today her school ranks among the highest in the state and has an enrollment to be proud of.

There is probably no one in the business life of Huntington who has not many times perceived the fine influence Mrs. Boothe has exerted on business affairs here. Among graduates of her school are many highly successful bankers and business men, not only in Huntington, but throughout the state, and it is recognized that the young men and women who leave her school to take places as stenographers and bookkeepers are fully equipped to function with fine efficiency.

The practical hospitality that the Stella E. Boothe Business School extends to students from out of the city is one of the important points that make her school unique. Her dormitories, now pleasantly housing more than twenty-five young women, are a means of bringing to Huntington the most ambitious

(Continued on Page 347)

MISS LUCILE TODD, HUNTINGTON

The outstanding success of Miss Lucile Todd in the practice of law has established her securely as a leader among the business and professional women of West Virginia. It is conceded by all who are familiar with her work as a lawyer that she is eminently fitted to assume an important place in Huntington's legal ranks. Miss Todd established her own offices in Huntington in March, 1928, but previous to that time had practiced in Columbus, Ohio, and, for two years, in Charleston, W. Va.

A native of Smethport, Pa., Miss Todd later lived in Mount Vernon, Ohio, coming to Huntington with her parents in 1914. She is a graduate of Huntington High School, has studied at Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., Ward-Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn., and Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, where she received the degrees A.B. and LL.B. In 1924 she was admitted to the bar of Ohio and for a time practiced in Columbus. Later, returning to Huntington, she taught mathematics and public speaking at Huntington High School, and during the summer of 1925 was associated with the department of mathematics at Marshall College.

In the fall of 1925 Miss Todd went to Charleston, W. Va., and was associated with the firm of Miller & Carney of Charleston until she established her own practice in Huntington. She was admitted to the bar of West Virginia in November, 1926.

Miss Lucile Todd was born in Smethport, Pa., the daughter of John G. and Julia (Fagan) Todd.

(Continued on Page 347)

Premier Studio

MISS LUCILE TODD

ALFRED TORBERT PROCTOR

ALFRED TORBERT PROCTOR, HUNTINGTON

Born in 1864 in Culpeper, Virginia, and educated in that town, Alfred Torbert Proctor has been making portraits ever since he was twenty-four years old. Unlike most others now in the profession, it was not chance—or dislike of some other business or trade that brought him into the photographic ranks: he chose the making of portraits as his life vocation as soon as he was ready to enter business. How successful he has been is attested by the long string of honors and medals which have come to him. Thirty-two salon, gold, silver, and bronze medals and prizes he has won in competition in America, besides a Salon Award in Paris and a gold medal in Germany.

From 1904 until 1911, seven years in all, he served as an officer of the Photographers Association of America, ending as President of that organization, He was also president of the Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland Association in 1911, as well as the Associated Photographers of West Virginia in 1910, and vice-president of the Middle Atlantic States Association. He is greatly interested in church and mission affairs in his home town.

JAMES MURPHY, HUNTINGTON

Prominently engaged in the drug business for more than thirty-five years, president of the Guyandotte Bank, and Huntington City Commissioner in charge of finance, taxation, health and charity from May, 1925, to May, 1928, James Murphy has long been an outstanding figure in the business, social and political life of Huntington.

Born in Monroe County, West Virginia, July 4, 1863, the son of Dr. Francis and Julia (Harrison) Murphy, and educated in the public schools of Kanawah County, where his father was engaged in the practice of medicine, Mr. Murphy came to Huntington during early manhood and his principal enterprise has been almost continuously the drug business. His business in Guyandotte has been conducted in one location ever since he started in the enterprise and few places of business in the Huntington area are older or better known. His other interests include the Huntington Wholesale Drug Company, of which he is secretary, and the Guyandotte Bank, which he helped to organize and has been president of since July 1922.

Politically, Mr. Murphy has always been a Democrat and in addition to serving as Huntington City Commissioner, his public record includes two terms as Mayor of Guyandotte and one term as president of the school board. He is also to be mentioned as a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a York Rite Mason, being a member of the Blue

(Continued on Page 346)

A. T. Proctor

JAMES MURPHY

Premier Studio

BUFORD CLEVELAND TYNES, HUNTINGTON

Buford Cleveland Tynes, who has practiced law in Huntington since 1910, has divided his practice between Eastern Kentucky and Southern West Virginia. He is recognized as a foremost authority on real estate law, his practice for years having consisted largely of important land litigation. At present he is general counsel and general manager of a number of the larger land-holding companies of Kentucky and West Virginia, and is a director in several coal, timber and gas companies. From 1910 to 1912 he practiced in Huntington, but moved his main office to Hazard, Ky., in 1912, while maintaining a branch office in Huntington. At Hazard he handled a vast volume of land litigation. In 1919 he again made Huntington his main office, where he has continued to be an important influence in the success of the corporations, with which he is associated.

He was born in Tazewell County, Va., May 3, 1884, the son of Achilles James and Harriet Louisa (Fudge) Tynes. He was graduated from the Tazewell High School in 1901, attended the University of Virginia one year and was graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1905, with the degree B. S. and M. E. From 1905 to 1906 he was an instructor in Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and the following year he enrolled in the law school of the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1910, with the degree LL.B., after which he began to practice in Huntington.

During the World War Mr. Tynes was attached to the Army Service Corps, but the armistice was signed before he was sent overseas. At the time of his discharge, on November 20, 1918, he had been recommended for a commission as First Lieutenant.

He is a member of the American Bar Association, West Virginia Bar Association and Kentucky Bar Association. He is also a member of the Guyandot Club, Guyan Country Club, Huntington Chamber of Commerce, the Presbyterian Church, the Phi Kappa Sigma (General) and Phi Delta Phi (Law) fraterni-

(Continued on Page 347)

The Earp Studio

JAMES A. CHAMBERS

JAMES A. CHAMBERS, HUNTINGTON

A prominent figure, both as a successful realtor and as a vigorous, forceful personality, James A. Chambers, who founded his highly prosperous real estate and rental business in Huntington in 1925 after many years as an executive and salesman of large shoe interests, is today among the most aggressive individuals of this city. He is very active in all large civic movements and in 1928 was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Huntington. He is a director of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, vice-president of the Lions Club of Huntington, vice-president of the Clearark Club and a member of the Board of Governors of the Huntington Real Estate Board. He is also a member of the State and National Association of Real Estate Boards. As a realtor one of his important interests is the fourteen-story Coal Exchange Building, of which he has charge of rentals.

Mr. Chambers was born in Tazewell, Va., April 12, 1877, son of S. T. and Sallie (Mitchell) Chambers, and attended Virginia public schools and Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va. For five years he was a traveling salesman for the Lynchburg Shoe Company, Lynchburg, Va.; then for nine years traveled for the Roberts, Johnson, Rand Shoe Company, St. Louis. He then became a partner in the Norvell, Chambers Shoe Company, Huntington, W. Va., and served as buyer and sales manager. He sold his interest in this firm to become district sales manager for the Nunn, Bush & Weldon Shoe Company

(Continued on Page 347)

ELLIS C. CONLEY, HUNTINGTON

Since 1916 Ellis C. Conley, certified public accountant, and president of the Federal Audit Company, Huntington, has developed in Huntington one of the most successful accounting organizations in the Middle West. A large and competent staff of certified public accountants serve his clientele, which includes many of the largest business institutions in West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and North Carolina. He has extended his practice as far west as St. Louis, as far north as Chicago, and east to New York City. Nothing in the field of public accountancy is omitted from the service given by Mr. Conley's organization. They are recognized for their success in installing budget systems for large corporations and municipal departments, as income tax consultants and as expert auditors. The firm practices before the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals and all other departments of the Income Tax Division of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Conley is president of the West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants and was for three years a member of the State Board of Examiners of Certified Public Accountants in Kentucky. He is also a member of the Kentucky and American societies of certified public accountants and of the National Association of Cost Accountants.

Ellis C. Conley was born in Johnson County, Kentucky, August 3, 1888, the son of Clark and Sarah (Pickelshimer) Conley. He attended public schools of Johnson County; East Kentucky Normal School,

(Continued on Page 347)

W. Archibald Wallace

ELLIS C. CONLEY

LEMUEL RICHARD VIA, HUNTINGTON

L. R. Via, prosecuting attorney of Cabell County, W. Va., has been a practicing member of the bar of West Virginia since January, 1901, and during this period has been prominently before the public through his connection with many of the most important civil and criminal cases tried in the state. Since election to his first term as prosecutor of Cabell County, in 1924, he has won convictions on all but eight cases that have come to bar. In general his work has established a record for vigilant and aggressive conduct of office. As a lawyer in private practice his name has long stood for high talents and a thorough knowledge of the law. He is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States for the Fourth Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Via was born at Free Union, Albermarle County, Virginia, August 25, 1873, son of Bazell L. and Lucy E. (Maupin) Via. He was reared on a farm, on which he worked until the age of 21. All his education was the result of his own determined effort. He was graduated at William and Mary College in 1896 with the degree B. A. He was then appointed to a civil service in Washington, D. C., with the Department of the Interior. At the same time he attended the law department of Georgetown University, at night, and was graduated in 1898 with the degree LL.B. The same year he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Then he entered the Columbian University and was graduated with the degree of Master of Laws in 1899 and degree of Doctor of Civil Law in 1900. In 1900 he resigned from the government service; in 1901 he came to West Virginia, and practiced in Parkersburg until March, 1910, when he established his practice in Huntington.

Until 1916 he practiced alone. He then became a member of the law firm of Blackwood & Via, which was dissolved in 1922 after the death of his partner, at which time he formed the firm of Via & Hardwick.

(Continued on Page 348)

W. Archibald Wallace

EVERETT LEON HOGSETT, Huntington

Everett L. Hogsett, lawyer, Huntington, W. Va., is engaged in the general practice of law, but has made a notable success as a foremost corporation attorney. For a number of years in his early career, Mr. Hogsett was well-known as an educator, a profession he gave up to undertake law practice.

Mr. Hogsett was born in Ripley, W. Va., March 31, 1879, the son of James Samuel and Alice (Wolfe) Hogsett. He studied in the public schools of the Ripley district and attended Ohio Valley College for two years. He took his law studies at the University of West Virginia, graduating in 1910. It was in 1896, however, that he began his work as a school teacher, being an instructor in the schools of Jackson and McDowell Counties until he entered the West Virginia University as a law student. After graduation there, however, he resumed teaching. He was for three years principal of the Iaeger graded schools and after that was appointed district superintendent for the Sandy River district of McDowell County. In 1914 he gave up educational work to engage in law practice. For a short time he practiced in McDowell County, but in November, 1914, he associated with his brother-in-law, Edward H. Greene, Esq., in the practice of law in Logan County, where he remained until November, 1920.

He became general counsel for the Main Island Creek Coal Company in 1920, with headquarters in Huntington. He continued in this office until 1925, when that company sold their properties. Since that time he has devoted himself mainly to the practice of civil law.

During the World War Mr. Hogsett served on the advisory committee of the Logan County Draft Board.

He is a member of the American Bar Association, West Virginia State Bar Association, Masonic

(Continued on Page 348)

W. Archibald Wallace

DR. J. EDWARD HUBBARD

DR. J. EDWARD HUBBARD, HUNTINGTON

Dr. J. Edward Hubbard, specialist in dermatology and radiumtherapy, has practiced his specialties in Huntington since 1920, having established his practice here following service with the American troops in France and the United States. Prior to the war period he had spent five years in intensive study and practice of the branch of medicine in which he now concentrates. In 1912 Dr. Hubbard was graduated from the University of Maryland with the degree M.D. For a year and a half then he practiced at Kernan's Hospital for Crippled Children, Baltimore; a year and a half at the Cooper Hospital, Hinton, W. Va.; studied in post graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; practiced at the Skin and Cancer Hospital, N. Y.; took further post graduate work at the New York Post Graduate Hospital, N. Y.; and in 1918 entered the United States Army.

He was commissioned a First Lieutenant, and when he went to France was advanced to Captain. He was assigned to Evacuation Hospital No. 15 at Verdun, France, and after service there was returned to America, serving at Fort McHenry until his discharge in September, 1919.

He is vice-president of the Cabell County Medical Society, member of the West Virginia Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Southern Medical Society. He is also a fellow of the Clinical Congress of Internal Medicine. He is a Mason, a member of the Guyan Country Club, the

(Continued on Page 347)

DR. ARTHUR SHADE JONES, HUNTINGTON

Dr. Arthur Shade Jones, nationally known orthopedic surgeon, established his famous clinic in Huntington in 1921, coming here from Cleveland, Ohio. Patients from all parts of America come to his clinic for treatment, and Dr. Jones has attained great renown for his success in correcting deformities in children and patients of all ages. He uses the facilities of St. Mary's Hospital, Huntington, in caring for hospital cases.

Dr. Jones has had a remarkably valuable experience in the branch of surgery that is his specialty. As a young man he studied at Richmond (Va.) Academy and Richmond College, and in 1910 was graduated from the University of Virginia with the degree M.D. Later, after practice in Cleveland, Ohio, he studied orthopedic surgery in Rome, Vienna, Berlin and London. His practice in Cleveland included 27 months as an interne at Lakeside Hospital, a period of private practice, and service on the staff of the Lakeside Hospital.

In 1914 he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, with which branch of service he went to the Mexican Border in 1916. He served throughout the world war as a Major in the orthopedic division of the Medical Corps, remaining overseas two years. He was discharged from the service in the spring of 1919, and practiced in Cleveland until he established his clinic in Huntington in 1921.

He is a member of the Union Club of Cleveland,

(Continued on Page 348)

Franz Moore Studio

DR. ARTHUR SHADE JONES

CHARLES MORRIS HAWES, M.D., HUNTINGTON

Dr. Charles Morris Hawes, head of Hawes-Marple Hospital, one of the largest privately owned eye and ear institutions in the country, was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 21, 1878. His parents were George Percy Hawes and Jeannie (Wortham) Hawes.

After attending the Richmond public schools Dr. Hawes spent two years at Virginia Military Academy. In 1897 he entered the University of Virginia, and in 1900 received his degree as Doctor of Medicine.

In 1900 Dr. Hawes entered the Chesapeake & Ohio Hospital in Huntington as interne, and in 1901 he served in a similar capacity in the Clifton Forge Hospital of the same company. Following these experiences Dr. Hawes removed to Pompton Lake, New Jersey, where he spent three years. He then went to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, where he spent a year in post graduate work.

During his earlier years in the profession Dr. Hawes had a distinctive leaning toward surgery, and while in the Brooklyn institution he equipped himself for this work.

In 1906 Dr. Hawes returned to Huntington where he opened offices as specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and engaged in general practice of medicine and surgery as to these ailments. In 1918 he formed a partnership with Dr. F. O. Marple, and in 1920 the Hawes-Marple Hospital was erected and equipped on a large scale. At this time the partnership continues, and the Hawes-Marple Hospital is patronized by patients over a wide area of the Tri-State. Dr. Hawes has risen to eminence as a surgeon in matters affecting eye and ear practice.

Dr. Hawes' family history is most interesting. In 1907 he married Miss Inez Beebe, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. J. C. Beebe, of Huntington. Two sons were born to this marriage, the first, James Beebe Hawes,

(Continued on Page 348)

Dr. Joseph Edwin Rader.

DR. JOSEPH EDWIN RADER, Huntington

Dr. Joseph E. Rader, one of the most capable physicians and surgeons of Huntington, is widely known beyond his profession, being for many years distinguished by his active work in many fields of public and civic endeavor. He is at present, together with his numerous private interests, City Health Officer of Huntington, a director and surgeon of the Hatfield Hospital at Logan, W. Va., and a director and surgeon of the Kessler-Hatfield Hospital, Huntington. For fifteen years he was in charge of the Huntington General Hospital. A conspicuous service was rendered by him during the World War, when he served as chairman of the State Council of National Defense, a body which in every state of the Union drew on the state's highest type of citizen. For the past twenty years Dr. Rader has been specializing in surgery, and is accounted one of the most skillful men in that profession.

Dr. Rader is past president of the West Virginia State Medical Society, a member of the Southern Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Beni Kedem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; a member of the Rotary Club of Huntington and a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Dr. Rader was born in Nicholas County, W. Va., February 18, 1872, the son of Michael L. and Mary

(Continued on Page 348)

DR. ISIDORE ISAAC HIRSCHMAN, Huntington

In the person of Dr. I. I. Hirschman, Huntington is the home of a distinguished physician and author of medical works. Dr. Hirschman, a specialist in internal medicine, is at present chief of the medical staff of the Kessler-Hatfield Hospital, Huntington; consultant of the Huntington State Hospital and tuberculosis consultant of the U. S. Veterans Bureau. He is the author of the work, "Studies in Hyperglycemia," which is one of the standard works on the condition of excess sugar in the blood, and he has written other monographs for medical publications.

Dr. Hirschman, after graduation from Deichman College, Baltimore, and the University of Maryland, became one of the medical consultants of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and later, from 1911 to 1914 was resident physician at the Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital, Baltimore, and the Maryland State Tuberculosis Sanatorium. By far the greater part of his practice has been in institutional work, with the infinite new problems such work constantly presents. In 1914 he became an instructor in medicine at the famous Johns Hopkins Medical School, in Baltimore, and was a member of that faculty until 1917.

During the war, and for some time after the Armistice, Dr. Hirschman held the commission of Major, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, and from 1917 to 1922 was chief medical officer of the U. S. Veterans Bureau, 4th District. He came to Huntington in 1922.

(Continued on Page 348)

Premier Studio

Dr. Isidore Isaac Hirschman

DR. WALTER EDWARD VEST, HUNTINGTON

Dr. Walter E. Vest is internist at the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Hospital, Huntington, W. Va., in charge of diagnosis and internal medicine, specializing in diseases of the chest and gastro-intestinal tract. Dr. Vest, who was appointed to his present position in 1915, is a member of the board of directors of the Huntington Community Chest and Huntington Tuberculosis Association, past president of the West Virginia Tuberculosis Association, assistant editor of the West Virginia Medical Journal and a councillor of both the West Virginia State Medical Association and the Southern Medical Association. In addition to his work at the C. & O. Hospital, he is a member of the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, Huntington.

Dr. Vest was graduated from William and Mary College in 1902 with the degree A. B. From 1903 to 1906 he was an instructor on the faculty of Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., and then entered the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, where he received the degree M. D. in 1909. He served as an interne at the Memorial Hospital, Richmond, and then practiced privately for six years at Meherrin, Va. In 1915, as stated, he became internist at the C. & O. Hospital. Early in 1915, moreover, he studied in the New York Post Graduate Hospital and Medical School, New York City.

During the World War Dr. Vest was Chief of the Medical Service at Base Hospital, Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

A man of amazing energy, Dr. Vest maintains active affiliation with numerous constructive organizations, among them the Medical Reserve Corps of the U. S. Army, in which he is a Lieutenant Colonel; the Huntington Army and Navy Club, of which he is past president; the American Legion; American Medical Association; Tri-State Medical Association; Medical Society of Virginia; American College of Physicians; Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; Kiwanis Club; B. P. O. Elks; York and Scottish Rite

(Continued on Page 348)

Premier Studio

CHARLES SYDNEY PORTER

CHARLES SYDNEY PORTER, HUNTINGTON

Charles S. Porter, president and treasurer of The Porter Supply Company, has been actively engaged as an executive in business of this nature for nearly twenty years. He founded The Porter Supply Company in 1925, with the business slogan, "Everything for the Contractor." His firm deals in all kinds of machinery, equipment and supplies for contractors, and extends its trade throughout all of West Virginia, eastern Kentucky and parts of Virginia, being a foremost institution in its field.

Prior to 1925 Mr. Porter was for fifteen years one of the largest stockholders and a director of the Miller Supply Company, Huntington. He was during this period manager of the firm's contractors department. In 1925, however, the Miller Supply Company and the Banks Supply Company were merged to form the present Banks-Miller Supply Company. At that time Mr. Porter sold all his holdings and founded The Porter Supply Company.

Mr. Porter is a member of the Scottish Rite Masons, the Shrine, Guyan Country Club, Guyandot Club and the First Presbyterian Church.

He was born in Highland County, Va., May 27, 1888, son of Stephen A. and Lillie (Gay) Porter. He married, December 1, 1914, Pattie Tinsley Miller of Huntington, daughter of the late J. C. Miller. They have one daughter, Clara Tinsley Porter.

Home: 718 Thirteenth Avenue. Office: First Huntington National Bank Building.

ISAIAH WHITE FULLER, HUNTINGTON

I. W. Fuller is president of the firm of Langhorne and Langhorne Company, general railway contractors, Huntington, W. Va., and is also president of the Miami Gravel Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Langhorne and Langhorne are among the most successful railroad contractors in the Middle West. A man of fine social qualities, he is personally to be credited for the great amount of good will his firm enjoys throughout a vast territory of operation. Mr. Fuller became associated with the firm of Langhorne and Langhorne in 1912 and was made its president in 1917.

As a young man he was engaged in railroad work for a number of years with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, beginning as a clerk in the office of the general manager and later serving for a number of years as chief clerk to the chief engineer of the C. & O. System. He left that work to accept appointment as assistant postmaster of Richmond, Va., during President Taft's administration. On retiring from that office he came to Huntington, with the Langhorne and Langhorne Company.

He is a member of the Guyandot Club and the Guyan Country Club of Huntington.

He was born September 11, 1880, at Kittrell, N. C., the son of Jerome M. and Virginia (White) Fuller. Attended private schools at Kittrell, N. C., and Richmond, Va., and Woodberry Forest Preparatory School at Orange, Va. He is unmarried.

Home: 1421 Sixth Ave. Office: First Huntington National Bank Building.

Premier Studio

ISAIAH WHITE FULLER

W. Archibald Wallace

WILBUR A. MEANOR, HUNTINGTON

Wilbur A. Meanor is a member of the firm of Meanor & Handloser, architects, who have designed so many of the finest specimens of modern business buildings, public buildings and residences in this part of West Virginia that they are recognized as being without question the leading architects of Huntington. A few of the better known structures they have designed are the First National Bank Building, Union Bank Building, Coal Exchange Building, Farr Hotel, Cammack Junior High School, Jewish Synagogue, Westmoreland School, Monroe Avenue Grade School, all of Huntington; Community Hotel, Williamson, W. Va.; Pence Springs Hotel, Pence Springs, W. Va.; Columbus Merchants Garage, Columbus, Ohio, and others. These are representative but are only a fraction of the work of Meanor & Handloser.

Mr. Meanor is a native of Turtle Creek, Pa., born September 25, 1887, the son of A. M. and Anna (Wannamaker) Meanor. He studied three years at Washington & Jefferson College, and was graduated in Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., with the degree B.S., in 1909. He began to practice his profession in Pittsburgh, with the firm of Alden & Harlow, and remained in that connection three years. He came to Huntington in 1912 and practiced alone until 1915, when the firm of Meanor & Handloser was organized.

He has been a member of the Architects State Board of Examiners since its organization in 1920. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Guyandot Club, the Guyan Country Club, the B. P. O. Elks and the Masonic Orders.

He married, September 25, 1912, Frances Jamison, of Greensburg, Pa. Children: Elizabeth, Eleanor and Francis.

Home: 304 N. Boulevard West. Office: Professional Building.

Gessford

CHILTON KENNA OXLEY

CHILTON KENNA OXLEY, HUNTINGTON

One of the leading clothing merchants of the city of Huntington, C. K. Oxley, is known as a splendid exemplar of the twentieth-century type of merchant who is as much concerned with performing a worthy community service through his business activity as with the mere pursuit of profit. His establishment, its class of merchandise and its personnel, are kept at a high standard such as has maintained his prestige among the leaders in his field. He is president of the West Virginia Retail Clothiers Association, former president (1916) of the Huntington Business Men's Association, and is generally active in promoting the progress of better business.

Those who are intimate with Mr. Oxley speak of him as a born merchant. As a boy, living on his father's farm near Griffithsville, Lincoln County, W. Va., he had definitely settled his ambitions in that direction. When nine years old he went to the woods and cut down small poplar trees which he dragged home and built a small store, where he carried on a business with the children of the neighborhood. At the age of 18 he left the farm and worked in the general store of E. L. Hollandsworth, at Milton, Cabell County, where he opened the store, swept, dusted and sold goods for ten dollars a month. In 1899 he came to Huntington and worked in the store of G. A. Northcott & Company for thirteen years. In 1912, with his brother, W. S. Oxley, and J. T. Troeger, he formed the firm of Oxley, Troeger & Oxley. This firm name was changed to "C. K.

(Continued on Page 348)

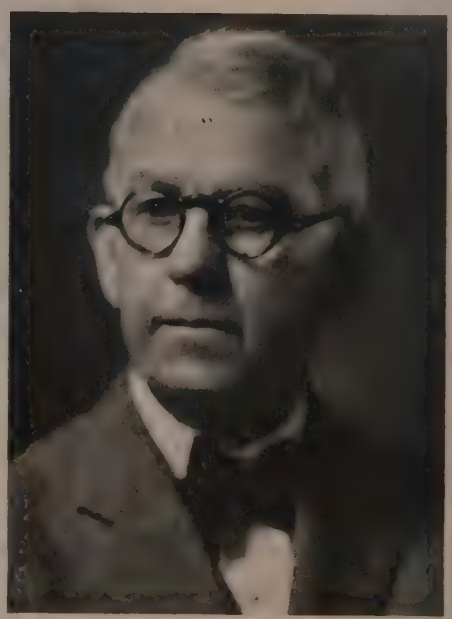
FRANK C. McCOLM, HUNTINGTON

Frank C. McColm is president and general manager of the F. C. McColm Granite Company, which is one of the largest firms in the Middle West engaged in the manufacture of monuments of all kinds. From this company's Huntington plant, which is equipped with every modern mechanical device and full supply of all materials for producing high-grade monuments, the firm ships its product throughout the whole state of West Virginia, and parts of Ohio and Kentucky. One of the notable examples of the firm's work is the splendid James Lewis Caldwell Memorial in Ritter Park, Huntington, and in general the business is famous for its high quality, dignity and beauty.

Mr. McColm has been engaged in the making of monuments for 49 years. At the age of 16 he became an apprentice to a marble cutter in Manchester, Ohio, and two years later established his own business. He remained at Manchester for 22 years, the while his business expanded constantly. In 1905 he came to Huntington, being desirous of still larger expansion, which was possible in Huntington with its greater shipping facilities for serving not only the territory already developed but for developing new territory. The F. C. McColm Granite Company today is one of the most successful firms in its field. With Mr. McColm is associated Harry L. McColm, his son, as secretary and treasurer of the firm.

Frank C. McColm was born in Muscatine, Iowa.

(Continued on Page 348)



FRANK C. McCOLM

Premier Studio

FRED W. SAMWORTH, HUNTINGTON

As district general manager of the Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company, and its affiliated companies, the Ohio Valley Bus Company, the Cannon Ball Transportation Company and Interstate Motor Transit Company, Fred W. Samworth, Huntington, occupies one of West Virginia's most important public utility positions. Owning and operating the city street car lines of Huntington, Ashland, and Ironton, and connecting these three important communities of West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio, with high speed traction lines, as well as operating bus lines to Charleston, Columbus, Ashland, Ironton, Portsmouth and Chillicothe, the Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company and affiliated Bus Companies, have long been meeting transportation needs in their field, which covers much of West Virginia and adjoining states. The excellence of their service, conceded to rank among the finest in the country, is largely attributable to F. W. Samworth. In rough figures, the traction company alone serves communities of estimated population totalling 125,000, and with the location of shops and general offices in Huntington, giving employment to approximately 450 persons, it unquestionably stands as one of Huntington's greatest single factors in forward development.

F. W. Samworth has been a resident of Huntington since 1926 and district general manager of the Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company since January 1st, 1928. He started his traction career in 1910, as a motorman with the Wilmington City Railway Company of Wilmington, Delaware, and prior to residence in Huntington and assumption of his present position he successively worked as motorman, receiver, dispatcher, and later as assistant superintendent.

A native of Wilmington, Mr. Samworth was born February 23, 1892, the son of Fred and Elizabeth (Hall) Samworth, his father being a prominent builder and contractor of Wilmington.

He was educated at the Mount Herman School, at Mount Herman, Massachusetts, and is a member of

(Continued on Page 348)

Premier Studio

CHARLES PLUNKETT MCKENNA

CHARLES PLUNKETT McKENNA, HUNTINGTON

Charles P. McKenna is president of the McKenna-Mead Company, Huntington, W. Va., one of the leading retail clothing and furnishing establishments of this city. Mr. McKenna, a man of long experience in various commercial fields, founded this concern in December, 1925, as "McKenna's," the name under which it was operated until January, 1928, when it took its present title. He is known as a valuable personality in the movements for Huntington's civic advancement, and is at present a member of the Huntington Park Commission. For two terms he served as one of the most active members of the Citizens Board of Huntington, and was responsible for much constructive achievement in that period.

Mr. McKenna was born in Lynchburg, Va., August 26, 1894, the son of John J. and Lula (Plunkett) McKenna. He attended the public and high schools of Lynchburg, Va., and after leaving school worked in the general offices of the Craddock-Terry Shoe Company, manufacturers of shoes, Lynchburg, Va., and worked with that concern three years. Leaving them he went with Armour & Company at Lynchburg, Va., and came to Huntington with the same corporation in January, 1919. He left Armour in December, 1925, to establish his own business.

During the World War Mr. McKenna served from May, 1917, to January, 1919, as a drill instructor in the United States Marine Corps, stationed at Paris Island, South Carolina.

He is a Mason, an Elk and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

(Continued on Page 348)

ROY LYNN PIXLER, HUNTINGTON

Roy L. Pixler is senior partner in the firm of Pixler and Pixler, general agents in West Virginia for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford. He is associated with his brother, C. R. Pixler, formerly manager for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Dayton, Ohio. Both partners are recognized as among the most capable and aggressive insurance executives in the business, having been engaged in that field during their entire business careers.

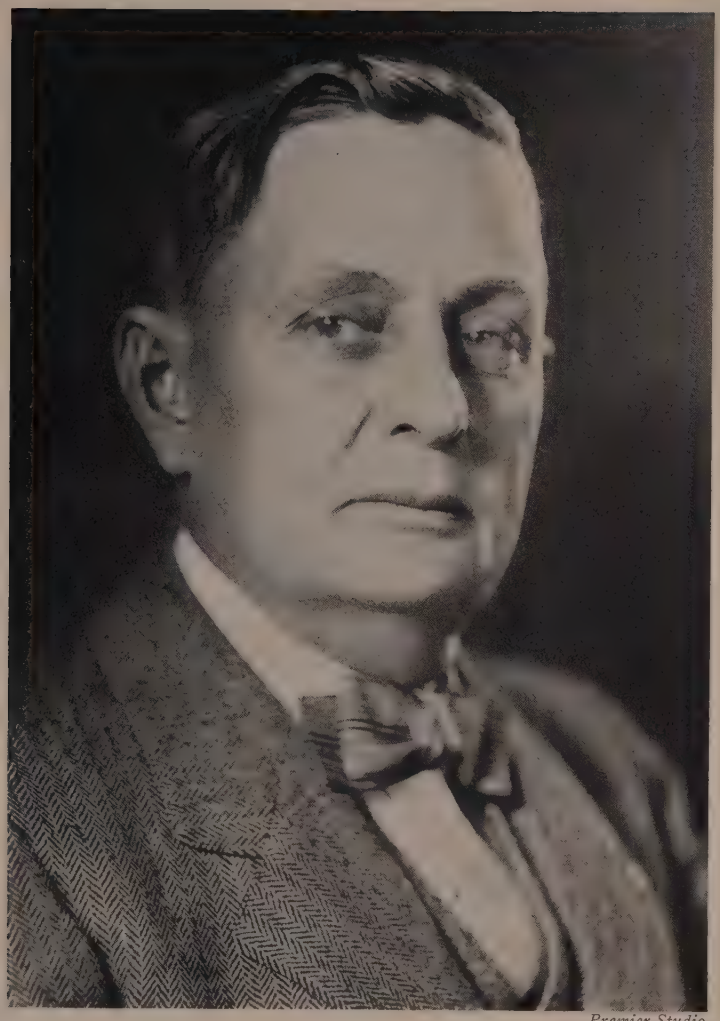
Since coming to Huntington on January 1, 1920, Roy L. Pixler has entered energetically into the civic life of the city, but has been especially active as a member of the Chamber of Commerce committee on air transportation, which is working to establish a modern municipal air port at Huntington. In this work, he is eminently suited to be a leader, having served as a pursuit pilot during the World War, attached to the Royal Italian Flying Corps, flying Caproni Bombers on the Italian-Austrian front. He is also very active in the Kiwanis Club of West Virginia and has taken an important part in the many movements that are keeping Huntington in the front rank among American cities. In connection with civic activities it is further to be mentioned that he is president of the Inter-Club Council of Huntington, composed of the presidents of the city's thirteen principal civic and service organizations.

Mr. Pixler began his insurance work in 1912, after

(Continued on Page 349)

Premier Studio

ROY LYNN PIXLER



Premier Studio

WILLIAM M. PRINDLE, HUNTINGTON

Since 1889 William M. Prindle has been one of Huntington's successful business men. Formerly (until 1911) he was engaged in the retail furniture trade, but for more than fifteen years he has been active in the sand and gravel business. He is also a very active real estate operator, having for a number of years been highly successful in the buying and selling of city properties. He is a former city commissioner of Huntington and is otherwise recognized as a leading sponsor of good roads.

Mr. Prindle was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 16, 1869, the son of Myron B. and Delia (Shellenburger) Prindle. After finishing public schools he attended business college at Columbus, Ohio. Then for eight years he farmed in Fairfield County, Ohio. He then went to Connersville, Indiana, and learned the blacksmith's trade for four years, after which he became travelling representative of A. J. Conroy of Cincinnati, wholesale house-furnishings. He had that position until 1889, when he came to Huntington. He founded his furniture business at that time, kept developing it, and later established stores at Charleston, W. Va., and Portsmouth, Ohio. He sold out all those interests in 1911, with the intention of retiring. After a year in retirement he entered the sand and gravel business, which he has made a fine success.

He was elected a city commissioner in 1916 and served three years, throughout the war period. As one of the leading citizens of Huntington during that difficult period he took a foremost part in all civilian drives and war activities. Before and since that time, moreover, he has served in numerous movements that have built up the public highway system of West Virginia and kept the problem of roads before the public.

Mr. Prindle married, August 15, 1900, Lula H. Snell of Huntington. They have one daughter, Ruth H. Prindle.

Home: 1310 Third Avenue. Office: 914 Fourth Avenue.

The Earp Studio

CHARLES W. HUTCHINSON, HUNTINGTON

Charles W. Hutchinson, sole owner and proprietor of the largest automatic sprinkler business in West Virginia, has developed that business since its organization in 1918, at Huntington, until today it is approximately as large as that of all other companies combined operating in the State of West Virginia. He carries on a large business in many different states and is recognized as one of the leading fire protection engineers thruout the country. In the course of sixteen years' activity in the automatic sprinkler business, Mr. Hutchinson has done much to contribute to the safety of business and industrial operations, as the automatic sprinkler equipment provides maximum protection against fire hazard, which is notably recognized by all insurance companies in the reduction of fire insurance rates.

Mr. Hutchinson's present position as one of the outstanding fire protection engineers in the automatic sprinkler business is a remarkable tribute to his personal abilities. He is a self-made man in the best sense of the word. He began work at the age of eleven in the glass factory of the Huntington Tumbler Company, where he remained for three years. He then became associated with the automatic sprinkler industry and has been engaged in that line for the past sixteen years.

He is a member of every Masonic body in Huntington, with the exception of the Eastern Star, is a member of the Kiwanis Club of Huntington, Huntington Chapter of Commerce, West Virginia Manufacturers Association, Spring Valley Country Club, the Shrine Club, and Beni-Kedem Temple of A. A. O. N. M. S. of Charleston, West Virginia. He is also a member of the National Fire Protection Association.

In 1926 he was candidate for the Republican nomination for State Senator. He is one of the best known men in Huntington's and West Virginia's business life, and is very active in civic affairs.

Mr. Hutchinson is a native of Hartford City, Blackford County, Indiana, born June 15, 1896, the son

(Continued on Page 348)

CHARLES R. WILSON

CHARLES R. WILSON, HUNTINGTON

Charles R. Wilson, a dealer in bonds and securities, has for many year been an active business man of Huntington, and his business affairs have touched at many points the general interest and welfare of the community.

Mr. Wilson was born in Cabell County, West Virginia, October 7, 1872, son of John T. and Amizetta (McMahon) Wilson, and grandson of Asa Lee Wilson and Wayne McMahon, the former a native of Chesapeake, Ohio, and the latter of Virginia. Wayne McMahon for many years kept a toll bridge at Guyandotte, West Virginia, being in charge of the bridge during the Civil War. The Wilsons were an old Virginia family, of Revolutionary stock, and interrelated with the famous Lee family of Virginia. Asa Lee Wilson was a millwright and a local preacher of the Baptist Church. John T. Wilson was born in Cabell County, and for many years was in the real estate business at Huntington. His wife was born in Virginia. Both were active members of the Baptist Church. He was a democrat in politics and at one time sheriff of Cabell County. They had three children: Mamie S., wife of Gus A. Northcott, one of the prominent business men of Huntington; Charles R. and Garnette B., wife of Dr. J. Mincey, a practicing physician of Mineral Wells, Texas.

Charles R. Wilson attended public schools at Huntington, including high school and Marshall College. For a time he was in charge of the circulation department for the Huntington Advertiser, and for two

(Continued on Page 349)

DR. JOHN HUGH ROBINETT, HUNTINGTON

John Hugh Robinett, D. O., of Huntington, one of the leading practitioners of osteopathy in the State, was born at Mechanicsburg, Bland County, Virginia, August 29, 1886, son of James Ward and Sue Jane (Hoge) Robinett, both descendants of early families of the Old Dominion.

Dr. Robinett spent his early years on the farm and acquired his early education in the rural schools of his native county. In 1904 the family moved to Athens, W. Va., where he graduated from the Concord State Normal School in 1908. After graduation he was principal of schools at Chattaroy, Mingo County, and in 1910 he attended the University of West Virginia at Morgantown. He then entered the American School of Osteopathy, now the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery at Kirksville, Mo., where he graduated with the degree Doctor of Osteopathy in 1914 under Andrew Taylor Still, M.D., who founded the science in 1874. During the vacation of his junior year he was associated in practice with Dr. R. M. Thomas, at Fort Scott, Kansas.

Since locating in Huntington in 1914, aside from caring for an extensive practice he has attended numerous clinics. He has studied at and graduated from the School of Orificial Surgery at Des Moines, Iowa. In 1922 he attended a special post-graduate course in the Electronic Reactions of Abrams given by Dr. Albert Abrams, A.M., M.D., LL.D., F. R. M. S. at San Francisco. Dr. Abrams was the first to utilize electro-magnetic forces in the diagnosis

(Continued on Page 349)

DR. JOHN HUGH ROBINETT

PENN EYSTER DICKINSON, HUNTINGTON

Since 1906 P. E. Dickinson has been engaged in the retail furniture business in Huntington. The firm of Dickinson Brothers he founded in 1912, with his brother, A. H. Dickinson, who is still associated with him. This is one of the largest and most prosperous furniture enterprises in West Virginia, having been expanding steadily for the past fifteen years. The latest step in this growth was taken in August, 1926, when the firm of Dickinson Brothers established another large store at Rainelle, W. Va., which is now managed by a sister, Mrs. John S. Moore.

P. E. Dickinson was born in Louisa, Va., December 25, 1879, the son of Eugene Quarles and Kate (Saunders) Dickinson. He attended public schools and Oakland Academy in his home community, and in 1898, when 19 years old left home, going to New Martinsville, Va., where he worked for the Boxley Construction Company, building the West Virginia Short Line. Four months later he came to Huntington, entered the employ of the C. & O. Railway Company and worked eight years as a machinist on that road. In 1906, as stated, he founded his first furniture business. This was the Dickinson Furniture Company, which he sold five years later to enter the general merchandise business as a partner in Curtiss & Dickinson. He remained in that firm only 18 months, leaving to organize Dickinson Brothers.

He is a member of the Lions Club and is a Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Central Christian Church.

(Continued on Page 345)

Premier Studio

WILLIAM RAY FRAMPTON

WILLIAM RAY FRAMPTON, HUNTINGTON

William R. Frampton is a member of the firm of Frampton and Bowers, architects, Huntington. Although one of the younger architectural firms of this city, this partnership has already achieved a marked prestige as specialists in school design and execution. To mention just a few examples of their recent work, they have been architects of schools at Williamson, Logan, Omar, Ravenswood, Kingwood, Terra Alta, Elkins, Martinsburg, Winchester (Ky.). Their work also includes the Lincoln Junior High School of Huntington.

Mr. Frampton came to Huntington in 1920 after graduation from the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa. For two years he was employed as chief draftsman by Richard M. Bates, architect, and was then made a partner in the firm of Bates, Frampton & Bowers. In 1924 the firm became Frampton & Bowers, as it is now known. He is associated with Howard L. Bowers.

Mr. Frampton was born in Parnassus, Pa., April 7, 1894, the son of Arthur Curtiss and Ida Jane (Gray) Frampton. He attended public and high schools of New Kensington, Pa., and after beginning his course in architecture at the Carnegie Institute of Technology was interrupted in his studies by the war. He had enlisted in April, 1916, but was not called for service until about a year later when the United States entered the World War. After six weeks' training at Allentown, Pa., he was sent overseas attached to the University of Pittsburgh Base

(Continued on Page 349)

ROY W. BREECE, HUNTINGTON

Roy W. Breece has practiced as an engineer for more than twenty years. At present, operating as "R. W. Breece, Engineer," he is one of the most successful men in his profession. He has directed the laying out of most of the major real estate projects in Huntington, among them Holswade Park, Rickets Place, Beverly Hills, Arlington and numerous others. He also designed the plan for Ridgelawn Cemetery and the new section of Woodmere Cemetery and supervised the actual work of laying out those tracts. He had charge of the paving of Washington Boulevard, which was probably the largest paving contract ever executed in Huntington. An expert on modern city planning, Mr. Breece has been highly valuable as counsel to the city of Huntington and various other municipalities, and does a great deal of work by special appointment of this city and other cities. He is now city engineer of Kenova, W. Va., in addition to his own exacting practice, and has filled this office, with interruptions, for more than fifteen years. He was formerly city engineer of Barboursville and Milton, W. Va.

Mr. Breece was born in Wapakoneta, Ohio, April 2, 1888, the son of William W. and Mary (Edmiston) Breece. He attended public schools in Tennessee and West Virginia and was graduated at Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va. After college he was associated with John Sanborn, a Huntington engineer. Later he became a member of the firm of

(Continued on Page 349)

Premier Studio

ROY W. BREECE

ROBERT RODERICK STEELE, HUNTINGTON

The prestige of the Steele Funeral Home, Huntington, W. Va., one of the most modern and dignified of its kind in the state, is largely a reflection of the personality of its head, Robert R. Steele, who has not only been engaged in his present business since the nineties of the last century, but who has also taken an active part in the development of the mortician's service to its present high status. He was one of the first American funeral directors to understand the use of embalming processes, and he educated literally hundreds of others in its use. He is past president of the State Funeral Directors Association of West Virginia, and past president of the State Board of Embalmers.

Mr. Steele entered his present business in 1895, associated with a harness, vehicle and undertaking establishment at Rutland, Ohio, where he worked five years. In 1900 he went to Charleston, W. Va., and worked for the Killinger Brothers furniture and undertaking establishment until December, 1900, when he formed a partnership with P. A. Simpson, as Simpson and Steele, undertakers. This association continued until 1905. He then became traveling representative for the Duffee Embalming Fluid Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and at a time when embalming was in its infancy, gave embalming demonstrations throughout twenty-two states. In October, 1911, he came to Huntington. Here he was associated with the Holswade Furniture & Undertaking Company until Mr. Holswade sold his building to the Kresge Company in May, 1915, discontinuing his business. In August, 1915, Mr. Steele established the Steel Undertaking Company. He purchased the old Davis home on Third Avenue in 1918. It is difficult to conceive of an edifice better suited to the purpose to which he converted it. He remodeled it thoroughly and has made of it one of the finest institutions of its kind anywhere.

Mr. Steele is a member of all Masonic bodies, including York and Scottish rites; Huntington Com-

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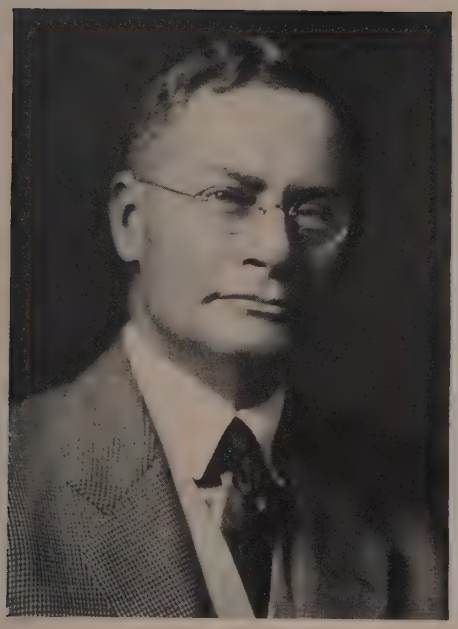


DR. JAMES I. MILLER

DR. JAMES I. MILLER, HUNTINGTON

Dr. James I. Miller is a partner in the firm of Rhodes and Miller, stock and bond brokers and members of the Chicago Board of Trade. This firm, which was organized in 1924, is one of the more successful investment houses of Huntington, and it has been Dr. Miller's sole interest since its foundation. Previous to 1924, however, he was for 17 years engaged in the practice of medicine. He began to practice in 1906 in the coal fields of Mingo County, but shortly removed to Kenova, where he practiced successfully from 1906 to 1913, and at the same time took a substantial share in the affairs of that community. He served as city recorder of Kenova and was later that city's mayor. All during his residence there, moreover, he was known as one of the genuinely public-spirited men of the community. He removed to Huntington in 1913 and had his medical offices here until 1923. In 1924 he retired from the practice of medicine to engage exclusively in his present business.

Dr. Miller was born in Barboursville, Cabell County, W. Va., December 5, 1879, the son of George F. Miller, a prominent banker of Barboursville and Huntington, and Lucy Belle (McConnell) Miller, a native of Catlettsburg, Ky. He studied at Huntington public schools, the Randolph-Macon Academy of Bedford City, Va., the University of Virginia and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Md. He was graduated from the last-named in 1906 with the degree M.D.

(Continued on Page 349)

GEORGE M. RHODES, HUNTINGTON

George M. Rhodes is a member of the Huntington brokerage firm of Rhodes and Miller, in association with Dr. James I. Miller. Mr. Rhodes was born at Baton Rouge, La., July 11, 1890, the son of L. P. and Augusta (Myers) Rhodes. He prepared for college under private tutors and was graduated from Jefferson College, at Convent, La., in 1905. Then for two years he taught various subjects at that college. Leaving that work, he operated a flour and feed mill for his father at Biloxi, Miss., where the family maintained a summer home. Three years later he went to Baton Rouge and was employed by the Baton Rouge Grocery Company, wholesale grocers. He later worked as an accountant for a period in Nashville, Tenn., and Charleston, W. Va.

At Charleston he made his first connection with the brokerage business, with Terrie, Dabney & Herscher, a well-known southern West Virginia institution. In 1917 he became manager of the firm, and in 1918 associated himself with the firm of Hardy, Dana & Company, becoming their Huntington manager in 1920. He directed the affairs of the Huntington office until 1924, when he formed his present partnership.

Mr. Rhodes is a Democrat and a member of the Guyan Country Club.

He was married, November 12, 1912, to Sadie Allen of Louisville, Ky., at New Orleans. Children: Mary Aurelia, Georgene and Beverly.

Home: Whitaker Hill. Office: First Huntington Bank Arcade.

Premier Studio

GEORGE M. RHODES

The Premier Studio

THOMAS EMMETT AGEE, HUNTINGTON

Thomas E. Agee is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Ridgelawn Cemetery Association. As such as he has been the originator of a valuable community service, founded on a new and more dignified plan that has hitherto been followed. In May, 1925, he organized the Ridgelawn Cemetery Association, with F. E. Walker, who is president of the association. The purpose of the organization was the development of a modern burial park which should be beautiful, dignified and a permanently cared-for resting place for the dead. Ridgelawn Burial Park comprises 98 acres and is being developed with utmost care to the end that no more beautiful burial park will exist anywhere. Having definitely departed from the outworn conception of a "graveyard", the Ridgelawn Cemetery Association insists on establishing a high standard of landscape architecture for this burial park, and, in addition have instituted a permanent trust arrangement to insure the care of all lots therein for all time. The First Huntington National Bank is trustee for the Perpetual Care Fund. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the purchase price of all lots is used to assure the perfect maintenance of the park for all time. Further, the Ridgelawn Cemetery Association has furnished additional protection of the fund in the form of a surety bond.

Mr. Agee was born in LaFollette, Tenn., September 7, 1890, the son of James W. and Lassie (Hollingsworth) Agee. After finishing his studies in the public schools he went to Knoxville, Tenn., and was associated for two years with the C. M. McClung Hardware Company, a wholesale firm. For the next five years he was purchasing agent of the American Coal Company of Mannering, W. Va., which he left to become superintendent and purchasing agent of the Wilton Smokeless Coal Comany of Beckley, W. Va., holding that office for six years. He came to Huntington in 1924 and was engaged in real estate development until 1925, when he began his present important project of developing the Ridgelawn Burial Park.

(Continued on Page 350)

Dr. Ira Jacob Kail

DR. IRA JACOB KAIL, Huntington

Dr. Ira J. Kail, dental surgeon, has practiced in Huntington since July, 1911, being at present one of the most highly-esteemed personalities in the dental profession of West Virginia. His experience as a dental surgeon has been varied and valuable. It has embraced institutional work and much difficult practice as a dental surgeon with the U. S. Army, as well as his many years of private practice. Dr. Kail received his early collegiate training in the academic department of Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, and in 1908 was graduated from the Dental College of Ohio State University, Columbus. From 1908 to 1911 he was dental surgeon on the staff of the State Hospital at Gallipolis, Ohio. He came to Huntington in 1911 and began to practice here. Enlisting with the U. S. Army at the beginning of the World War, he served as Post Dental Surgeon at Fort Myer, Virginia, from July, 1917 to October, 1918. Then he was attached to Base Hospital Unit 72, and in November, 1918, was sent to Hoboken, N. J., for overseas service, but the armistice was signed before he could embark. He was discharged with the rank of Major in January, 1919, having been advanced from the rank of First Lieutenant.

Dr. Kail was born at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, August 6, 1882, the son of Samuel Palmer and Jane (Hollandshead) Kail. He married, in December, 1912, Marilla Bovie of Gallipolis, Ohio. Children: Samuel Goodhue, born in 1915; Ira Joseph, born in 1917; and Mary Marilla, born in 1925.

(Continued on Page 352)

CLAUDE VILAS SWANN, Huntington

Claude V. Swann is owner of the firm of Swann Prothers, plumbing contractors, Huntington, W. Va. He is very active in the affairs of his own trade associations as well as in those of Huntington's business organizations, being president of the Lions Club of Huntington, a past president of the Master Plumbers Association of West Virginia, and generally energetic in public causes.

Mr. Swann became an apprentice to the plumber's trade in 1904, with the Huntington Plumbing & Supply Company, where he worked during 1904, 1905 and 1906. Having served his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman plumber with various Huntington concerns and in 1917, in partnership with his brother, E. H. Swann, established the firm of Swann Brothers. He bought his brother's interest in 1920 and is now sole owner, although the business continues to be operated under the name of Swann Brothers. It is ranked among the most successful plumbing and heating firms in Huntington.

Mr. Swann is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner, a member of the Baptist Temple, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the National Association of Master Plumbers. He is a Democrat in politics.

He was born in Cabell County, W. Va., July 30, 1887, the son of F. M. and Beulah A. Swann, and attended district schools of Cabell County. He married, January 9, 1909, Grace May Cornell of Huntington. Children: Claude E., Beulah May, Charlotte Virginia.

Home: 138 Davis Street. Office: 1815 Third Avenue.

Claude Vilas Swann

A. T. Proctor

HENRY J. STARK, Ceredo

Henry J. Stark, president of the First National Bank of Ceredo, Wayne County, W. Va., is also otherwise a leading citizen of this community, prominent both in business and as a civic personality. He is president of the Wayne County Fair Association, vice-president of the Hoard-Baldwin Land Company which owns 7,000 acres of mineral lands in Wayne County, vice-president of the Kenova Wharf & Ferry Company, member of the Ceredo City Council and member of the School Board of the Ceredo-Kenova independent district schools.

For many years Mr. Stark was a well-known business man of Huntington, W. Va. He came to Huntington in 1901 at the age of 19, and until 1912 was associated with the Foster Hardware Company, a wholesale hardware firm. From 1912 to 1916 he was a member of the Groves-Stark Hardware Company, a retail firm in which he was a partner with A. J. Groves. During 1916 and 1917 he traveled through West Virginia as representative of the Hibbard-Spencer-Bartlett Company, wholesale hardware jobbers of Chicago.

In 1917 it became necessary for him to go to Ceredo, to assume charge of the affairs of his father-in-law, Pitt Hoard, prominent Ceredo citizen, who had been overtaken by ill health. Mr. Stark became manager of the Hoard realty interests and a director of the First National Bank of Ceredo, of which he was elected president in October, 1925, following the death of S. Floyd Hoard, formerly president.

Mr. Stark was born in Greenup, Ky., May 13, 1883, son of James W. and Martha Augusta Stark, and was educated in the public and high schools of Greenup. He married, April 30, 1910, Julia Virginia Hoard. Children: Pitt Hoard Stark, born 1915; Julia Anne Stark, born 1918; and Floyd Hoard Stark, born 1922.

Mr. Stark is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, a member of the Rotary Club of Kenova,

(Continued on Page 350)

The Earp Studio

GEORGE IRA NEAL, HUNTINGTON

The record of George I. Neal in Huntington has been one of high service—as a lawyer of fine capacity and sterling principle, as a successful executive of important business interests, and as an individual citizen unstinting in his exertions for the public good. In every sense he is one of the leaders in contemporary Huntington. As far back as 1892 he was serving as mayor of the city and filled that office for two terms. For 40 years he has been known for his splendid work in the general practice of law, in which he has, of late years, concentrated on corporation practice, being at present attorney for many of Huntington's and West Virginia's large corporations. He is now president of the Rotary Club of Huntington, a member and past president of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of the Y. W. C. A., a director of the Y. M. C. A. and a director and vice-president of the Children's Hospital.

He is president of the West Virginia & Kentucky Insurance Company of Huntington, president of the Consolidated Gas Company of Huntington, and a director of the Inter-Ocean Casualty Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Neal's service as president of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce came during the war period. In that position he was able to exert a strong influence on the success of the many civilian movements of the period, being one of those who directed all the war loan drives and acting as a four-minute speaker.

Mr. Neal was born in Milton, Cabell County, W. Va., March 23, 1868, the son of Andrew D. and Malinda (Newman) Neal. He was graduated in the public and high schools of Milton, and took both academic and legal courses at West Virginia University, where he was graduated in 1888 with degree LL.B. He began the practice of law in Huntington in the same year, associated with his brothers, Charles H. and

(Continued on Page 350)

The Premier Studio

FRANK PARSONS SLACK, HUNTINGTON

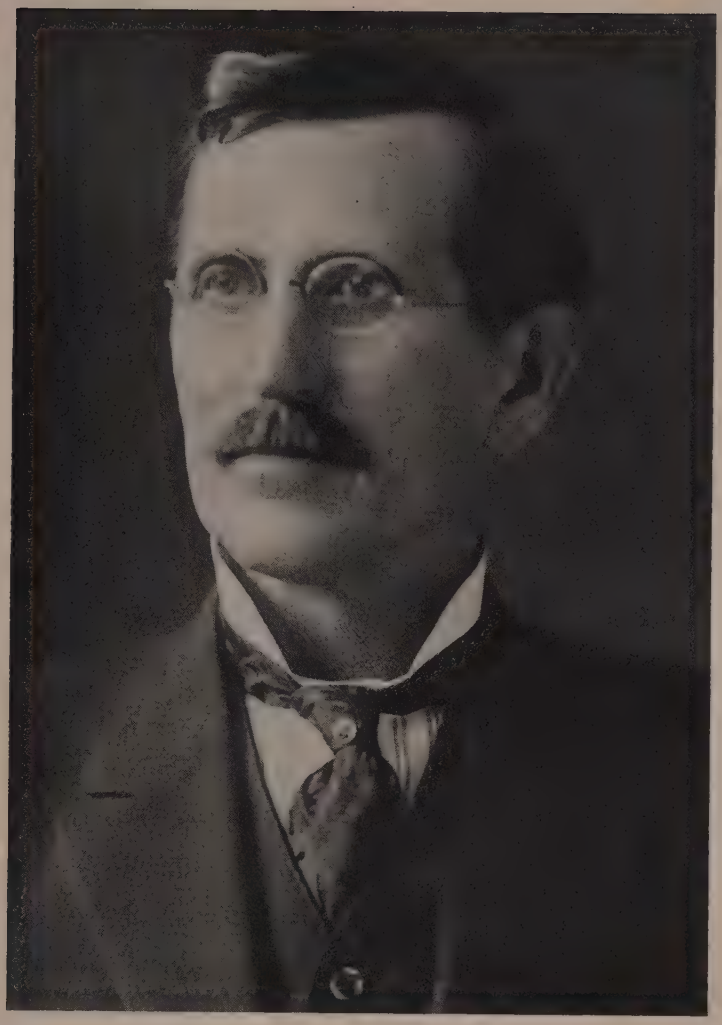
One of the best known insurance men in the mining section of West Virginia, Frank Parsons Slack, Secretary of the West Virginia and Kentucky Insurance Agency, has, with little interruption, been associated with miner's health and accident insurance business since the age of fifteen. At present he is also secretary and treasurer of the Consolidated Insurance Agency, Huntington, and the Coal Fields Insurance Agency, Bluefields, Va. His agency furnishes only miners' health and accident insurance, in selling which his agents must deal with the miners while they are at work in the mines, making this soliciting a form of enterprise almost unique. Mr. Slack himself began, as a boy of fifteen, to go into the mines and solicit health and accident insurance, and continued at that work five years. For a period of two years, then, he worked as a conductor for the Pullman Company, running out of St. Louis, Mo., to western points. Returning to West Virginia, he resumed the sale of health and accident insurance, working four years at Beckley. From Beckley he went to Georgetown, S. C., continuing in the same work. He then went to New York for two years, and on his return established his present business in Huntington, (1915). His agency maintains a branch office at Fairmont.

Mr. Slack was born at Elizabethtown, Harden County, Ky., July 16, 1886, the son of John W. and Sallie (Dent) Slack. He is descended from long-established American ancestry, being a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. As a boy he studied in public and private schools at Louisville, Ky., and left school when fifteen years old. He has been working hard ever since.

He was married in 1914, at Louisville, Ky., to Betty Scobee of Winchester, Ky. They have one daughter, Sarah Hedrick, born in 1917, and a son, Frank Parsons Slack, II., born in 1923.

Mr. Slack is a member of the Guyan Country Club and the Guyandot Club.

Home: 208 Twelfth Avenue. Office: 819 Sixth Avenue.



BELVARD JONES PRICHARD, WAYNE

Belvard J. Prichard, lawyer, banker and prominent gas and oil operator, has made a signal success in each of these fields, but his energetic and versatile career could not be summed up in so compact a sentence. He has served with distinction in public office, has been one of the active promoters of coal development, and is now among the foremost figures in fraternal life of West Virginia. Today he is president of the Southern West Virginia Oil & Gas Corporation and president of the Wayne County Bank, having himself organized both institutions. He is a former State Senator and member of the House of Delegates, and was twice elected mayor of Wayne. Few men have contributed equal energy in the cause of good roads and of municipal excellence as a whole. He is a Past Grand Master of the State Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has filled all district offices in the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Prichard, a Kentuckian by birth, came to Wayne, W. Va., some 45 years ago, after a period of legal practice in Greencastle, Indiana, where he was associated with C. C. Matson who was later Congressman from Indiana and nominee for Governor of that state. Mr. Prichard established a general practice in Wayne, but later, as his clients increased, confined his practice to civil and commercial law. From the outset he was one of the leading men of Wayne and Wayne County. In his two terms as Mayor of Wayne he gave that city a brilliant administration, and it is also to be mentioned that he personally paid the cost of more than half of the city's street paving. In 1888 he was elected to the State Senate and was made chairman of the committee on Counties and Municipalities, and that on Finance. In the latter capacity he was instrumental in enacting the first bond issue for paving of Huntington, an issue of $80.000.

He was nominated in the Democratic primary in 1914 as a candidate for the House of Delegates in the field of seven candidates by a vote of 2,900 out of a total of about 3,300, and also was nominated by a

(Continued on Page 350)

ROBERT MANKIN, Huntington

One of the state's outstanding figures in the business of building and general contracting, Robert Mankin, or Colonel Bob Mankin, as he is known to much of the state, has long held place of importance in West Virginia citizenship. Literally thousands of homes have been built by him and probably no single individual has been more importantly concerned with the erection of public buildings and municipal structures. Either he or a Mankin company, among which are to be mentioned R. Mankin & Company, Huntington, the Mankin Lumber Company, Oak Hill, the Byus-Mankin Lumber Company, Beckley, and the Huntington Building & Realty Company, Huntington, has held contract on almost every important building project in numerous sections of West Virginia for the past twenty-five years, and today in many of these, he and the Mankin companies enjoy almost undisputed leadership.

Mr. Mankin's identification with the business of contracting and building came as the development of earlier enterprise in sawmill operation and timber buying. Born and reared on a farm in Raleigh County, and a school teacher and country store keeper in youth and early manhood, Mr. Mankin early drifted into the business of buying and cutting lumber, and along with building this has always remained a major enterprise. Until removal to Huntington in 1916 he was principally engaged at Oak Hill, in Raleigh County, and this community, largely built by Mr. Mankin and associates, continues to be a second home to him.

Much of Mr. Mankin's enterprise in home building has been in McDowell, Mercer, Fayette, Raleigh, Cabell, Greenbrier and Logan Counties, where in mining camp construction he has frequently built houses by the hundreds, oftentimes putting them up and preparing them complete for occupancy within ten days time. Other construction includes numerous public buildings for the State of West Virginia, as well as school houses, hotels, store buildings and office structures, both in West Virginia and Kentucky.

Mr. Mankin was born in Raleigh County, West Virginia, February 15, 1867, the son of Simeon and Susan (Calloway) Mankin, and until he was twenty-one years old he remained on his father's farm, teaching school in winter and farming with his father in summer. Frequently he mentions that he was twenty-one years old before he was ever on a railroad train.

In politics he is an Independent, although it may be mentioned that he has long exerted much influence in various political circles, particularly in Oak Hill, where he made his home for eighteen years, and where much of his interest still remains.

In achieving his present place Mr. Mankin has encountered many obstacles and his enterprise has not been without many discouragements but in each instance he has invariably come out on top and his career offers much that is evidence of what real grit, ambition and energy will accomplish. For several years he had the handicap of a severe eye trouble, but in recent years this has been practically overcome.

Chiefly characteristic of him though has been his desire to help others. In his own business he has made partners of numerous of those that were once his workers and throughout the state scores of others can testify as to being aided on the road to success by him.

Mr. Mankin has his offices in the Coal Exchange Building, Huntington, and although he is principally known for his enterprise in the building and contracting fields, he is also well known for his identification with the Hooper-Mankin Fuel Company, wholesale coal agents, Huntington, and the Lincoln Bond & Mortgage Company, Huntington, with both of which he serves as president.

FISHER FRANKLIN SCAGGS, WAYNE

Banker, attorney, business man and public official, Fisher F. Scaggs is one of Wayne County's very substantial citizens. He is a self-made man, having attained success by the most admirable kind of energy and persistence, and is generally ranked among the men who are the community's backbone and vitality. He is president of The People's State Bank of Wayne, W. Va.; manager of the firm of Scaggs Brothers, successful insurance agency of Wayne; Commissioner in Chancery of the Wayne Circuit Court; Commissioner of Accounts of Wayne County; and Wayne County Divorce Commissioner.

In 1924 he and his brother, Clyde Steven Scaggs, organized The People's State Bank of Wayne, which opened for business February 2, 1925. Already the bank is established as one of the soundest and most progressive in the state, with present resources in excess of $350,000. It is housed in one of the finest types of modern bank buildings, and continues to increase its prestige and usefulness to the community. F. F. Scaggs is president; Clyde S. Scaggs, cashier; J. Clyde Mathews, assistant cashier; and the directors, besides the president and cashier, are H. P. Dean, P. P. Lester, C. F. Allen, Boyd Wellman and Kiah Adkins.

Mr. Scaggs has been a resident of Wayne County since the age of four, and after studying at Oakview Academy he taught public schools in Wayne County for two years, and then for one year was principal of the Wayne graded school. From 1902 to 1907 he was engaged in the general merchandise business at Wayne, which he gave up to study law in West Virginia University, where he was graduated December 6, 1908. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1909, and has since practiced law in Wayne, together with his numerous other activities.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the West Virginia Consistory, Scottish Rite; the

(Continued on Page 351)

A. T. Proctor

ELLIOTT NORTHCOTT, HUNTINGTON

A man whose activities from year to year have left their definite impress on the life of West Virginia, and whose work has been that of the American nation in several foreign countries, Judge Elliott Northcott, now United States Circuit Judge in Huntington, W. Va., has been, and still is, a remarkable influence on contemporary life. He has been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia, Nicaragua and Venezuela, and in his native state of West Virginia has been a prime force in many movements.

He was admitted to the bar in 1891. From 1897 to 1898 he was city attorney of Huntington; from 1898 to 1905 assistant U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia; from 1905 to 1909 U. S. Attorney; from 1909 to 1911 Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to

(Continued on Page 350)

REV. MATTHEW LAWRENCE WOOD, HUNTINGTON

Rev. Matthew Lawrence Wood, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Huntington, has administered the affairs of this church since October, 1905. At that time the membership in the church was less than 500 but has since grown to one of the largest church enrollments in the state, composed of the leading business and social figures of Huntington. Being a very wealthy church the edifice is worthy of its congregation, a handsome and modern structure. The success of this church is largely the result of Mr. Wood's personal force and his charm as a man. He is not only a fine scholar but is a strong preacher and a man of splendid social qualities, all of which have drawn a dignified and urbane type of citizen to his congregation.

Mr. Wood was born in Bedford County, Va., the son of

(Continued on Page 350)

THOMAS ALEXANDER PALMER, HUNTINGTON

Thomas A. Palmer, who retired in 1926 as assistant to the president of the Banks-Miller Supply Company, of Huntington, is at present secretary of the Rotary Club of Huntington, which office he has filled since his retirement; is a director of the Banks-Miller Supply Company and of the Dingess-Rum Coal Company. Much of his time since 1926 has been given to motor travel through the United States.

Mr. Palmer was born in Wellsburg, W. Va., June 15, 1867, the son of Arthur S. and Sarah C. Palmer. He attended school in Wellsburg until eleven years old, when his family moved to Pittsburgh, Pa. There he left school at the age of thirteen. He worked a few months as a Western Union messenger, then went as office boy with J. Painter & Sons Company, steel mills, with which firm he was connected 18

(Continued on Page 350)

JOHN W. CHAFFEE, HUNTINGTON

John W. Chaffee, vice-president of the Board of Park Commissioners for the city of Huntington, and president and sole owner of the Chaffee Wholesale Grocery Company, recently liquidated, is a native of Vermont. He was born in Montpelier. He is the son of Byron M. and Adelaide B. Chaffee. Prior to taking up his residence in Huntington, he was engaged in business in the Middle West, being for eight years sales manager for a nationally known manufacturing concern.

Mr. Chaffee's residence in Huntington began in 1915, and since that time he has been active and prominent in the city's affairs. Besides being vice-president of the Board of Park Commissioners, a position he has held since the creation of the commission in 1925, he has been president of the

(Continued on Page 351)

DR. GROVER LATHAM HOWARD, HUNTINGTON

Dr. Grover L. Howard, physician in general practice at Huntington, W. Va., was born at Floyd, Va., May 16, 1884, son of Peter Latham Howard and Isobell (Howard) Howard. Both father and mother were natives of Virginia of English ancestry, the former having been prominent as a merchant, farmer and banker at Floyd, Va. Grover L. Howard attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the University of Virginia and the University of Maryland, Baltimore (M. D. 1911). In 1911 and 1912, he was an interne at the University Hospital, Baltimore; in 1912 and 1913 was engaged in general practice at Switchback, Va.; and from 1914 to 1920 practiced at Maysville, Ky. He came to Huntington in 1920, and until 1924 was diagnostician and specialist in internal medicine at the Kessler-Hatfield Hospital. Since

(Continued on Page 351)

Premier Studio

DR. JAMES S. KLUMPP, HUNTINGTON

Dr. James S. Klumpp, gynecologic surgeon, of Huntington, W. Va., was born in Owosso, Michigan, January 21, 1892, the son of Frederick J. and Alice (Hanna) Klumpp. He graduated at the University of Michigan (B. S. 1917; M. D. 1920) and practiced one year in the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Early in 1921 he came to Huntington, was attached to the Guthrie Hospital for two years and has practiced alone since 1922, specializing in gynecology.

During the World War he served with the Medical Corps, U. S. Army, at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

He is a member of the Medical Review Society of Huntington, and was its secretary and treasurer during 1927, a member of Cabell County and West Virginia State medical

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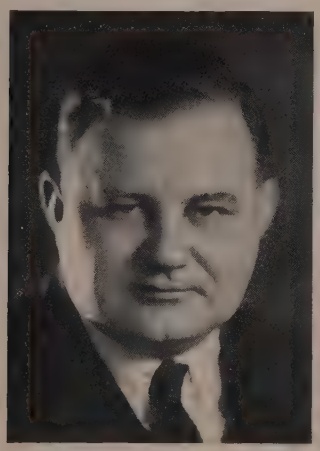


HARRY E. WEBB, HUNTINGTON

Harry E. Webb is superintendent of the Huntington and Logan divisions of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, with headquarters in Huntington. He has been identified with many phases of railroad administration since 1900, when he went to work for the Kanawha & Michigan Railway in a clerical position. He remained two years with this company. Then he left railroad work for a period, being engaged eight months in office work for the Cardiff Coal Company, Oakley, W. Va.

He first entered the employ of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad June 10th, 1904, and has been with that line continuously since then. He was engaged in the clerical service until November 1, 1914, when he was appointed trainmaster of the Clifton Forge (Va.) division. On November 1, 1916,

(Continued on Page 351)

HERMAN R. WILD, HUNTINGTON

Herman R. Wild is a partner in the firm of Wild & Boette, perhaps the most successful retail drug business in Huntington. For more than a quarter of a century this partnership has been well known in this city, having been founded in 1901. For 20 years the store was situated in the Florentine Hotel Building, after which it was removed to its present location at 405 Ninth Street, opposite the former site.

Mr. Wild was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., December 26, 1876, the son of August and Louisa (Edick) Wild. He attended the public schools of Parkersburg, worked for a time as a carrier boy for the drug busniess there, and later as a soda dispenser. Then he studied pharmacy at Ada College of Pharmacy, Ada, Ohio, graduating in 1900. At the end of that time he came to Huntington and founded his

(Continued on Page 351)

HAROLD J. SPELMAN, HUNTINGTON

Harold J. Spelman, Division Engineer at Huntington for the West Virginia State Road Commission, has filled that office since 1919. In that capacity he has full supervision of the construction and maintenance of all state roads in the Huntington division, which comprises ten counties and covers about one-fifth of the whole state. Mr. Spelman has been constantly engaged in road and highway engineering since 1910, when he was graduated from Cornell University with the degree, C. E. From 1910 to 1917 he was associated with the New York Highways Department, and from 1917 to 1919 was an engineer with the United States Bureau of Public Roads. He assumed his present office in 1919.

He is a member of the Rotary Club of Huntington, the American Society of Civil Engineers, Society of American

(Continued on Page 351)

WILLIAM THOMAS LOVINS, HUNTINGTON

William T. Lovins, attorney, Huntington, was born in Wayne County, W. Va., August 27, 1887, the son of James Harvey and Josephine (Sink) Lovins. He attended Wayne County public schools, high school at Ceredo, W. Va., and Washington & Lee University (LL.B. 1914). He was admitted to the bar of West Virginia on May 5, 1914, and began to practice law in Kenova, W. Va. He practiced there, with increasing success, until the advent of war. On May 9, 1917, he enlisted and went to the first Officers Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on August 15, 1917, and at the time of his discharge from service on December 22, 1918, he was a Captain. On leaving the service he returned to Kenova and resumed his practice. He came to Huntington in 1922, and

(Continued on Page 351)

Premier Studio

JOHN HENRY DRUEN, HUNTINGTON

John Henry Druen is president and general manager of the J. H. Druen Company, which is one of the most prosperous of Huntington's plumbing and heating companies. An index of the prestige enjoyed by this firm can be seen in the type of contract they execute. Typical examples are the Coal Exchange Building, the First Huntington National Bank Building and the Prichard Hotel, in which they installed all piping, heating systems and sanitary equipment; and, outside of Huntington, their work has included the Methodist Memorial Hospital, Pikeville, Ky., all the plumbing for the industrial towns completed for the Kelly Creek Collieries near Charleston, W. Va.; the industrial town for the McKenny Steel Company at Wolf Pit, Ky., and many other large contracts in West Virginia and Kentucky.

(Continued on Page 351)

Premier Studio

FRANKLIN FLOYD STARCHER, HUNTINGTON

Franklin F. Starcher, successful lumberman and real estate developer of Huntington, was born in Ripley, W. Va., June 10, 1872, the son of Robert E. and Emma (Harker) Starcher. He was educated in the public schools, and in his early youth was engaged in a general mercantile business at Ripley, later dealing in railroad ties, lumber and allied lines. He continued to increase the importance of his lumber activities, and in 1909 removed the center of his interests to Huntington, where he added real estate development to the tie and lumber business, both of which he has since continued. He has since 1909 been one of the foremost real estate developers of the city, having played a significant part in the growth and improvement of many sections of the city.

Mr. Starcher was married, October 10, 1900, to Clara Arm-

(Continued on Page 351)

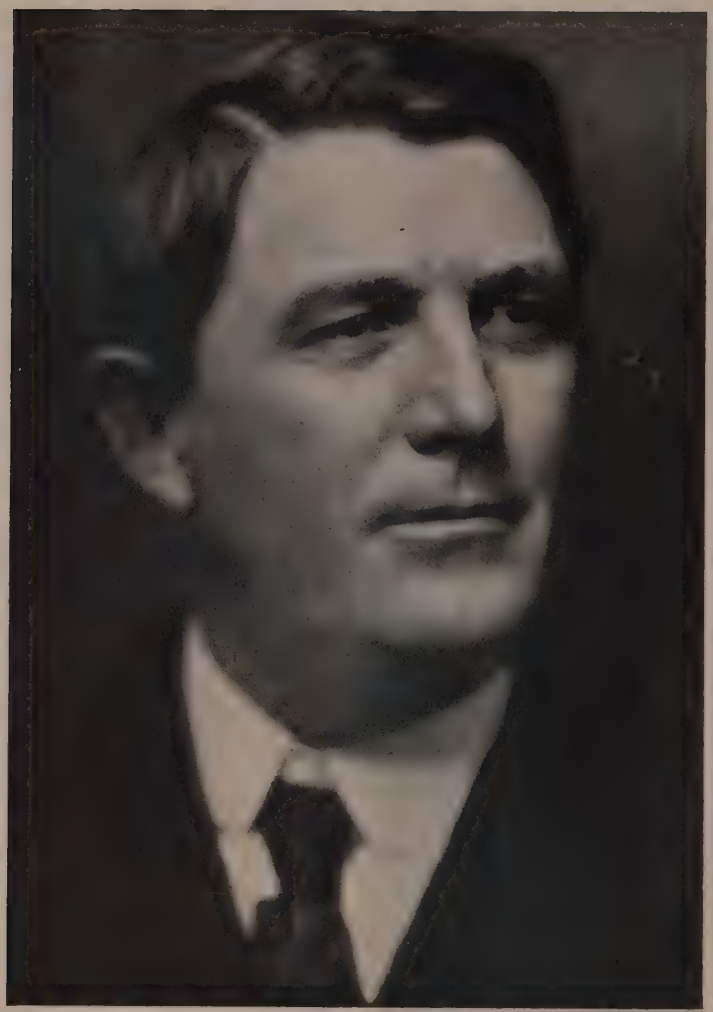
C. Smith Gardner

SAMUEL ALEXANDER SCOTT, HARVEY

Samuel Alexander Scott, Vice-President of The New River Company, Macdonald, West, Va., comes of pioneer stock of Pennsylvania, and was born October 26, 1871, being the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Jane (Manown) Scott. He obtained his common schooling in the public schools of that state and later attended Slippery Rock Normal School at Slippery Rock, Pa. In 1893 he graduated as Civil Engineer from the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, and following his graduation he was engaged in general engineering work until 1899 when he was employed by the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company and remained with that company in the successive positions of division engineer, assistant chief engineer, chief engineer, general manager of mines, until 1911 when he resigned to become general manager of The New River Company and subsidiary organizations and was later made vice president and a director of that company.

Mr. Scott was married February 1st, 1899 to Helen I. Chickering, of Louisville, Ky., and resides at Harvey, West Virginia.

Mrs. Scott is a member of D. A. R. and Daughters of Barons of Runnemedes, and other patriotic organizations.



Pirie MacDonald

GORY HOGG, HARVEY

Dr. Gory Hogg comes of pioneer stock, being fourth in line from Peter Hogg, the founder of the family, who came to America in 1745 and settled in Virginia.

Peter Hogg was prominent in the early affairs of the Settlement and was a Captain in Colonial Wars and also served in the Revolutionary War. He held land grants from King George II.

To his son Peter and daughter, Elizabeth he gave portions of this land with the provision that they go into the vast wilderness and establish homes. Both children settled in Mason County, Virginia, now West Virginia, and it was in the home of Thomas Gory Hogg, that had sheltered three generations, that Gory of the fourth generation was born.

Dr. Hogg was educated at the University of West Virginia, and as a student at Morgantown he helped to make history by playing fullback on the university's first football team. Later, he captained the team, and in line with a life long interest in affairs of the university he serves as vice-president of the Alumni Association. He also is a director of the Stadium Committee.

Dr. Hogg located in Harvey in 1895 and devoted thirty years to the practice of medicine in the smokeless coal field of West Virginia. He was one of the pioneers in the first aid movements and safety campaigns among miners in that section of the state, and trained the team of the New River Company which took first prize in the State and International first aid contests in 1920; in 1921 his team won first International honors in Mine Reserve Work at St. Louis. He was probably the first physician in the coal fields to realize the importance of this work and to give his time and efforts to its furtherance. For a number of years he had charge of State Compensation and First Aid work for The New River Company and he

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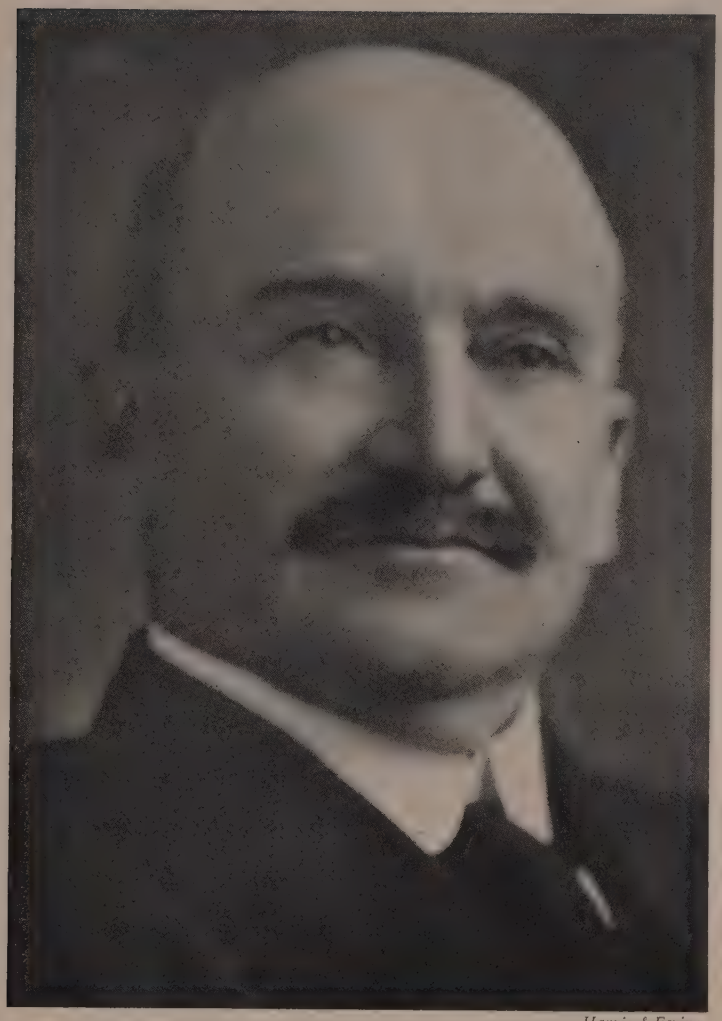

Harris & Ewing

SAMUEL DIXON, PRICE HILL

Samuel Dixon, president and general manager of The Price Hill Colliery Company, Price Hill, West Virginia, has been active for many years in the development of some of the most valuable mining properties in West Virginia.

Mr. Dixon was born in England, the son of James and Ann (Faulkner) Dixon, November 14, 1856. His early years were spent in England, where he attended the national and high schools.

In 1877 he came to America and took up his residence in Fayette County, West Virginia, working there as bookkeeper and for a time as mine foreman. His rise was steady, and in 1893 he went to Macdonald, West Virginia, as president and general manager of the Macdonald Colliery Company. He then began the development and operation of numerous mining properties, including the building of railroads throughout that section.

In 1895 he bought the Sugar Creek Coal & Coke Company. In 1899 he built the White Oak Railroad, from Glen Jean to Carlisle, West Virginia, opening up the Wingrove, Scarbro, Whipple, Carlisle and Oakwood mines, later extending the railroad through Oak Hill to Stuart, opening up the Parral and Stuart mines, later known as Summerlee and Lochgelly, and also built a connection with the Virginian Railroad.

In 1899 he bought the Price Hill property, consisting of approximately two thousand acres of coal lands, and in the same year he bought out Justus Collins in the Collins Colliery Company, and the John A. McGuffin interests in the Dunn Loop Coal & Coke Co., Harvey Coal & Coke Co., and Prudence Coal Company.

His next move was the purchase of the Great Kanawha Colliery Company operations, with large frontage on the Kanawha River at Mt. Carbon, thus giving him river as well as railroad transportation.

(Continued on Page 352)

K. E. Kibble

PHILIP M. SNYDER, Mount Hope

Philip M. Snyder, of Mount Hope, president of CCB Smokeless Coal Company, one of the largest coal mining companies in the United States, has been a leading figure in the coal industry of West Virginia for many years.

Mr. Snyder was born in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, December 12, 1869, the son of DeWitt Clinton Snyder and Rachel (McClung) Snyder. He came with his parents to the New River Coal fields when he was fourteen years of age and when a young man engaged in the lumber and building contracting business, in which he remained until 1912 when he entered the coal mining business. Among the large coal properties which he organized and was actively interested in were those of the Long Branch Coal Company, the East Gulf Coal Company, the Princewick Coal Company, the DeWitt Fuel Company, the Glencoe Coal Company and the Pemberton Fuel Company. All of these properties were sold in 1926 to the Massachusetts Gas Company of Boston, Massachusetts, and Mr. Snyder became vice-president of that company and president of their operating company, the CCB Smokeless Coal Company. Mr. Snyder is also president of Castner, Curran and Bullitt Company which is one of the largest coal selling companies in the world, doing an international business and with affiliated companies operating a coal carrying fleet of sixty vessels and owning four of the largest coal docks on the Atlantic Coast. The general offices of Castner, Curran and Bullitt are at No. 1 Broadway, New York City and the general offices of the CCB Smokeless Coal Company are at Mt. Hope, West Virginia.

Castner, Curran and Bullitt Company is the pioneer coal selling concern of the West Virginia smokeless fuel field and shipped the first coal mined in the Pocahontas field. At one time this company sold the coal produced from every mine on the Norfolk Western Railway and at the present time ship all of

(Continued on Page 352)

Gravely & Moore

THOMAS HUBERT SNYDER, MOUNT HOPE

Thomas H. Snyder, president and general manager of the Sterling Smokeless Coal Company, of Mount Hope, has been prominent in the coal industry in West Virginia for the past several years.

He was born in Clencoe, Greenbrier County, April 18, 1883, the son of DeWitt Clinton Snyder and Rachel (McClung) Snyder, and he attended the common schools of his native county and later the Mountain State Business College. From 1900 to 1901 he served as assistant cashier of the Bank of Mount Hope and during this period he joined with his brother, P. M. Snyder, and organized the Snyder Construction Company. His father had been in the contracting business also, and in this enterprise he and his brother principally specialized in mining camp construction. His first venture in the coal business was in helping organize the Long Branch Coal Company in 1915 of which he was made a director. Later he organized the DeWitt Fuel Company and was President and General Manager. Was Director of Princewick Coal Company, East Gulf Coal Company, President and Manager of Glencoe Coal Company until these mines were sold to Massachusetts Gas Company. In 1926 he organized and is now President and Manager of the Sterling Smokeless Coal Company. He is also president of the Mount Hope Building Company and a director of the Bank of Mount Hope.

Mr. Snyder is deeply devoted to religious affairs and church work, and besides teaching a Bible Class composed of sixty young men at the Presbyterian Church of Mount Hope, his church, he is a director and one of the leading spirits of the Mount Hope Young Men's Christian Association.

He is a York Rite Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Winding Gulf Coal Operators' Association, the White Oak Country Club, and the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association. Politically, he is a Democrat. Golfing and hunting are his principal recreations.

Mr. Snyder was married September 18, 1912, to Ethel Stephenson, and has one son, DeWitt Clinton Snyder.

Gravely & Moore

WILLIAM ROBERT GRAY, Mt. Hope

William Robert Gray, of Mt. Hope, retired coal operator and prominently associated with a number of important financial concerns in West Virginia, was born in Appomattox County, Virginia, in 1872, the son of George Edwin Gray and Rhoda (Anderson) Gray.

His early years were spent on his father's farm and on leaving there, he worked for a time as a clerk in a general merchandise store in Buckingham, Virginia, later opening a store there for himself. After selling this business, he went to Mt. Hope, where he established a general merchandise business, at the same time establishing a wholesale dry goods and notion house in Richmond, Virginia, as Anderson, Lewis, Gray Company. In 1915, he disposed of these interests and devoted himself to extensive coal mining operations at Mt. Hope, being vice-president of the Long Branch Coal Company, vice-president of the Princewick Coal Company, and president and general manager of the Pemberton Fuel Company and manager of the Meadow Fork Fuel Company. He sold all of his coal properties to the Massachusetts Gas Company, of Boston, in 1926, and has since lived retired at Mt. Hope, although he, is at present vice-president of the Bank of Mt. Hope, director of the Lincoln Finance Company, of Huntington, West Virginia, and director of the Dealers Motor Finance Corporation, Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Gray has always taken an active interest in the civic affairs of his community, and served as member of the city council of Mt. Hope from the date of the establishment of the town until 1927, when he resigned. He was also city recorder for a number of years. He belongs to all the Masonic orders, being a Knight Templar, a member of the Beni-Kedem Shrine, etc. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows, the White Oak Country Club, of Mt. Hope, and the Methodist Church, South. In politics, he is a Democrat.

Mr. Gray was married to Mary E. Hanes, of Buckingham County, Virginia, in 1897. They have two

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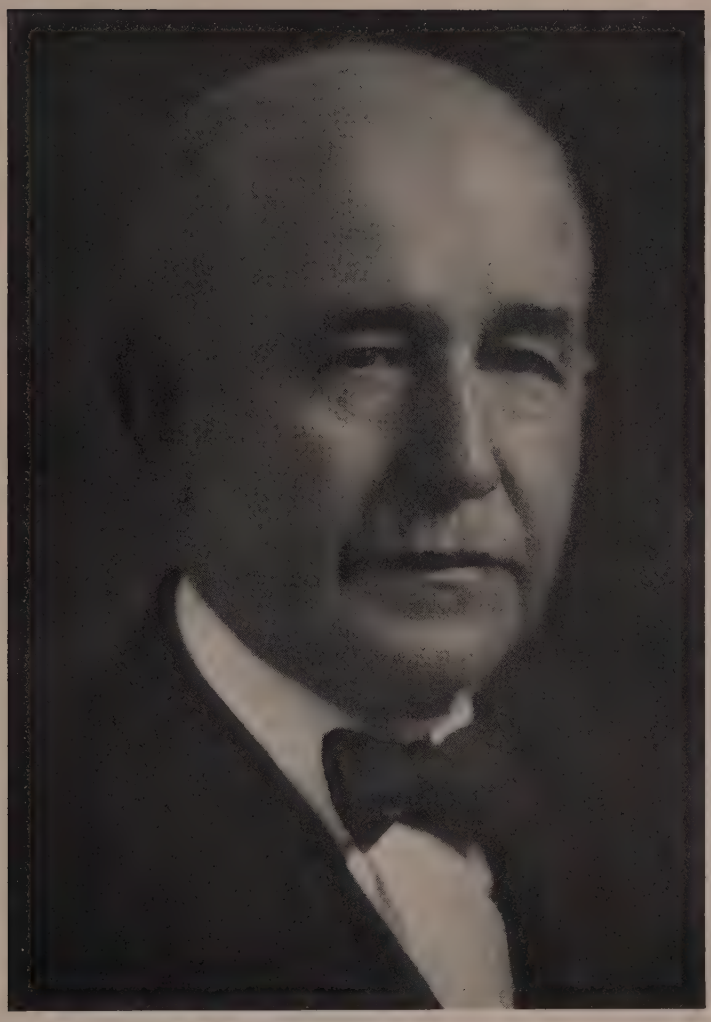

GEORGE LAWTON QUINNIMONT

George Lawton, who has been for many years an outstanding figure in the coal industry of West Virginia, began his career when but eleven years of age as a worker in the mines.

He was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1856, the son of Joseph Lewis Lawton and Mary (Mathews) Lawton, and becoming a wage earner in his youth he early showed the determination and ambition that have been evidenced throughout his life. In 1885, he came to Fayette Station, West Virginia, as manager of mines at Fayette and he held this position until 1887, when he opened the Alaska mine four miles east of Thurmond. From that date until 1915, until the mine had been worked out, he served as president and general manager of the Alaska Coal and Coke Company and was one of the pioneer operators in that section of the state. At present he is president and general manager of the Laurel Creek Company, the Greenwood Coal Company, the Coal Run Coal Company and the Branch Coal and Coke Company, all leading companies of Southern West Virginia.

Mr. Lawton was married in 1885 to Ella May Chamberlin, and has five children, Virginia (Mrs. C. W. Lemon), William E. Lawton, Nettie May Lawton, Joseph L. Lawton, and Eleanor C. Lawton.

In Memoriam

JOHN EDWARD GARRETT, Mount Hope

Few men have left a greater impress upon their community than the late John E. Garrett, for many years Mayor of Mount Hope, and at the time of his death in 1921, president of The First National Bank of Mount Hope. He was a leader in all matters of community importance, and that Mount Hope has long ranked as one of the outstanding communities in the State in point of civic eminence, may be in no small part attributed to him.

Mr. Garrett, was born in Buckingham, County, Virginia, December 30th, 1866, the son of Benjamin Franklin and Ann Jane (McFeeters) Garrett, and came to West Virginia with his parents when he was a boy of six. His father who settled in Maxwelton, Greenbrier County, where he engaged in farming for many years, was a native of Virginia, and a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil War, while his mother, who came from Conschohocken, Pennsylvania, was a native of Derry County, Ireland.

He was educated in the country schools of Greenbrier County, and prior to coming to Mount Hope and beginning the career that made him one of its leading citizens, he spent several years in the employ of the Thurmond Coal Company, at Thurmond Mountain, Fayette County.

On locating in Mount Hope, in 1899, he became largely concerned in real estate and after the destruction of the town by fire in 1910, did more than his part in furthering rebuilding of the city and individually and in conjunction with others erected several substantial business blocks. His interest was not limited to real estate alone for he was active in many other business organizations.

Mr. Garrett was a Republican, and in his early manhood was justice of the peace for eight years, he was postmaster of Mount Hope eight years, mayor of his City fifteen years, a member of the board of education of

(Continued on Page 352)

PATRICK HENRY GARRETT, Mount Hope

Patrick H. Garrett, since 1921 president of The First National Bank, of Mount Hope, was born at Red Star, West Virginia, April 29, 1898, the second of a family of five boys and two girls, born to the late John Edward and Minnie (Burdette) Garrett.

It was his intention to become a surgeon and following his graduation from West Virginia University in 1920, he spent two years at the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. His plans were altered by the death of his father, and at the age of twenty-three he was called to succeed to the place left vacant by his father. In this capacity he has shown many characteristics of leadership and otherwise has proven himself to be one of the most progressive young men in Southern West Virginia. This is largely manifest by the fact that besides having charge of his father's estate, he is President of The First National Bank of Mount Hope; Vice President of The Mount Hope Building and Loan Association; president of Gray-Garrett, Inc., Chevrolet dealers; secretary, treasurer and general manager of Garrett and Moseley Inc., who in addition to their real estate activities own and operate a chain of gasoline stations; vice president of the Mount Hope Business Men's Club, chairman of the standing committee on education and physical development; and a member of the Mount Hope City Council. Politically he is a Republican, takes a marked interest in the affairs of the party and is at present a candidate for the Republican State Executive Committee, of the Ninth Senatorial District. Fraternally he is a York Rite Mason, a Shriner, and a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, the Kappa Sigma and Phi Rho Sigma fraternities.

During the World War he was engaged in military service at the Students Army Training Camp at the State University. In religion he is a Baptist and a Trustee of The Mount Hope Baptist Temple.

MARTIN L. GARVEY, Mount Hope

Martin L. Garvey, general manager of the New River Company, Mount Hope, has been identified with the coal industry ever since early boyhood and few men in the industry in West Virginia are credited with as thorough knowledge of all phases of coal mining.

Born at Piedmont, West Virginia, April 22, 1881, the son of James and Bridget Josephine (Tierney) Garvey, now residing at Westernport, Maryland, and educated in the public schools of his home community, he started mine work in the coal mines at Elk Garden, West Virginia, as a boy and after working there and in the Georges Creek region of Maryland, in various capacities until he was twenty years old he secured a position with the engineering department of the Davis Coal and Coke Company, at Thomas, West Virginia. In 1903 he was promoted to superintendent of the Simpson operations of that company and in 1905 was promoted to superintendent of the Weaver operations in Randolph and Barbour Counties. In 1907 he was given charge of the Thomas and Coketon plants in Tucker County, and later he was made assistant general superintendent of all Davis Coal and Coke Company operations.

In 1913 he resigned his connection with the Davis Coal and Coke Company to accept a position at Mohrland, Utah, with the Castle Valley Coal Company, a subsidiary of the United States Smelting, Mining and Refining Company. At Mohrland he had charge of all mining operations and he remained there until December, 1916, when he returned to West Virginia, to take charge of coal properties in which he was personally interested.

In 1917 The Maryland New River Coal Company and the Maryland Coal and Coke Company, Incorporated, of Pennsylvania, were organized with Mr. Garvey as general manager and he was engaged with these companies, at Winona, West Virginia, and in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, until September 1927,

(Continued on Page 352)

Quarrier Studio

JAMES W. GARVEY, WINONA

James W. Garvey, general manager of the Maryland New River Coal Company, Winona, West Virginia, has been associated with the coal industry in various capacities for almost all of his life.

He was born at Elk Garden, West Virginia, August 17, 1890, the son of James Garvey and Bridget Josephine (Tierney) Garvey, and he was educated in the public schools at Elk Garden and in the public and parochial schools at Frostburg, Maryland. His early education supplemented by private study of engineering and after early employment as worker in mines at Frostburg, he removed to Thomas, West Virginia, where he became an electrical helper in the electrical department of the Davis Coal and Coke Company. He was later transferred to the engineering department of this company and remained with it for eleven years. In 1920 he became engineer of the Maryland New River Coal Company, at Winona, and one year later he was made superintendent of the company. He became general manager of the company, the position he now holds, in September 1927. The concern operates five mines and has a production of about 2,500 tons daily.

During the World War Mr. Garvey was engaged in military service. He joined the 112th Engineers at Camp Lee early in 1918 and sailed with them for France, June 21, 1918, landing at Brest. He was moved from there to Baccrat, France, and then to the Argonne Forest Sector, taking part in the famous eighteen day battle, one of the big engagements of the World War. Later, he was transferred to Thiacourt, France and then to Belgium, where he was chosen as one of the 150 men from his entire brigade to act as escort of honor for King Albert, of Belgium, on his return to Brussells. He was then sent back to Brest and sailed for the United States, landing in Newport News, April 1, 1919, where he received his discharge, and returned to his duties with the Davis Coal and Coke Company at Thomas.

(Continued on Page 352)

Gravely & Moore

LAWRENCE S. TULLY, MOUNT HOPE

Lawrence S. Tully, vice-president of the Bank of Mount Hope, is a widely known figure in banking circles in West Virginia.

Mr. Tully was born at Lookout, West Virginia, September 24, 1879, the son of William Montgomery Tully and Sarah M. (Taylor) Tully, and following early education in the public schools, he attended Marshall College, Huntington, and Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he was graduated in 1902. He also took post-graduate work at the University of Arizona, and the first year after leaving college, he was principal of the Mount Hope schools. He became cashier of the Bank of Mount Hope in 1903 and held this position until 1923, when he was made vice-president, the office he now holds. When Mr. Tully first entered the bank, it had a capital stock of $25,000.00 and deposits totalling $65,000. Today it has capital stock of $425,000.00, assets of two million dollars and deposits of $1,500,000.

Besides his banking interests, Mr. Tully is President of the West Virginia Eagle Coal Company of Boncar, W. Va., and the Lanark Fuel Company, Lanark, W. Va. He is also President of the Mount Hope Insurance Agency, and a director of the Dartmont Coal Company of Dartmont, West Virginia.

Mr. Tully is a Democrat, a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner, and a former vice-president for West Virginia of the American Bankers' Association. He is a member of the White Oak Country Club, and a director of the state Young Men's Christian Association, and a vice-president of the West Virginia Council for Religious Education and a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Tully has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Gertrude Koontz, of Kesler's Cross Lanes, West Virginia, and to this union were born two children, Maurine and James S. Tully. His second marriage, occurring August 6, 1912, was to Miss Anna Larew, of Monroe County, West Virginia, and there are five children, William L., Robert L., Lawrence T., Anna Roberta and John M. Tully.

Quarrier Studio

EDGAR M. TUTWILER, MOUNT HOPE

Edgar M. Tutwiler, Manager of Stores of the New River Company, and prominent resident of Mount Hope, was born at Augusta, Hampshire County, West Virginia, November 2, 1885, the son of Jonathan F. and Jane (Swisher) Tutwiler, and was educated in the public schools of Hampshire County, the preparatory branch of the West Virginia University, Keyser, West Virginia, and Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

During his early career, Mr. Tutwiler taught school for five years, and later was bookkeeper for the Whaley Lumber Company of Davis, West Virginia, and with the Davis Coal and Coke Company of Thomas, West Virginia, in the Merchandise department, and prior to locating in Mount Hope, he spent four years, from 1910 to 1913, as Manager of Stores for The Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Tutwiler has been Manager of Stores with the New River Company continuously since 1913, and besides his position with this company, he is variously connected with the business affairs of Mount Hope, being a director of the Bank of Mount Hope, the Mount Hope Building & Loan Association, the Imperial Smokeless Coal Company, the Clyde Pocahontas Coal Company and the Lincoln Finance Company of Huntington, West Virginia.

He is a Republican in politics, being a member of the County Executive Committee. He was also elected and served as a member of the legislature during 1924 and 1925. Fraternally he is a Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, while his religion is Presbyterian. He is a member of the White Oak Country Club, the Mount Hope Business Men's Club and a member of the various other civic organizations of the town and vicinity.

(Continued on Page 352)

Gravely & Moore

JOE L. SMITH, Beckley

Joe L. Smith, prominent banker and eminent Democrat, Beckley, was born at Marshes, in the Trap Hill District, Raleigh County, May 22, 1880, the son of Hulett A. and Angeline (McMillion) Smith, and was educated in the public schools of Beckley.

As a boy he learned the printer's trade in the office of the Raleigh Register and prior to organizing and becoming president of the Beckley National Bank, in 1914, he spent several years as editor and publisher of this newspaper.

He has been elected mayor of Beckley four times, and in line with the aptitude for public service that in 1928 brought him the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, he holds credit for service in the state senate from 1908 to 1913.

In business, besides being president of the Beckley National Bank he is president and owner of the Beckley Hotel Company and secretary and treasurer of the South Beckley Land Company. Fraternally he is a Mason, thirty-second degree and Shriner, and in religion, he is a Presbyterian.

He was married September 9, 1914, to Christine Carlson, daughter of L. P. Carlson, of Annapolis, Maryland, and has two sons, Joe L., Jr., and Hulett C. Smith.

Gates

ERNEST CHILSON, RALEIGH

Ernest Chilson, vice-president and general manager of the Raleigh Coal & Coke Company, Raleigh, West Virginia, was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1869, the son of Stephen L. Chilson, M. D. and Sarah (Miller) Chilson, and was educated in the Williamsport public schools and Dickinson College, Williamsport.

As a young man he spent a considerable period as superintendent of construction for the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Company, at Punxshutaney, Pennsylvania, and prior to permanent location in West Virginia, he was variously engaged as construction engineer with the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, at Columbus, Ohio, and as general superintendent with the Cavanul Coal and Railroad Company, in Oklahoma, the Southern Coal and Transportation Company, in Barbour County, West Virginia, and the Stonega Coke & Coal Company, at Big Stone Gap, Virginia.

One of the pioneers of the Barbour County Coal field he came to West Virginia as general superintendent of the Southern Coal and Transportation Company, located on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Barbour County, in 1899, and following this connection and later service with the Stonega Coke & Coal Company, in Virginia, he located at Raleigh and became general manager of the Raleigh Coal & Coke Company in 1906. At that time the company was employing in the neighborhood of 150 men and producing approximately 150,000 tons of coal a year. Today, it employs 900 men and has an annual production of more than a million tons, a production that has long made it one of the largest companies in the entire smokeless field.

Mr. Chilson was made vice-president of the Raleigh Coal & Coke Company in 1916 and besides being active in affairs of operators in the state he is a member of the American Mining Congress and the American Mining and Metallurgical Society.

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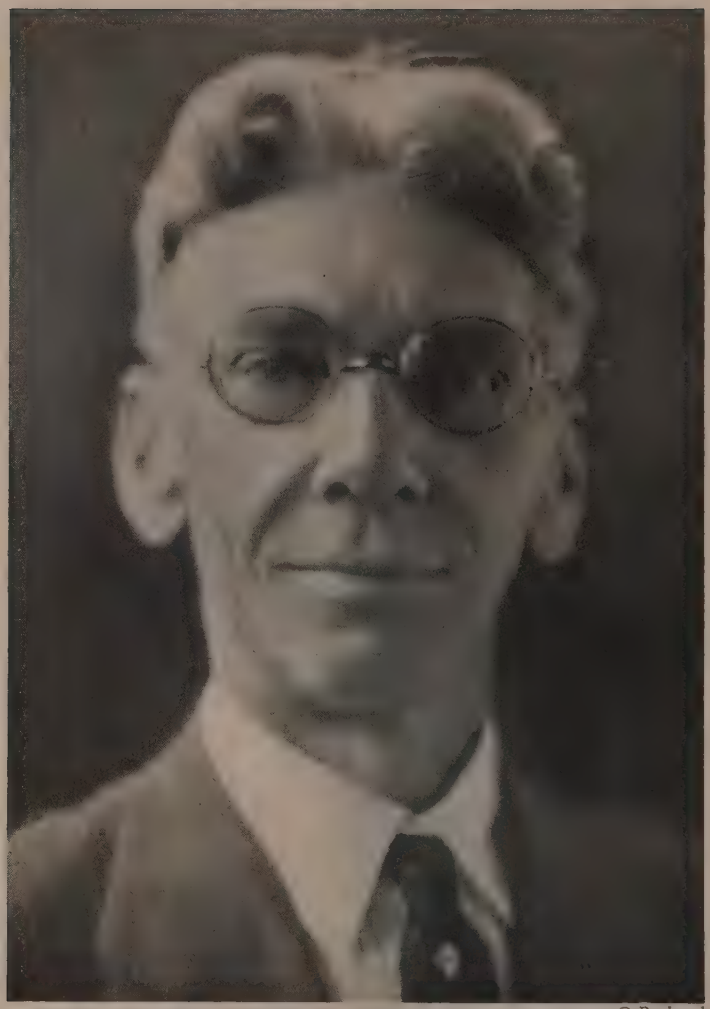

© *Bachrach*

JAMES LEWIS BUMGARDNER, Beckley

James Lewis Bumgardner, Beckley has been a distinguished member of the West Virginia bar ever since locating in Beckley in 1904.

Mr. Bumgardner was born in Augusta County, Virginia, July 27, 1866, the son of James and Mary Mildred Bumgardner, his father being a prominent lawyer of Staunton, Virginia, and he was educated at the Hoover Military Academy, at Staunton, the Worsham Academy, in Prince Edward County, and the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, taking the degree of LL. B.

He was admitted to the bar of Virginia immediately after leaving school, and prior to removal to West Virginia, and entering practice in Beckley, he spent several years in practice with his father in Staunton, the firm being J. and J. L. Bumgardner. Later, with the admission of a brother it became J., J. L. and R. Bumgardner.

During his practice in Staunton Mr. Bumgardner served one term as prosecuting attorney of the city of Staunton, and at the time he held the distinction of being the youngest man in the state to hold such office.

In his practice in Beckley he has been principally concerned with corporation law and among those he has served as counsel are the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, the Western Pocahontas Corporation, the Wyoming-Pocahontas Coal & Coke Company, and the Erskine and the Cranberry Land Companies.

For several years Mr. Bumgardner was actively interested in the coal industry and from 1913 to 1925 he was vice-president of the East Gulf Coal Company. He was one of the principal organizers of this company but with its sale to the CCB Coal Company, as part of the coal property acquiring movement of the

(Continued on Page 352)

Ye Portrait Shoppe

ASHTON FILE, Beckley

Ashton File, of Beckley, has been a member of the West Virginia bar for the past twenty-seven years, and has built up a large practice, specializing particularly in land and corporation law.

Mr. File was born on a farm in Buckingham County, Virginia, January 3, 1879, the son of Ashton and Elvira (Tucker) File. He received his early education in the public schools of Virginia and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty years of age, when he came to West Virginia and entered the office of his uncle Henry J. Tucker, in Fayette County. Here he read law and also studied land surveying, his uncle being a civil and mining engineer as well as a lawyer. Following this, he attended the law school at West Virginia University from which department he graduated with the class of 1901 and was admitted to the bar in Fayette County in September following.

For the first few years after his admission to the bar he practiced law and also worked as a land surveyor and thereby acquired a wide knowledge of the lands in Fayette and Raleigh Counties. In the Spring of 1902 he moved to Beckley and formed a law partnership with Thomas Kay Laing who had been his classmate. This partnership was dissolved in 1907 and Mr. File formed a law partnership with his brother William H. File under the firm name of File & File which continued for ten years when he resumed the practice of law by himself. In 1926 he became the senior member of the well known law firm of File, Goldsmith & Scherer and in 1928 his brother William H. File entered the firm without any change having been made in the firm name. Mr. File is also identified with the coal industry.

For the past ten years he has devoted himself to land and corporation law and has a wide reputation throughout the state for his ability along these lines. He is a member of the Masonic and Elk Lodges, the

(Continued on Page 352)

Gravely & Moore

COLUMBUS M. WARD, Beckley

Columbus M. Ward, prominent attorney, Beckley, was born in Beckley, February 3, 1879, the son of Gilbert and Mary (Fitzpatrick) Ward, and was educated in the country schools of Raleigh County, Grant University, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and the University of West Virginia, being graduated from the latter with law degree in 1906.

During his early career he taught school in the schools that he attended as a boy, and in line with the standing in the legal profession that in 1928 brought him the honor of being unanimously chosen as the Democratic nominee for circuit judge of the Tenth District, comprising the counties of Raleigh, Summers and Boone, he has been principally conspicuous as counsel to numerous of the largest and most important coal companies of the smokeless coal field. These have included the Winding Gulf Colliery Company, Leckie Smokeless Coal Company, Neal Coal Company, Douglas Coal Company and Nelson Fuel Company, and besides his identifications in this direction he serves as counsel and member of the board of directors of the Homing Creek Land Company and the National Exchange Bank of Beckley.

Mr. Ward was married to Nellie Collins, daughter of John C. Collins, prominent resident of Fayette County, West Virginia, in 1909. She died one year later, and in 1913, he married Grace Monroe, of Mercer County, West Virginia. By the first marriage he has one son, John C. Ward, and by the second, two daughters and one son, Helen, Charles and Janice.

Gravely & Moore

CARLTON CUSTER SANDERS, Beckley

Carlton C. Sanders, assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, and prominent younger member of the bar of Beckley, was born in Preston County, West Virginia, February 10, 1896, the son of John Henry and Maria (Poling) Sanders.

He attended the public schools in Barbour County, West Virginia, and after graduating from high school at Philippi and studying at the Broaddus College he entered West Virginia University and was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1920 and LL. B. in 1922.

He entered practice with the Honorable Columbus M. Ward in Beckley immediately after leaving school and except for one year, during 1925, when he served as assistant prosecuting attorney of Raleigh County he has been engaged with him continuously since. The firm does a general law business and has a large clientele both in Raleigh and surrounding vicinity.

During the World War, Mr. Sanders spent twenty-two months in military service, and besides being active in veteran affairs he is a member of the Beckley Chamber of Commerce, the Phi Delta Phi law fraternity and the Phi Kappa Sigma college fraternity. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, being a member of the Beni-Kedem Temple of the Shrine at Charleston.

Mr. Sanders was married November 10, 1925, to Thelma Elizabeth Beane, of Beckley, and has one daughter, Patricia Peane Sanders.

WILLIAM HEREFORD McGINNIS, Beckley

William Hereford McGinnis, member of the well-known law firm of McGinnis and McGinnis, Beckley, and former member of the Supreme Court of West Virginia, was born in Raleigh County, West Virginia, December 29, 1855, the son of James Hereford and Mary (Williams) McGinnis, and was educated in the public schools in his native county and at Concord State Normal School. He read law under his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. His early practice was with his father and he continued with him until 1888, when the father retired. After practicing alone for several years, he then formed a partnership with Judge John H. Hatcher, present member of the Supreme Court of West Virginia, and continued with him until Judge Hatcher was elected Circuit Judge in 1920. In November, 1922, Judge McGinnis was elected member of the Supreme Court of West Virginia, for the unexpired term beginning in January 1923 and he continued in this office until 1925, serving in such able manner that he is today recognized as a foremost authority on law, and as a man of great fairness of decision. He returned to the practice of law in Beckley at the end of his term, as a member of the firm of McGinnis, and McGinnis composed of himself and the late Judge J. T. McGinnis, and his son, J. Hereford McGinnis. The firm has a large practice and high standing among the law concerns in the state.

Mr. McGinnis is a Democrat in politics and has long been prominent in the affairs of his party in West Virginia. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

He was married July 16, 1891, to Sallie E. Holroyb, of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and they have four children, all residing in Beckley. James Hereford McGinnis, a present member of the law firm of McGinnis & McGinnis, Mary, the wife of W. W. Goldsmith, prominent Beckley attorney, William Holroyb McGinnis, also connected with the firm of McGinnis & McGinnis, and Sarah Elizabeth McGinnis. The McGinnis residence is at 207 Neville Street, West, Beckley.

Bachrach

JOHN B. CLIFTON, Beckley

John B. Clifton, Beckley, president of the Raleigh Smokeless Fuel Company and the Lillybrook Coal Company, both leading companies in the smokeless fuel producing field of West Virginia, was born in Henry County, Virginia, July 27, 1891, the son of James W. Clifton and Mary (Kelly) Clifton.

He started his business career as a telegraph operator, and prior to entering the coal industry he worked as an operator with the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, and as a car dispatcher with the Virginian Railway, at Tams. He became treasurer of the Beckley Smokeless Coal Company in 1915 and in 1919, he organized the Raleigh Smokeless Fuel Company, of which the Lillybrook Coal Company is a subsidiary concern, and he has since remained president of both concerns. The companies operate eight mines in the smokeless field and are among the largest producers of smokeless fuel in the state.

Mr. Clifton is a Democrat, and a Presbyterian, Mason and Elk. He also belongs to the Mid-West Athletic Club of Chicago.

He was married in 1914, to Nellie G. King, of Beckley, and has four children, John B., Jr., Ruth, Margaret and Paul.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER WOOD, M.D., PRATT

The distinction of having attained success both as a business man and as the follower of a profession belongs to Joseph Alexander Wood, M. D., who retired in 1906 after practicing as a doctor for twenty-four years and has since been interested in various important coal companies of the state.

Mr. Wood was born in Fayette County, West Virginia, November 24, 1857, the son of James S. Wood and Ellen (Alexander) Wood. His education was received in the public schools and at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, from which he was graduated in June 1883, and from 1883 to 1906 he was engaged in practice at Pratt, then called Clifton.

He is president of the J. A. Wood Coal Company and has been a pioneer operator in the Winding Gulf section of the state. He was president of the Hemlock Hollow Operations for a short period and developed and sold the Wacahoma mine on Paint Creek in the years 1903-1906. He also developed and served as treasurer of the Sullivan Coal and Coke Company for eight years. In 1915, he organized the Amigo Coal Company at Winding Gulf, and he has been president and director and treasurer of that concern since that time.

In 1912, he assisted in the organization of the Beckley National Bank and was its president until 1915 when he removed from Beckley to Pratt, serving as director for several years after that. He is now interested in the bank but not in an official capacity.

Mr. Wood is a York Mason, a Knight Templar and Shriner. He belongs also to the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Baptist. He served as mayor of Pratt in 1928, and was for several years a member of the Board of Education in the Cabin Creek district.

Mr. Wood has been twice married, his first wife, who he married December 13, 1882, being Hattie

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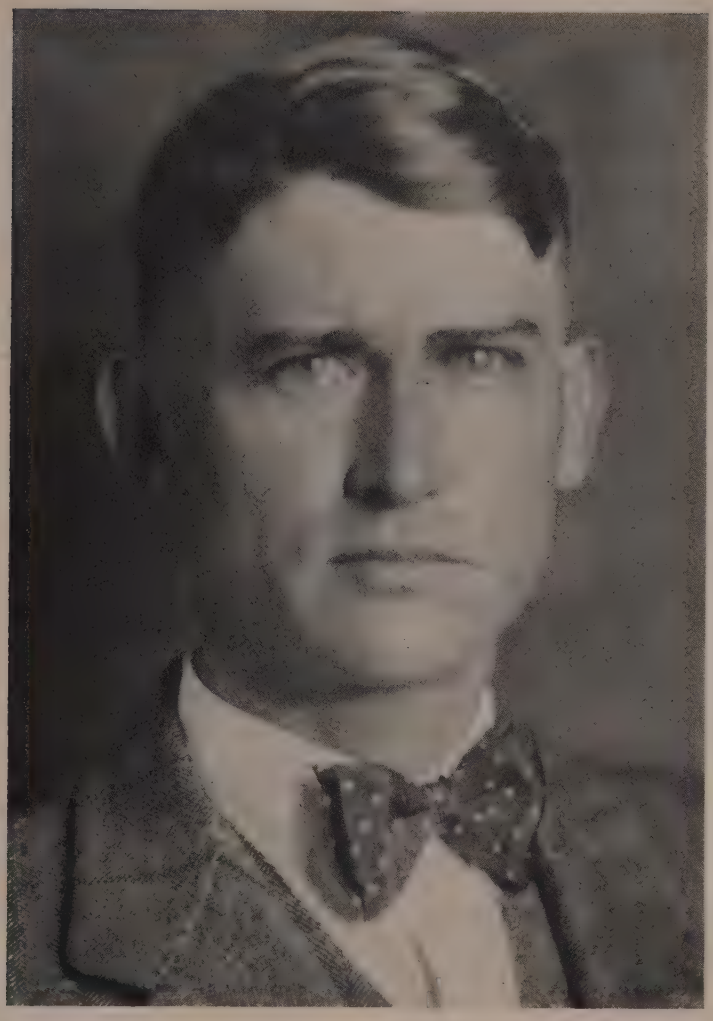


JOSEPH A. WOOD, JR., Amigo

Joseph Alexander Wood, Jr., of Amigo, vice-president and general manager of the J. A. Wood Coal Company and the Amigo Coal Company, was born in Kanawha County, West Virginia, November 25, 1891, the son of Dr. Joseph Alexander Wood and Harriett (McGraw) Wood, and was educated at the Alderson Academy, Alderson, West Virginia, the New River State College, Montgomery, West Virginia and the Bliss Electrical School, Washington, D. C., being graduated from the latter in 1911. He entered the coal business with his father in the same year and was chief electrician of the Sullivan Coal Company until 1916, when he became connected with the Amigo Coal Company in the same capacity. In 1918, he entered the Air Service, United States Army, and served at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, until the spring of 1919 when he received his discharge. He then became a partner in the Black Diamond Motor Company at Beckley, but in the fall of 1920, he returned to the coal business and became chief electrician of the Amigo Coal Company. In 1922, he was made vice-president and general manager of the J. A. Wood Coal Company, the position he now holds, and in 1927 he was given the same position with the Amigo Coal Company, both concerns being located at Amigo, and each producing about 1,000 tons daily.

Mr. Wood is a York Rite Mason and a Shriner, and a member of the American Legion and the American Automobile Association. In politics he is a Republican. He was married June 15, 1920, to Gladys Huddleston, of Pratt, West Virginia, and has two children, Lydia Harriett Wood and Joseph A. Wood, Third.

Gravely & Moore
DAVID DRAUGHN ASHWORTH

DAVID DRAUGHN ASHWORTH, BECKLEY

David Draughn Ashworth, prominent attorney at law of Beckley, and a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, was born in Raleigh County, May 10, 1889, the son of Charles V. and Ida (Lilly) Ashworth.

His early education was received in the public schools in Raleigh County. Later he attended Beckley Institute and Concord Normal School and completed his law course at West Virginia University in 1915, being admitted to the bar of the state in the same year.

Mr. Ashworth began the practice of law in Beckley by himself and has built up a large clientele through his general ability and thorough knowledge of the law. He is an ardent and aggressive Republican, and was elected and served as prosecuting attorney of Raleigh County, 1921-1924. Besides his law practice, he is actively interested in various other enterprises, being a director of the Raleigh County Bank, of Beckley, and president of the Beckley Floral Company.

During the World War Mr. Ashworth served in the army for about two years, thirty-nine days of which was spent in active combat along the firing line. He entered the army as a private and when discharged, had risen to the rank of first lieutenant and is now Captain of Company G, 398th Infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps.

Mr. Ashworth was married in June, 1919, to

(Continued on Page 473)

JOHN MARSHALL FERGUSON, BECKLEY

John M. Ferguson, president of the Ferguson-Gates Engineering Company, Incorporated, civil, mining and consulting engineers, Beckley, was born at Latrobe, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1880, the son of John Marshall and Mary Ann (Mechesney) Ferguson. He graduated from the Latrobe High School in 1898 and Washington and Jefferson College in 1903.

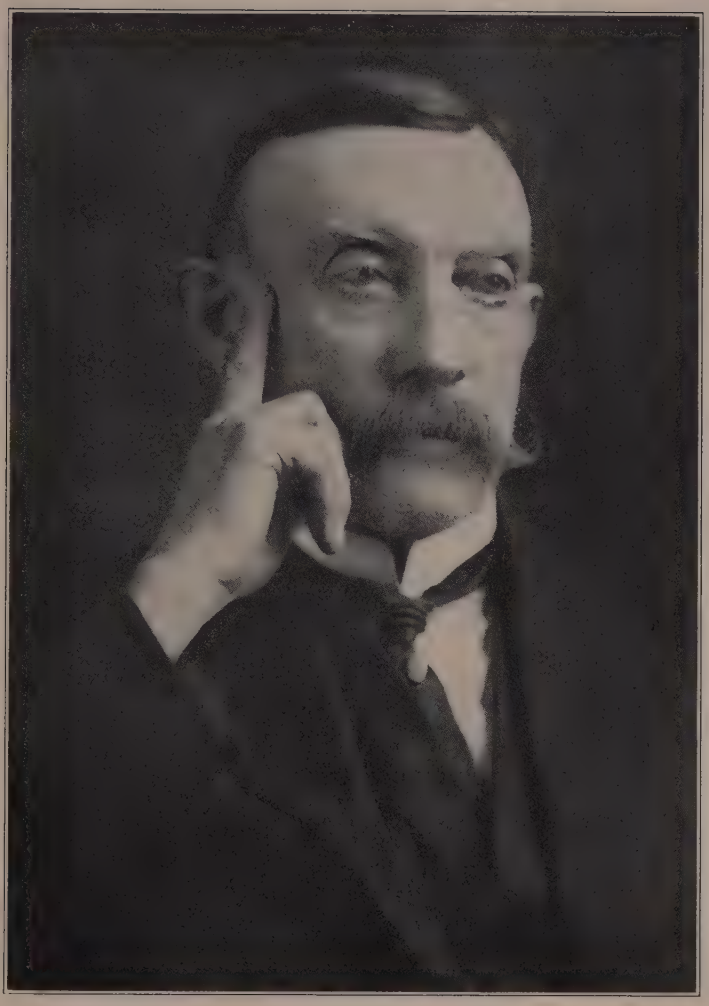
During the years 1903 to 1906, he remained at Washington and Jefferson College, serving as an assistant to Professor D. J. McAdams, holder of the Lemoyne chair of mathematics. During 1907 he was employed as an engineer with the Wabash Railroad, being engaged in yard and dock engineering work on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Division of that road. From 1908 to 1916 he was with the Jones Interests of Pittsburgh as mining engineer. Since 1916 he has made his home in Beckley where he is engaged in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Ferguson is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Beckley, the Beckley Kiwanis Club and the First Presbyterian Church of Beckley.

He was married September 30, 1908, to Elizabeth Hazlett Welsh, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, and has two daughters, Mary Hazlett and Elizabeth Marshall.

Home: North Kanawha Street, Beckley. Office: Allen Building, Beckley.

Gravely & Moore
JOHN MARSHALL FERGUSON



—In Memoriam—

JAMES T. McCREERY, HINTON

In any story of West Virginia the late James T. McCreery, of Hinton, would have an important place. At the time of his death, May 18, 1925, at the age of eighty-one, he was president of the National Bank of Summers, the Piney Coking Coal Land Company, the McCreery Central Pocahontas Coal Land Company and the James T. McCreery Company, and few individuals have had a greater part in the building and development of their community than he. He lived in Hinton for more than thirty years and among present institutions retaining his identity with the city is the Hotel McCreery, named for him.

Of direct Scotch-Irish ancestry, Mr. McCreery was born at Union, West Virginia, then Virginia, in 1844, the son of William and Mary Frances McCreery, and as a boy and a youth he lived with his parents at Fincastle, Virginia. Prior to the Civil War the father removed to Fincastle where he was engaged in the banking business with the Honorable William Glasgow, at the time a prominent citizen of Virginia, and here James T. McCreery grew to manhood, being educated in the schools of Fincastle and at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. He had two brothers, William H. McCreery, who died in 1894, and John W. McCreery, who died in 1917, and with them and his father he removed from Fincastle to Raleigh County, West Virginia, and entered the coal business in 1865. After locating in West Virginia the father became active in affairs of the state and notably served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872, member of the State Legislature and U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, holding the latter office during the first administration of Grover Cleveland. His brother, John W. McCreery, who until his death was for many years a prominent attorney of Beckley, was twice elected to the State Senate, in 1884 and 1888, and for four years he was president of that body.

It was with the coal industry however that James T. McCreery concentrated his efforts and for over

(Continued on Page 352)

Fischer

WILLIAM HARVEY SAWYERS, HINTON

William Harvey Sawyers, of Hinton, is prominent as a lawyer and banker as well as a political leader. He was born in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, in 1870, the son of Joseph A. Sawyers and Cornelia Sawyers, and was educated in the public schools in his native county, the West Virginia State Normal School and West Virginia University, being graduated from the latter in 1894. Previous to this, in 1893, he had read law and been admitted to the bar. After his graduation, he began the practice of law by himself in Hinton and has continued at this until the present time, having a large clientele and a reputation as a lawyer of distinction and ability. Besides his law practice, he is vice-president and director of the National Bank of Summers, at Hinton, and secretary and director of the Piney Coking Coal Land Company, the McCreery Central Pocahontas Coal Land Company and the James T. McCreery Company. He serves as attorney for all of these companies and for the National Bank of Summers also.

Mr. Sawyers is an ardent Democrat in politics and has held a number of important public offices. He has twice been Mayor of Hinton, is former president of the Hinton Board of Education and has served as presidential elector from West Virginia and as a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions. He was also member of the Democratic State Executive Committee for more than twenty years.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner, and a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He is also a member of the Episcopal church.

He was married in 1907, to Josephine McCreery, and has two sons, Frederick W. Sawyers and Thomas M. Sawyers.

Home: 113 Ballingee Street. Office: Hotel McCreery Building, Hinton.

ROBERT FINLEY DUNLAP, HINTON

Robert Finley Dunlap, former Democratic State Chairman and prominent lawyer and business man, of Hinton, was born in Giles County, Virginia, July 25, 1872, the son of Henry and Minnie (Humphreys) Dunlap.

He was graduated from Hampden Sidney College, in 1894, with the degrees of A. B. and B. S., and after a course of private study was admitted to the bar in 1897 by examination before the West Virginia Supreme Court.

His first public service was as City Recorder of the City of Hinton, and after serving four years in this office, from 1901 to 1904, he was elected prosecuting attorney for Summers County. He served as such from 1905 to 1909, and during two years of this time he also held the posts as Chairman of the 7th District Democratic Senatorial Committee and later that of Democratic County Chairman of Summers County. His service as Democratic State Chairman covered the period from 1920 to 1928 and besides his leadership in law and politics he is president of the Zenith and the Laval Sand Companies, and Hinton Insurance Company; vice-president of The First National Bank of Hinton, the Riverview Land Company, the Hinton Holding Company, the Fredeking Jewelry Company, and the Hinton Toll Bridge Company, and a director of the Citizens National Bank of Hinton, the Kanawha City Oil & Gas Company and the Hinton Motor Company. He is counsel for each of these companies, and local counsel for the Appalachian Electric Power Company, the West Virginia Water Service Corporation, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and The Virginia Public Service Company.

Mr. Dunlap is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and a past exalted ruler of the Hinton Lodge of Elks. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of Greenbrier College, Lewisburg, Virginia, and in

(Continued on Page 352)

ADRIAN DARCY DALY, HINTON

Adrian D. Daly, lawyer, Hinton, has held many public offices in the past twenty years, and few men in Summers County are more widely or more favorably known.

He was born in Bridgeport, Alabama, July 11, 1876, the son of Patrick Edward Daly and Margaret (Loving) Daly, and prior to his entry into law and making it a career he spent several years as a telegraph operator with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, beginning as an operator at the age of sixteen, and at the age of twenty-two holding the distinction of being one of the youngest train dispatchers in the country. In preparing for law he studied in private and attended West Virginia University Law School.

He came to Hinton and entered the service of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in his sixteenth year, and was for a time, during the nineties, the Associated Press operator for the Gazette and Mail at Charleston, serving under J. W. Crider, then telegraph manager at the State Capitol. He still retains his telegraph skill and is never too busy to respond to the S. O. S. calls of the local operators at Hinton, or to donate his services in the handling of election returns or World's Series baseball reports,, During the World War he served as Government Appeal Agent for Summers County, under appointment from Governor John J. Cornwell.

He was admitted to the bar of West Virginia in 1903, but it was not until 1907 that he opened office and became actively engaged in practice. In his first year of active practice he was appointed police judge of Hinton, the first to hold this office, and in 1909 he became city attorney of Hinton, office he has thrice held, from 1909 to 1912, from 1922 to 1924, and during 1927. From 1917 to 1920 he served as prosecuting attorney of Summers County, and in 1914 he also held office as city attorney of Avis, West Virginia. From 1905 to 1917, he further held place as commissioner of the Chancery Court. Always a loyal Democrat, he

(Continued on Page 473)

Underwood & Underwood

DR. WILLIAM LAWRENCE VAN SANT, HINTON

Dr. William Vant Sant, chief surgeon of the Hinton Hospital, Hinton, and president and surgeon in charge of the Raleigh General Hospital, Beckley, ranks as one of the leading surgeons of the state.

He was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, July 26, 1885, the son of George Van Sant and Adelina (Hughlett) Van Sant. He attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute and studied medicine at the University of Maryland, being graduated in 1910. For four years after his graduation he served in various hospitals around Washington, D. C., and gained much valuable experience. In 1915, he came to Hinton as associate surgeon of the Hinton Hospital, leaving in 1918 to serve as Captain in the Medical Corps in the United States Army for one year of the World War. He then returned to Hinton and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he is today recognized throughout the state as one of its most distinguished members.

Dr. Van Sant, is a member of the American Medical Association, the West Virginia Medical Association, and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. During his service in the Army, he was surgeon at the Base Hospitals at Camp Greenleaf, at Camp Dix and at Camp Upton. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of Masonic fraternity and the Presbyterian church.

He was married in 1921, to Agnes Brown, of Dallas, Texas, and has two children, William Lawrence, Junior, and George Marshall Van Sant.

Moffett Studio, Chicago

In Memoriam

EDWARD COOPER, SR., BRAMWELL

On March 1, 1928, at the age of 54, Edward Cooper, Sr., who was representative in the National Congress from the Fifth West Virginia District from 1914 to the end of the World War period, was deceased at his home in Bramwell, where for so many years he had been one of the great figures in the coal industry. His interest in coal operations was in large measure a matter of heritage, and its origin extended back to the mines of England, where his father, John Cooper had been a mine foreman. Finding a free field for the exercise of superior enterprise in America, John Cooper, after some time spent in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, began to open mines in the New River coal fields of West Virginia in 1872, first at Quinnemont and later at Cooper, near Bramwell. At the time of his death in 1898, John Cooper had established himself as one of the greatest of the pioneer operators, had acquired much valuable coal properties, and had become a leading banker and citizen of his community.

His son, Edward Cooper, studied three years in the academic courses of Washington and Lee University, and two years in the law department, graduating in 1893 with the degree LL.B. He practiced law successfully for five years, but on the death of his father, took over the direction of the large Cooper coal properties. From that time he was a strong influence in the expansion of those properties, immensely increasing the Cooper activities and the value of their holdings. He served as a director of some of the most celebrated mining corporations in the Pocahontas field, including Pocahontas Fuel Company, Crystal, McDowell, Coaldale, Mill Creek and Flat Top Fuel companies.

In the same spirit that characterized his father's life, Mr. Cooper took on himself the responsibility of leadership in various community fields. Especially in Republican political affairs he gave much energy

(Continued on Page 473)

Nunnally

EDWARD COOPER, JR., BRAMWELL

Edward Cooper, Jr., is vice-president and director of the McDowell Coal & Coke Company, vice-president of the Crystal Coal & Coke Company and a director of the Flat Top Fuel Company. From May, 1920, until November, 1925, he was also secretary and treasurer of the Mill Creek Coal & Coke Company, which was then sold to other interests. Since 1914, when he was 17 years old, Mr. Cooper has been actively connected with the large Cooper interests, embracing numerous mining properties, coal lands and business enterprises. In March, 1928, he succeeded his father (q. v.) in the offices vacated by the latter's death.

Mr. Cooper was born in Cooper, W. Va., October 19, 1897, the son of Edward and Fannie (Smith) Cooper. He studied in the public and high schools of his native county, and while still very young began to learn the business of coal mining in all its phases. He graduated at Culver Military Academy and attended Washington & Lee University, but left before graduation to enter the service for World War duty. From January to December, 1918, he served as a gunnery sergeant in the Marine Corps, patrolling the Atlantic Coast with base at Paris Island, S. C. When mustered out of the service he returned to West Virginia and has since been one of the principal executives in the many activities founded by his father.

Since July, 1925, Mr. Cooper has been a member of the West Virginia State Fish and Game Commission, and has been generally active in Republican party affairs.

He was married, January 1, 1919, to Mildred Mitchell, at Christiansburg, Va. They have one daughter, Douglass Lee Cooper.

Mr. Cooper is a member of the American Legion; Pine Crest Shooting Club of Thomasville, N. C.; National Rifle Association; Bramwell Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M.; Bramwell Chapter No. 15, R. A. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery No. 10, K. T.; Beni-Kedem Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and the Knights of Pythias.

Address: Bramwell, W. Va.

In Memoriam

THOMAS HENRY COOPER, SALEM

The story of Thomas Henry Cooper, at the time of his death, March 23, 1911, one of the most influential coal operators in West Virginia, is very largely the story of a man, who following in the footsteps of his father, like him used his abilities to attain success in life.

Thomas Henry Cooper was the son of John Cooper and Maria (Padbury) Cooper, who came to this country from Dudley, England, shortly after 1866. He was born in Locust Gap, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1869, where his father was employed as a miner. The family moved to West Virginia in 1871 and John Cooper worked in the mines at Fire Creek, Quinnimont, Hawk's Nest and Caperton. When Thomas Henry Cooper was seven years old he too was employed in the mines as a breaker boy. His father, through his knowledge as a practical miner, and through his business foresight, acquired lands in the Pocahontas coal field. He is regarded as one of the pioneers in the development of that section. At the time of his death in 1899, he was a man of wealth and one of the most prominent coal operators operating along the lines of the Norfolk and Western Railway.

Thomas Henry Cooper worked as a breaker boy from the age of seven to fifteen years. He then entered Roanoke College at Salem, Virginia, being graduated after five years. Returning to the coal fields, he became assistant to his father in the management of the Mill Creek Coal and Coke Company at Coopers, West Virginia. In 1893 he was made superintendent of the Coaldale Coal and Coke Company, at Coaldale, and in 1897, elected manager of the McDowell Coal and Coke Company.

Mr. Cooper married Mary Ella Busey (Barnitz) at Salem, Virginia, June 6, 1893 and in 1904 he built a home there, considered one of the most beautiful residences in that section of the country. They had eight

(Continued on Page 473)

THOMAS H. COOPER, JR., BLUEFIELD

Thomas H. Cooper, Jr., is president and director of the McDowell Coal & Coke Company and a director of the Flat Top Fuel Company. He is also a stockholder in the Crystal Coal & Coke Company, Pocahontas Fuel Co., in several banks and a number of other industries. The coals interests here named represent some of the most valuable coal properties in southern West Virginia. The McDowell Coal & Coke Company, with extensive holdings throughout McDowell County, is controlled by two branches of the Cooper family. Mr. Cooper was first elected to the presidency in 1923, and after that, by prearrangement, the presidency alternated from one year to another. Thomas H. Cooper, Jr., since the death of his uncle, Edward Cooper, Sr., in February, 1928, holds permanent incumbency of this office.

Mr. Cooper was born in Salem, Va., April 18, 1895, the son of Thomas Henry and Mary (Barnitz) Cooper. He was educated at Roanoke College, Salem, Va., Cedar Croft School, Kennett Square, Pa., and at Cornell University, where he was graduated in 1918 with degree of M. E.

In 1917 he volunteered for service in the World War but was rejected for physical reason by the army, navy and marine corps. After graduation he engaged in the coal business and has since advanced to large responsibility in that industry. His first work was as store clerk with the Mill Creek Coal & Coke Company, at Cooper, W. Va. He later became pay roll clerk and later manager of the store. In 1919 he became assistant general manager of the McDowell Coal & Coke Company, of which he was made secretary and treasurer in 1921, and president, for the first time, in 1923.

He is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity (Northern), a member of Bramwell Lodge No. 45 A. F. & A. M., Bramwell Chapter No. 15, Ivanhoe Commandery No. 10 Knights Templars, Beni Kedem temple of the Shrine and a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. Also a Knight of Pythias. He is a mem-

(Continued on Page 473)

CHARLES W. FREEMAN, Bramwell

Probably no one in the West Virginia coal industry has had a broader experience with the problems of mining in this section that Charles W. Freeman, who, although now retired from active participation in that industry, is one of the large stockholders of the Pocahontas Fuel Company and one of its directors. The properties which Mr. Freeman and his father developed and for years operated are today a part of the vast holdings of the Pocahontas Fuel Company. Mr. Freeman, a native of Pennsylvania, where his father, an Englishman, was at first active in coal mining, entered the West Virginia coal industry in his youth, associated with his father. The latter came to Fayette County, W. Va., from Pennsylvania, and for a number of years was superintendent of the Fire Creek Coal Company. He began operations in the Pocahontas District of Mercer County in 1883, and early in 1884 shipped the first coal ever to leave that section. He was first a partner in the Freeman & Jones Corporation, which was later merged with the Caswell Creek Coal & Coke Company. For many years Charles W. Freeman was active with his father in the operation of this company's large properties, and later acquired the Elkhorn Seam Company at Yager, Ky., and other mines. When the Caswell Creek Coal & Coke Company was sold to the Pocahontas Fuel Company, Mr. Freeman accepted stock as his share of the transaction, and shortly afterward chose to retire from active business and devote his time to study, travel and social activity. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, the Masonic Orders including Chapter, Commandery and Shrine, the Elks (life member) the Bluefield Country Club, the Shenandoah Club of Roanoke, Va., the Falls Mills Hunting and Fishing Club of Bluefield and is a charter member of the Mercer County Country Club.

Charles W. Freeman was born at Trevorton, Pa., June 9, 1873, the son of John and Isabel (Rutter) Freeman. He attended school in West Virginia, at Simmons and Bramwell, studied commercial subjects at

(Continued on Page 473)

WALTER H. CUNNINGHAM

(Continued from Page 256)

superintendent, 1907, of the Davis Coal & Coke Company, Thomas, W. Va.; manager of mines, 1907 to 1910, and general manager, 1910 to 1913, West Kentucky Coal Company, Sturgis, Ky. Since 1913 he has been a resident of Huntington, practicing as a consulting engineer, and operating mining properties in Kanawha, Logan and Boone Counties. He is president of Coal Service Corporation, and has various coal and engineering interests. In 1926 when the West Virginia Southern Coal Company was organized, he was elected Vice President and was made its President in November, 1927.

He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, The American Mining Congress, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Masons, Elks, Guyandot Club, Guyan Country Club, Pendennis Club (Louisville, Ky.), Railroad Club (N. Y.), and the Presbyterian Church. During the World War he was chairman of the Huntington Chapter, American Red Cross, and was West Virginia director on the advisory council of the Potomac Division.

He married, in 1910, Ariadne L. Sizemore, of Sturgis, Ky. Children: James S. and Helen Blair.

Home: 2970 Staunton Road. Office: 800 First Huntington National Bank Bldg.

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BOYD JARRELL

(Continued from Page 249)

examiners for Wayne County teachers, and later a member of the text book commission for that county. In 1920 he was elected a member of the Republican State Executive Committee for the Sixth Senatorial District. In 1924 he was elected delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention held in Cleveland, and was honored with the chairmanship of the delegation. He was re-elected delegate-at-large to attend the Kansas City Convention of 1928. He is a member of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, of the Elks Lodge and the Baptist Church.

In 1915 Mr. Jarrell married Miss Ella Taylor. They have four children, Boyd, Jr., aged eleven, Nancy seven, Jane four, and Dave Gideon Jarrell three.

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JOHN HERRIMAN HOLT

(Continued from Page 245)

In 1888, Judge Holt was married to Miss Effie Ewing. Their children are: Homer and three daughters, Dorcas, Helen and Klea.

Judge Holt is a Mason, an Elk, and a member of the Guyandot Club, Cabell County Bar Association and the West Virginia Bar Association.

Home: 102 Buffington Street. Office: Coal Exchange Building.

* * *

ROBERT R. SMITH

(Continued from Page 255)

Eliza J. Smith. He attended the public schools for his early education and later followed law through private study.

He was first married in 1904, to Ida Sanders, and in 1918, to Blanche Shepard.

Children are Robert R. Jr., (Princeton, '28), Margaret, attending the Mary Baldwin School, Lucy, Dick, Alice, Paul, and Philip.

Mr. Smith is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Elks, the Guyandot Club and the Guyan Country Club.

Home: 705 South Boulevard. Office: Coal Exchange Building.

* * *

HARRY SCHERR

(Continued from Page 254)

fraternities; and Guyan Country and Guyandot Clubs. Married Rosa L. Wall (Summerfield, N. C.), 1913; they have three children: Harry, Jr., born February 23, 1915; Barbara, born January 29, 1917, and Elizabeth, born February 11, 1923.

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HENRY CLAY DUNCAN, JR.

(Continued from Page 247)

Ohio River at Huntington as his most important civic work, he having been one of a few business men to conceive and carry out this project.

Home: 1501 Fifth Avenue. Office: Coal Exchange Building.

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PAUL W. SCOTT

(Continued from Page 248)

He married, in December, 1908, Dolores McNeill of Braxton County, W. Va. They have one daughter, Anna Pauline, born in January, 1910.

Mr. Scott is a member of the Cabell County, West Virginia State and American bar associations, as well as the Guyandot Club of Huntington.

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PENN EYSTER DICKINSON.

(Continued from Page 296)

He married, October 12, 1904, Beaulah Hagan of Huntington. They have one daughter, Nancy Pendleton.

Home: 611 Sixth Avenue. Office: 611-13 Fourth Avenue.

ERNEST M. MERRILL

(Continued from Page 213)

He is a member of Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, the Sons of the American Revolution, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Association of Engineers, American Mining Congress and National River and Harbor Congress.

He married, September 26, 1906, Faith W. Welling of Columbus, Ohio. They have one son, Ernest M., Jr., a student at Dartmouth College, and a daughter, Frances, a student at Charleston Junior High School.

Home: 1402 Kanawha Street. Office: 805 Kanawha Street.

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FLOYD S. CHAPMAN

(Continued from Page 252)

outset of his career he engaged in newspaper work, founding the Huntington Dispatch, which he owned and published for seven years. On selling that paper he entered the coal and oil business, and for some time was connected with the Lake & Export Corporation. The Chapman Oil & Gas Company, which he founded, established and conducted a string of gas stations and also utilized a fleet of trucks to distribute oil and gas, wholesale and retail.

When Mr. Chapman was twenty years of age he was elected secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Wayne County. The first public office he ever held was clerk of Central City. He has been a delegate to a number of Republican state conventions. In 1909 he was elected city commissioner of Huntington, serving three years. On this first city commission he held the post of commissioner of finance. His first term as mayor was from 1912 to 1915. His administration was characterized by some notable improvements, including the erection of the City Hall, City Market House and Central Fire Station. As mayor he showed determined opposition against the practice of public utility corporations raising their rates for service. His second term as mayor was in the years 1923 to 1926. Mr. Chapman was a member of the State Senate four years, 1920-23, representing the Sixth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Cabell, Putnam and Lincoln. During his term as mayor he built the first incinerators.

Mr. Chapman married Miss Fannie Delabar, a daughter of Caleb Delabar, one of the pioneers of Huntington and one of the first merchants in that city. They have two children: Vivian E., wife of Leland E. Davis, connected with the Stella Blair Insurance Agency at Huntington, and they have a son, Floyd Leland Davis; and Martin V. Chapman, connected with the Pure Oil Company, married Eleanor E. Hagen. Mr. Chapman and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belongs to the Bible class. He is a member of several fraternal organizations.

* * *

ASHBY J. WILKINSON

(Continued from Page 270)

the governorship. It is recognized that he not only senses the evils which at present hamper the prosperity of the state, but is fully equipped to take steps to remove those evils.

Mr. Wilkinson has been Grand Secretary of the I. O. O. F. since 1909, and has taken a directing part in the operation of the Odd Fellows Home since its founding in 1910.

Mr. Wilkinson was born January 9, 1863, at Bridgeport, W. Va., son of David Davidson and Melsena (Lang) Wilkinson. He is a graduate of the State Normal school at Fairmont. He taught school at Grafton several years, but retired from teaching in 1894 to become state representative of the American Book Company. From 1886 to 1911 he lived in Grafton, where he served nine years on the City Council, and eight years in charge of the city schools.

Besides the I. O. O. F. he is affiliated fraternally with the Masons (thirty-second degree), the Knights of Pythias and the Jr. O. U. A. M.

Address: 1402 Fifth Avenue, Huntington.

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W. F. HITE

(Continued from Page 268)

G. Harding, at Chicago, in 1920. His title of Colonel came as a member of the staff of Governor William E. Glasscock.

Colonel Hite ended his railroad career in 1913, and now principally identified with the coal industry his chief interests are the Beaver Creek Coal & Coke Company, the Beaver Creek Consolidated Coal Company, and the Collins & Mayo Collieries Company, with each of which he holds the office of secretary and treasurer. He has also been prominent in banking and finance and before its merger with the First National Bank was for several years a director of the Huntington National Bank. Fraternally he is a Mason and a Shriner.

He was married, September 5, 1902, to Anna Ensign, of Huntington, and has two children, a son, Ely, and a daughter, Mary, the wife of W. E. Jones, of Huntington.

Home: 1330 Third Avenue. Office: First Huntington National Bank Building.

SAMUEL WHITE PATTERSON

(Continued from Page 266)

land, founder of the City of Cleveland, and President Grover Cleveland. They have one son, Thomas Cleveland Patterson, A. B. Yale, 1927, who was chairman of the Board of Editors of the Yale Literary Magazine during the year 1926-27.

He is a member of the Society of Descendents of John Howland, of the Mayflower, Sons of the American Revolution, the Guyandot Club and the Guyan Country Club. During the World War he was active in the work of the Red Cross and other war-time movements.

Home: 3006 Staunton Road. Office: First Huntington National Bank Building.

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JOHN LAMAR WHITTEN

(Continued from Page 269)

Mellinda A. Whitten. He studied in the common schools of the county, at Point Pleasant Academy and the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, as well as Georgetown University. He married, April 18, 1888, Mary R. Gwinn of Glenwood, W. Va. Children: Major R. G. Whitten, San Antonio, Texas; Anu Eliza Vogel, Narberth, Pa.; Lynda Christian, Huntington, W. Va.; John Lamar Whitten, Jr., Huntington, W. Va.; Othniel Edward Whitten, Huntington, W. Va.

Mr. Whitten is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the I. O. O. F., and is a deacon in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of Huntington, W. Va.

Office: First Huntington National Bank Building. Residence: Country estate on Ohio River Road near Huntington.

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DARWIN EUGENE ABBOTT

(Continued from Page 268)

mile from the Vermont border in the Province of Quebec, Canada. His father was a native of Abbotts Corners, and his mother was born in Orwell, Vermont. He spent his boyhood in Franklin and St. Albans, Vermont, where his parents moved while he was a child.

He married in 1884, Elizabeth B. Driggs, of Huntington, who died in 1924.

Mr. Abbott is a Republican in politics, a member and trustee of the First Congregational Church, a member of the Guyandot Club, and the Guyan Country Club.

Home: 725 9th Street, W. Office: 1406 Washington Ave.

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FLEMING C. LEFTWICH

(Continued from Page 269)

school. He was admitted to the bar in 1889 and practiced at Madison, Boone County, W. Va., until December 1, 1910, when he came to Huntington. From 1889 to 1893 he was postmaster at Madison; from 1897 to 1901 was prosecuting attorney of Boone County; and from 1907 to 1909 served as a member of the West Virginia State Senate. During the World War he was a member of the Cabell County Draft Board, No. 2.

He married, December 20, 1893, Minnie Stallings, daughter of the late Col. J. E. Stallings of Madison, with whom he was associated in the practice of law. They have one daughter, Ruby.

Home: 2668 Third Avenue. Office: 1222 First Huntington National Bank Building.

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JAMES MURPHY

(Continued from Page 279)

Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery. In earlier years he held much prominence as a baseball player.

Mr. Murphy was married, in 1881, to Minnie A. Clark, also a native of West Virginia, and has three children, Julia, the wife of C. D. Poindexter, Huntington; Frank L., graduate of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, now engaged in the management of his father's business in Guyandotte; and Ruth, the wife of Charles S. Olmstead, Huntington.

* * *

DOUGLAS W. BROWN

(Continued from Page 272)

family, he was one of five children, the others being Robert Lee, of Hillsville, Va., Charles H., of Columbus, Ohio, Bessie (Mrs. Jesse H. Fugate) of Radford, Va., and William H., of Norfolk, Virginia.

Besides his identification with affairs of the local, state and national bar associations Mr. Brown is a member of the Huntington Rotary Club, the Guyandot Club, the Guyan Country Club, and the numerous civic and community organizations.

He was married October 2, 1902, to Mary G. Williams, daughter of John E. and Flora (Glidden) Williams, of Williamson, W. Va., the father being one of the leading coal operators of the section, and has six children, Walter L., John E., Flora Glidden, Charlotte, Douglas Jr., and Campbell.

Home: 1601 Fifth Avenue. Office: First Huntington National Bank Building.

FRANK H. TYREE

(Continued from Page 271)

From 1917 to 1923 Mr. Tyree was a deputy state tax commissioner. After leaving office he operated several years as a special investigator, and in November, 1926, was elected sheriff of Cabell County. This victory came largely as a tribute to Mr. Tyree's personal popularity, most of the Republican candidates on the county ticket being defeated in that campaign.

Mr. Tyree is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Improved Order of Red Men, and is a member of the board of deacons of the First Presbyterian Church of Huntington.

Frank H. Tyree was born in Grayson, Ky., January 25, 1873, the son of John M. and Temperance J. (Osenton) Tyree, of long-established American lineage. His grandfather, Zachariah Tyree was a native of Virginia who for years was a circuit riding minister in Kentucky, a pioneer Presbyterian evangelist. His maternal grandfather, Henry Buck Osenton, was a native of England. His father is still living, a man who saw continuous hazardous service in the Civil War and was discharged at the close of the war with the rank of lieutenant in the Union Army. For years he has been active in Republican politics, filled various public offices, and is at present an active member and a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church of Grayson, Kentucky.

Sheriff Tyree married, in August, 1893, Clara Jeanette Burdick, a native of Huntington, daughter of Henry M. and Melissa Burdick. They have one son, Harold Burdick Tyree, who served in France as captain of the Eighty-fifth Infantry, and who is at present chief fuel agent of the Detroit Edison Company.

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I. J. HARSHBARGER

(Continued from Page 271)

served until 1912. He is a notable personality, because of his great achievements as a pioneer gas and oil developer and as a progressive citizen. During the World War, as at all other times, he was very active, taking part in all campaigns in Cabell County. He is at present a member of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of Pythias and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

He married, April 5, 1881, Clara M. Crooks. Children: Hattie L., Maude L., and Harrison M.

Home: 1451 Third Street. Office: Fifteenth Street and Second Avenue.

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ARTHUR S. SHOFFSTALL

(Continued from Page 274)

Since removal to Huntington Mr. Shoffstall has taken an active part in community affairs and is a member of the executive committee and a former chairman of the traffic bureau of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce. He is also president of the Huntington Manufacturers' Club and a director of the Community Chest, the Y. M. C. A., the Rotary Club, the West Virginia Manufacturers' Association, the Union Bank & Trust Company and the Banks-Miller Supply Company. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery at New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., and Mecca Temple of the Shrine, New York. Other memberships include the First Presbyterian Church of Huntington, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Iron and Steel Institute, the Engineers Society of West Virginia, the Guyandot Club and the Guyan Country Club.

In his work Mr. Shoffstall is entirely concerned with the production of Monel Metal and rolled nickel the Huntington Works of the International Nickel Company having been solely and exclusively designed for this purpose. Started in 1920, and seven years in the building and placing in full operation, this model plant now has an approximate production of twelve thousand tons a year and its place is undoubtedly among West Virginia's greatest industries, a splendid tribute to Mr. Shoffstall and the International Nickel Company.

Mr. Shoffstall was married February 21, 1908, to Lillian Middleton of Philadelphia, Pa., and they reside at 535 Eleventh Avenue, Huntington.

Children are Arthur Marlin, Mary Jane and Lillian Isobel.

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HARRY H. HARVEY

(Continued from Page 273)

his father organized Harvey & Company, which has since been functioning as one of the valuable institutions of Huntington.

Mr. Harvey is a member of the Guyandot Club, the B. P. O. Elks, and the Masonic Orders, including the Shrine.

He married, November 16, 1910, Anne Varner, of Portsmouth, Ohio. They have two daughters, Martha Anne and Betty.

Home: 513 Thirteenth Ave. Office: 520 Tenth St.

MRS. STELLA E. BOOTHE

(Continued from Page 278)

type of business women. On graduation they take their place as serious workers and substantial citizens. Many of these students from other places have already proved very valuable adjuncts to the life of this city.

Mrs. Boothe is a member of the Altrusa Club of Huntington, the Eastern Star, the Business and Professional Women's Club, and is secretary of the Business School Section of the National Commercial Teachers Federation, elected in December, 1927, at Kansas City, Mo. Her school is a member of the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools.

Mrs. Boothe was born in Louisville, Ky., the daughter of John and Josephine Z. Evans. She is a graduate of the public and high schools of Louisville and the Louisville Normal School. She specialized in penmanship at the Zanerian College, Columbus, O., and specialized in English at Columbia University. She has also taken special courses at the University of Virginia. She first taught school for two years in the Masonic Home, Louisville; and for seven years taught in the Louisville Commercial High School. It was after leaving this position that she came to Huntington.

Since coming to Huntington, Mrs. Boothe has become one of the dominant figures among the business and professional women of this city, which has its splendid share of these successful women. Furthermore, she has taken an active part in all of the more estimable civic movements. In general, it is recognized that she, by the simple circumstance of operating her school in accordance with the highest possible standards, has and continues to contribute a most remarkable service to the life of the city.

Business and Residence Address: 1007 Fifth Avenue.

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RT. REV. MONSIGNOR H. B. ALTMEYER

(Continued from Page 277)

father was known as an inventor of industrial patents and superintendent of industrial plants. He was for several terms also a member of the Wheeling City Council. At different times the family also resided in Benwood, W. Va., and in California. Monsignor Altmeyer is one of a family of eight children, five boys and three girls. He attended parochial schools of Benwood, W. Va.; the Bellaire (Ohio) High School; Duquesne University, Pittsburgh; St. Vincent's Seminary, Betty, Pa.; and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He was ordained to the priesthood, July 3, 1897, by Rt. Rev. P. J. Donahue, then Bishop of Wheeling. From 1897 to the time he came to Huntington, he served as private secretary to the Bishop at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Wheeling.

Monsignor Altmeyer has always taken a constructive part in the affairs of the community. During the World War he was a four-minute speaker and did much valuable work at that time. He is a Republican politically, but is known as one who has never been bound by party restrictions as opposed to his own good judgment. It may be said that in general one of the most important services he has given the community have been his constant vigilance, year in and year out, as a defender of the Church and the Christian Religion against untruth, and his aggressive leadership of his flock in the path of a practical and thorough-going Christianity as applied in daily life.

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ELLIS C. CONLEY

(Continued from Page 281)

Louisa, Ky.; Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green, Ky.; Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.; and LaSalle University, Chicago. For three years he taught public school in Kentucky, beginning at the age of seventeen. Then for a year he taught commercial subjects in the high school at Katawa, Ky. After that, for several years he was associated with a Cincinnati accounting firm, which he left to become secretary and treasurer of the H. Kirsh Dry Goods Company, Catlettsburg, Ky., where he remained three years. In 1916 he came to Huntington, and on a small scale he established the business which has since grown to such large proportions.

He has taken all degrees in Masonry, including the thirty-second, is a Shriner, Knight Templar and member of the Eastern Star. He is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was married, June 8, 1910, to Estella Chatfield of Catlettsburg, Ky.

Home: 923 Eighth Street. Office: First Huntington National Bank Building.

* * *

MISS LUCILE TODD

(Continued from Page 278)

She is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Kappa Beta Pi legal sorority, and of the National Association of Women Lawyers.

Home: 1120 Eleventh Street. Office: 301 Union Bank & Trust Building.

OSCAR LEE STANARD

(Continued from Page 276)

Besides his place in business Mr. Stanard also holds prominence as one of Huntington's foremost figures in civic enterprise. There has been scarcely a movement of importance to Huntington during the past fifteen years but what has had his earnest support and endorsement. He has served as a director and as a member of almost every committee of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, taken an active part in all of the affairs of the Huntington Rotary Club, given himself freely to numerous school and college undertakings, and otherwise taken a leading part in matters of community progress.

He further holds much recognition for his devotion to the Democratic Party, having served as a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1920 and 1024, and being active in the affairs of both the state and national party organizations, as evidenced by election as delegate-at-large to the 1928 convention. He was also one of the organizers of the Dry Goods Association of America and has been frequently called upon to address important gatherings of the various trade bodies.

Mr. Stanard is of English origin, being of the eighth generation of the Stanards in America, a direct descendant of William Stanard, who settled in Middlesex, Va., about the year 1677. He is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Guyan Country Club, the National Economics League, of Boston, and the Arkwright Club of New York. In religion he is a Baptist.

He was married June 18, 1912, to Mary Marjorie Ogden, daughter of the Hon. Howard N. Ogden, of Fairmont, West Virginia, and has two daughters, Ella Jean and Shirley Josephine.

Home: 1401 Fifth Avenue. Office: 938 Seventh Avenue.

* * *

JAMES JOSEPH WEILER

(Continued from Page 275)

Children: Joseph H. and James H., who conduct the Weiler Sporting Goods Company; Frank, vice-president of James J. Weiler & Sons; Charles S., secretary and treasurer of James J. Weiler & Sons; Elizabeth M.; and Margaret, who is a Sister of the Blessed Sacrament at Lake Charles, La.

Three of the sons saw service in the World War during 1917-18, Joseph H., with the army aviation service; Frank with the Signal Corps, A. E. F., and Charles with the Courier Service, A. E. F. The other son, James H., was also engaged in service, being at the time a student in military training.

Mr. Weiler is a member of the Rotary Club of Huntington, Huntington Lodge No. 313, B. P. O. Elks, and St. Joseph's Catholic Church. He is a Republican. Outside of business, landscape gardening forms a principal interest, and this, applied to the grounds of his home in Huntington, has made it one of the most beautiful in the city.

Home: 937 Twelfth St. Office: 204 Elm St.

* * *

BUFORD CLEVELAND TYNES

(Continued from Page 280)

ties and the Raven Society of the University of Virginia. He is unmarried.

Home: Emmons Apartments. Office: Robinson-Pritchard Building.

* * *

JAMES A. CHAMBERS

(Continued from Page 281)

of Milwaukee, in charge of the South Atlantic District, comprising all the territory between Philadelphia and South Carolina. Later he was promoted to traveling sales manager, in charge of the entire United States, supervising the company's work in every city in the country. He resigned August 1, 1925, to form his present business in Huntington.

He married, November 20, 1912, Edna May Hardman. Children: Alice Irene, Helen Elizabeth, James A., Jr., Mabel Lee.

Mr. Chambers is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

Home: 312 Twelfth Avenue. Office: Coal Exchange Building.

* * *

DR. J. EDWARD HUBBARD

(Continued from Page 284)

Guyandot Club, Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, Trinity Episcopal Church and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a Republican.

He was born in Caroline County, Md., December 24, 1888, son of Willett T. and Hulda Virginia (Towers) Hubbard. He prepared for medical study at the high school of Easton, Md. He was married, in 1912, to Lillian E. Godwin of Easton, Md. They have no children.

Home: 1126 Eleventh Street. Office: 400-21 Coal Exchange Bldg.

LEMUEL RICHARD VIA

(Continued from Page 282)

which in January, 1928, became Via, Hardwick & Quinlan.

In West Virginia Mr. Via has always been interested in public affairs, and as a private citizen has contributed largely to the success of all estimable public works. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth District while practicing in Parkersburg, and his election as prosecuting attorney of Cabell County in November, 1924, was a high tribute to his powers as a lawyer.

He is a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Golden Eagles and Red Men.

Mr. Via has been twice married. On January, 1, 1901, he married Lillian M. Osborne. On December 19, 1922, he married Garnett A. Ashworth. By his first marriage he has one daughter, Gladys Adelia Via, and by his second marriage a son, Lemuel R., Jr., and a daughter, Martha Lucy.

Home: 826 22nd Street. Office: Union Bank Building.

* * *

EVERETT LEON HOGSETT

(Continued from Page 283)

Orders, Order of Eastern Stars, Guyandot Club of Huntington, and Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. He is Republican in politics.

He was married, February 10, 1901, to Cora Alice Greene, of Jackson County, W. Va.

Home: 332 Fifth Avenue. Office: Robson-Pritchard Building.

* * *

DR. JOSEPH EDWIN RADER

(Continued from Page 286)

Robinson Rader. He attended common schools in Nicholas County and Nicholas County Normal School, studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and the University of Maryland. He received his degree M. D. on April 19, 1894. In 1909 he completed further post-graduate study at New York City Medical School.

In 1894 he began to practice medicine at Summersville, Nicholas County, W. Va., where he continued until 1903, when he came to Huntington. His career in Huntington has been outlined above. He was married, September 5, 1894, to Florence Vaughan of Nicholas County. He has one son, Clyde Vaughan Rader, born in 1895.

Home: 640 Fifth Avenue. Office: R. & P. Building.

* * *

DR. ISIDORE ISAAC HIRSCHMAN

(Continued from Page 286)

He is a member and fellow of the American College of Physicians, a member and fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the Cabell County Medical Society, the National Tuberculosis Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Guyandot Club, B'nai B'rith, the Masonic Orders, Oheb Shalom Congregation Club and the Rotary Club. He is secretary of the Cabell County Medical Society and president of the B'nai B'rith, of Huntington.

He was born in Baltimore, Md., March 4, 1889, the son of Harris and Clara (Ostro) Hirschman. He married, June 3, 1918, Margaret Helen Ostrander of Dallas, Texas. They have one son, Isidore Isaac Hirschman, Jr.

Home: 428 Eleventh Ave. Office: Robson Prichard Bldg.

* * *

FRED W. SAMWORTH

(Continued from Page 291)

the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's Club, the Kiwanis Club of Huntington, the Guyandot Club and DuPont Lodge No. 23, F. & A. M., Wilmington, Delaware.

He was married February 5th, 1912, to Alice Virginia Blackwell of Wilmington, and has three sons, Leonard, Robert and Harry.

Home: 1700 Washington Avenue. Office: Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company.

* * *

CHARLES PLUNKETT McKENNA

(Continued from Page 292)

He married, October 10, 1917, Marion Greenaway, of Alexandria, Va., who died March 6, 1927. He has one son, Charles P., Jr., and a daughter, Coralie Nevelle.

Home: 1344 Thirteenth Street. Office: 429 Ninth Street.

* * *

CHARLES W. HUTCHINSON

(Continued from Page 294)

of Charles W. and Nora (Martin) Hutchinson. He has lived in Huntington since boyhood. He was married June 3, 1918, to Emily Daphne Taylor. They have three children, Emily Daphne, Charles W., Jr., and Mary Margaret.

Home: 2957 Staunton Road. Office: First Huntington National Bank Arcade.

* * *

DR. ARTHUR SHADE JONES

(Continued from Page 284)

the University Club of Cleveland, the Guyan Country Club and Guyandot Club of Huntington, and the Baptist Church.

Dr. Jones is a native of Obids, North Carolina, born October 11, 1885, the son of Hiram C. and Hannah (Callaway) Jones. He is unmarried.

Home: 556 Washington Ave. Office: 1018 Sixth Ave.

CHARLES MORRIS HAWES, M. D.

(Continued from Page 285)

in 1908, who is now in medical college, and Charles Morris, Jr., who is a student in the Academy of Fine Arts, in Chicago. Mrs. Hawes died in 1909.

Dr. Hawes second marriage occurred in 1915, when he wed Mrs. Emie (Thomas) Pleasants, widow of Joseph Agnew Pleasants, of Richmond. With this marriage the felicity of the Hawes' household was enriched by the presence of Miss Margaret Josephine Pleasants, daughter of the second Mrs. Hawes. Miss Pleasants, who is a beautiful and charming girl, is now a student in one of the celebrated training schools of Chicago.

In politics Dr. Hawes is a staunch Democrat. In 1909 he was elected a member of the Huntington school board, a position in which he served very creditably for a period of six years.

Personally Dr. Hawes is well liked and popular. He is a patron of legitimate sports and an enthusiastic hunter. He has done much for the promotion of game protection in West Virginia.

Dr. Hawes is a member of the Rotary Club of Huntington, of the Guyandot Club, Guyan Country Club, and has been consistently active in civic affairs.

* * *

DR. WALTER EDWARD VEST

(Continued from Page 287)

Masons; the Mystic Shrine and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of Virginia Alpha Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa.

Dr. Vest was born in Floyd County, Va., January 20, 1882, the son of William M. and Mary (Boone) Vest. Both paternal and maternal grandfathers were circuit riders of the Methodist Church. His parents were natives of Virginia. He married, in 1910, Miss Saddie Blankinship, a native of Campbell County, Va., who is a graduate nurse trained in Memorial Hospital, Richmond. They have one son, Walter E., Jr., born April 6, 1914.

* * *

CHILTON KENNA OXLEY

(Continued from Page 290)

Oxley's" in 1923 when he bought out the interests of his two partners.

Mr. Oxley is a member of the National Retail Clothiers & Furnishers Association, the Elks, the Spring Valley Country Club, Guyondot Club and the First Methodist Episcopal Church. During the World War he was a member of the executive committee of the Cabell County Red Cross chapter and aided in the promotion of Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamp drives and similar work.

He was born July 10, 1878, in Lincoln County, the son of Thomas L. and Sarah Ann Oxley. He married, September 17, 1902, Frances A. Eskey, of Huntington.

Home: 331 West South Boulevard. Office: 917 Fourth Avenue.

* * *

FRANK C. McCOLM

(Continued from Page 290)

August 8, 1863, the son of John D. and Lyda (Edgington) McColm. In early childhood he came with his parents to Manchester, Ohio, where he went to school and later operated so successfully in business. He married, May 31, 1887, Ida Varner of Manchester, Ohio. They have two sons and a daughter.

Mr. McColm is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Blue Lodge, Chapter of Perfection and Scottish Rite. He is a Republican and a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Home: 521 Ninth Street. Office: 1214 Third Avenue.

* * *

HARRY R. WYLLIE

(Continued from Page 251)

at East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1884. While engaged in this business in England, he married Hannah Russell, a native of London, who was later, in the United States, very active in civic and public affairs of her community, being one of the original supporters of William McKinley for President. Their son, John R. Wyllie, born in England, came to the United States with his father, and from then they were associates in the pottery industry, operating a plant first at Trenton, New Jersey, and one at Pittsburgh, the latter from 1868 to 1874. They were the first manufacturers of white tableware west of the Alleghenies. In 1874 they established their business at East Liverpool, Ohio, where they remained during the lifetime of both father and son. Their operations were not the least of the influences which built up and made famous that city as a center of the pottery industry.

John R. Wyllie was married to Fannie Arnold, daughter of John Arnold, a native of Richmond, Indiana, who was killed in the Civil War. To them were born four children, two of whom are now deceased. The living children are Harry R. Wyllie, subject of this article, and Hannah, who lives with her brother. John R. Wyllie was a member of the Episcopal Church, an honorary member of St. John's Masonic Lodge of Pittsburgh, and was a Republican in politics.

ROY LYNN PIXLER

(Continued from Page 292)

leaving the University of West Virginia, as an employe of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in Morgantown, W. Va., his native city, and sold insurance there until the war interrupted that work. After his discharge from the service he was attached to the Richmond (Ind.) office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for one year. On January 1, 1920, he came to Huntington as assistant manager of that company's office here, and on March 5, 1921, established himself as Roy L. Pixler, general agent for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company. One year later he was given the entire state for this company, consolidating two other West Virginia offices with that of Huntington. On May 1, 1926, his brother, C. R. Pixler, resigned his post as manager of the Dayton (Ohio) office of the Metropolitan, and joined his brother in the present firm of Pixler and Pixler.

Roy L. Pixler was born in Morgantown, W. Va., August 15. 1889, the son of Clark W. and Mary Elizabeth (Fortney) Pixler. He attended public and high schools at Morgantown, and studied at West Virginia University during 1909, 1910 and 1911. In 1917 he enlisted in the United States air service, was trained in the ground school at Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga., and then sailed for Italy, where he was trained for seven months under Italian flyers. After four and a half months' flying, the Armistice was signed and he was returned to the United States, being discharged at Garden City, L. I., January 14, 1919.

He is at present a first lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps, a member of Huntington Post of the American Legion, a director of the Huntington Community Chest, a member of the Kiwanis Club of Huntington and former lieutenant governor (1927) of the West Virginia District of Kiwanis. He is affiliated with all the Masonic Orders and has attained the thirty-second degree. He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was married, March 6, 1912, to Nell L. Coburn of Morgantown, W. Va. They have one daughter, Genevieve Frances.

Home: 69 Fairfax Court, Ricketts Place. Office: 203-207 Coal Exchange Building.

* * *

CHARLES R. WILSON

(Continued from Page 295)

years was assistant postmaster. He then became connected with the local offices of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and was chief clerk when he resigned. For some time he had been interested with his father in a sand and gravel business, and owing to the ill health of his father he resigned his work with the railroad in 1908 to take the active management. The Wilson Sand & Supply Company for many years ranked as the largest business of its kind in West Virginia, as well as the oldest. Mr. C. R. Wilson was the active head of this business, and the largest shipper of out going freight in Huntington with distribution facilities in all sections of this state. He was in the business from 1908 to 1925, disposing of his interests in the latter year. Since then he has given his time to his varied personal investments and to the bond and security business. Mr. Wilson is a director in the Guyandotte Bank and was one of the men who promoted and built the million dollar Ohio River bridge at Huntington. He also spends much time in travel, having made a tour of Europe in 1926. He is prominent in democratic politics and in 1916 was candidate for secretary of state. He was one of the organizers for new members of the Crippled Children's Hospital, is a member of the Guyan Country Club and Rotary Club, and was a delegate to the national convention at New York in 1924, when John Davis was nominated. He was a four minute speaker in the World War and is now National President of The Civil Legion. He is now president of the Early Settlers Society of Huntington, having served in this office for several years, is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and Knight Templar and is a Baptist, while his wife is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Wilson married, in 1904, Inez Estelle Healy, the daughter of late Rev. J. E. Healy, a Presbyterian minister, widely known for his effective work among the mountain people of West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have two children: Clara Healy, wife of Fred W. Schoew, a coal operator at Huntington; and Alice Low, wife of Joseph G. Estey, one of the firm of the Estey Pipe Organ Company of Brattleboro, Vermont.

* * *

DR. JAMES I. MILLER

(Continued from Page 299)

He married, in 1908, Anna Andrews of Huntington. Children: George F., Lucy Ann, James I., Jr., and Charlotte K.

Dr. Miller is a member of the Guyandot Club, Huntington.

Home: Park Hill. Huntington. Office: First Huntington National Bank Building.

ROBERT RODERICK STEELE

(Continued from Page 298)

mandery No. 9, K. T.; Huntington Lodge No. 53, F. & A. M.; Huntington Lodge of Perfection; Huntington Chapter, Knights of Rose Croix; Beni Kedem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Charleston; and is a member of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, Guyandot Club, Guyan Country Club, Spring Valley Country Club, Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., Rotary Club, National Selected Morticians, State Funeral Directors Association, National Funeral Directors Association. He is a trustee of the Johnson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Huntington.

He was born May 6, 1877, at McArthur, Ohio, son of Jasper N. and Mary (Ervin) Steele. His father was superintendent of schools of McArthur. He, however, studied in the public schools of Wellston, Ohio. He married, January 8, 1899. Ethel Hotper of Rutland, Ohio. Children: Mrs. Alice Pauline Riggleman of Milton, W. Va., and Anna Byrne Steele, of Huntington.

Home: Pearidge Road. Office: 1128 Third Avenue.

* * *

DR. JOHN HUGH ROBINETT

(Continued from Page 295)

and treatment of disease, using the reflexes of the human body as a detector.

Dr. Robinett takes a leading part in professional activities. He has served two years as president of the West Virginia Osteopathy Society and has been chairman of the Legislative Committee of the same society since the retirement of Dr. W. J. Seaman in 1916. For two years he represented his state society in the House of Delegates of the American Osteopathic Association. He is also a member of the American Osteopathic Society of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, the National League for the Prevention of Spinal Curvature, the International Society for Lymphatic Research, the American Association of Orificial Surgeons, and the American Electronic Research Association, of which he is now a member of the Board of Trustees.

Since 1923 he has served as a member of the State Board of Osteopathy, being first appointed to the office by Gov. E. F. Morgan and then reappointed by Governor Howard M. Gore.

He is a member of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Business Men's Association, the various Masonic bodies of Huntington, West Virginia Consistory No. 1, A. A. S. R. at Wheeling and the Beni-Kedem Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston.

At Huntsville, Mo., on August 2, 1916, Dr. Robinett married Miss Margaret Mae Thomas. Both are members of the Johnson Memorial M. E. Church South. They have two children, Mary Elizabeth, born October 14, 1917, and Paul Ward, born July 30, 1921.

* * *

ROY W. BREECE

(Continued from Page 297)

Leete Maupin Engineering Company, from 1907 to 1912. From 1912 to 1918 he was a partner in the engineering firm of Renshaw and Breece. Then he enlisted for World War service, serving in France as Chief Machinist's Mate, North Bombing Squadron, Naval Flying Corps. In February, 1919, he was released from active duty and placed in the reserve corps. He was given his honorable discharge in 1921.

In 1919, after leaving the service, he went to Arkansas as general manager of the Breece Manufacturing Company, having full supervision of the company including a large lumber and railroad contracting enterprise. He returned to Huntington in 1922 and has practiced here since.

He is a member of the American Association of Engineers, the American Society for Municipal Improvements, the Elks and the American Legion, being past Post Commander of Arkansas City Post, American Legion.

He married, in December, 1912, Lillian Elswick of Huntington. Children: Betty, Virginia.

Home: 2 Mortimer Place. Office: Holswade Building.

* * *

WILLIAM RAY FRAMPTON

(Continued from Page 297)

Hospital Unit No. 27. He was stationed four weeks at Southampton, England, transferred to Havre, France, and then to Angers, France, where the unit took over the monastery there, replacing Naval Base No. 1. He saw four weeks active service in field station work on the battlefront, left Angers, March 10, 1919, and landed in New York City April 1, 1919. After his discharge on April 10, 1919, he returned to New Kensington, Pa., and then completed his senior year at Carnegie Institute (1920).

He married, June 15, 1921, Erma Estella Bowser of New Kensington, Pa. Children: Erma Maebelle, Lois Jane, William Burwell.

Mr. Frampton is a member of the West Virginia Association of Registered Architects, the Masons, Odd Fellows, Exchange Club and the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

Home: 2751 Highland Avenue. Office: 414 Eleventh Street.

BELVARD JONES PRICHARD

(Continued from Page 305)

unanimous vote by the delegates of the Republican Convention and also nominated by unanimous vote of a group of persons calling themselves the "Bull Moose" party at the same time. At the election he lost only 192 votes out of a total of about 4,600. He served as a member of the Finance Committee and Committee on County and Municipal Corporations in the regular session of the Legislature of 1915 and the special session of March, 1915, special session of May, 1915, and special session of November, 1916.

In 1916 he was nominated and elected as a member of the County Court and also chairman of the committee having charge of the bond election in Wayne County which authorized the county road bond issue of a million dollars, this bond issue being the first one authorized in the state under the good roads law in pursuance of the act of 1915.

In 1904 he organized the Wayne County Bank, and has been its president ever since. The Southern West Virginia Oil & Gas Corporation represents the merger of three companies, all of which he founded. In 1908 he organized the Belvard Oil & Gas Company, in 1909 the Central Wayne Oil & Gas Company, and in 1912 the Wayne Light, Heat & Water Company, all now part of the parent company. This company owns 28 gas wells and three oil wells, supplying gas to Wayne for domestic and industrial purposes and selling gas to other companies. Mr. Prichard was one of the pioneer developers of the Wayne oil and gas field, and today he and his company own thousands of acres of oil, gas and coal lands. He was the organizer of the Big Sandy, East Lynn & Guyan Railway Company.

Mr. Prichard was born in Boyd County, Ky., June 10, 1856, the son of Dr. William Allen Prichard and Samantha (Jones) Prichard. He attended public schools in eastern Kentucky, the academy at Ashland, Ky., the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, Center College at Danville, Ky., and the University of Louisville, where he received his degree in law. While attending school he taught three different rural schools. Before entering the University of Louisville, however, he had studied law under his uncle, Keener F. Prichard, and Judge John Elliott of Catlettsburg, Ky. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar. As a lawyer in Wayne, his law firms have been Prichard & Merrell; Prichard, McAlister & Fry; and Tiernan, Prichard & Fry.

He was married in 1880 to Catherine Finley, who died in 1901. In 1902 he married Etta R. Rucker, of Lawrence County, Ohio. By his first marriage four children were born. Dr. Allen C. Prichard served as first lieutenant, captain and major overseas, taking part in both the St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives. Sallie L. Prichard, Stella M. Prichard and Oscar B. Prichard were also born of this marriage, Stella and Oscar being deceased. By his second marriage he has three children, Belvard R., Marion J. and Russell G.

Home: 2630 Third Avenue, Huntington. Office: Wayne, W. Va.

* * *

ELLIOTT NORTHCOTT

(Continued from Page 308)

Colombia; to Nicaragua from February to December, 1911; to Venezuela from 1911 to 1913. From 1922 to 1927 he was again U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, and was appointed to his present post as U. S. Circuit Judge in 1927 by President Coolidge.

During all these very active years he has contrived to be a leader in the organization work of the Republican party in West Virginia. From 1900 to 1908 he was a member of the Republican State Executive and Central committees, and in 1900 he was chairman of the Speaker's Bureau of the Republican State Committee. In the campaign of 1904 he was chairman of the Republican State Committee. From 1905 to 1909 he served as a member of the Board of Regents of West Virginia Normal Schools. He was appointed a member of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia in 1915 and later was chairman to that commission.

Judge Northcott, who has long been a Mason, has been accorded the highest tribute in the gift of that order. In recognition of his unusual devotion to public service, the Thirty-Third Degree of Masonry has been awarded him.

Judge Northcott was born in Clarksburg, W. Va., April 26, 1869, the son of General Robert Saunders and Mary (Cunningham) Northcott. He studied at Northwestern Academy, Clarksburg; McCabes University School, Petersburg, Va.; and the Law School of the University of Michigan, where he received the degree LL.B.

He married, September 1, 1893, Lola Beardsley of Huntington. They have one son, Gustavus Andrew.

Address: Federal Building, Huntington, W. Va.

* * *

THOMAS EMMETT AGEE

(Continued from Page 300)

He was married, in 1911, to Ethel Meadows of Huntington. They have one daughter, Helen, and a son, Thomas E., Jr.

Mr. Agee is a member of the Masonic Orders and the Kiwanis Club of Huntington.

Home: 2854 Third Avenue. Office: 111-112 Fifth Avenue Arcade Building.

REV. MATTHEW LAWRENCE WOOD

(Continued from Page 308)

the Rev. Charles Washington Wood and Mary Ann (Ore) Wood. He was first educated in his home and later attended the public schools of Pittsylvania County, Va., where his parents moved when he was eleven years old. Later he studied at Richmond College, where he was graduated in 1884. He prepared for the ministry at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

His first pastorates were churches in Charles City County, Va., beginning in June 1885. In 1886 he assumed charge of the West End Baptist Church at Petersburg, Va., and remained there two years. For the next eight years he was pastor at Newport News, Va., and then for ten years at Staunton, Va. He came to Huntington from Staunton.

He is a 32nd degree Mason,—Knight Templar and a noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Wood has been twice married. He married Bessie Hoye in Richmond, Va., December 22, 1886. She died exactly ten years later, on December 22, 1896. He married again, at Washington, D. C., November 20, 1902, Mary Emma Fitzgerald of Pittsylvania County, Va. He had three children by his first marriage, Lawrence Curry, who died May 17, 1927, Charles Rowland and Miriam (Mrs. F. M. Derwacter, for a number of years a missionary in Japan) and two by his second marriage, John Edmund Fitzgerald and Matthew L. Jr.

Home: 1112 Sixth Avenue. Study. Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

* * *

GEORGE IRA NEAL

(Continued from Page 303)

A. Gallatin Neal. Shortly afterward, however, his brothers moved to the State of Washington, and Mr. Neal has since that time continued to practice alone.

He is a Democrat in politics, and at different times has taken a very active part in his party's affairs, state and local. He was the Democratic nominee for prosecuting attorney of Cabell County in 1896, and the nominee for Congress in 1898 and again in 1916. Delegate at large to Democratic National Convention at Denver 1908. Member of Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and deacon thereof.

He married, December 5, 1912, Eunice Virginia Earp of Winchester, Ky. They have one son, George I. Neal, Jr., and one daughter, G. Irene Neal. A daughter, Virginia, is deceased.

Home: Boulevard and Fifth. Office: 821 Sixth Avenue.

* * *

HENRY J. STARK

(Continued from Page 302)

the Cincinnati (Ohio) Club, the Huntington (W. Va.) Automobile Club, the Spring Valley Country Club and the B. P. O. Elks.

Home: Ceredo, W. Va. Office: First National Bank of Ceredo.

* * *

THOMAS ALEXANDER PALMER

(Continued from Page 308)

years. During that time he had advanced to general office manager. In this period he made a three months tour of the Mediterranean countries of Europe combining pleasure with business. The American Steel Hoop Corporation, a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, which then purchased the business of J. Painter & Sons Company, made Mr. Palmer traffic manager and assistant general manager, but a year later the American Steel Hoop Corporation offices were moved to New York City.

Mr. Palmer then resigned and entered business for himself. For eighteen years he manufactured oak oil barrel staves in the mountains of West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, associated with the H. G. Rush Cooperage Company of Oil City, Pa., moving as the timber supply was depleted from Mingo and Logan Counties, West Virginia, to Pike County, Kentucky, where he managed a heading plant as well as stave businesses in three states. During the 18 year period of manufacturing barrel staves and headings, both for this company and for himself, he produced over 40,000,000 staves and headings.

In 1918 he became general manager of the Banks Supply Company, relieving Thomas F. Bailey, who was drafted by the War Industries Board for service in Washington. After Mr. Bailey's return, Mr. Palmer continued as assistant to the president of the Banks-Miller Supply Company, which was organized in 1924 as a merger of the Banks Supply Company and the Miller Supply Company. As stated, he retired in 1926.

Mr. Palmer is a director of the Spring Valley Country Club and a member of the board of deacons of the First Presbyterian Church.

He was married, December 19, 1905, to Mary E. Altizer, daughter of Simon Altizer of Lawson Hall, Huntington. Children: Arthur A. and Henry C.

Home: 521 Thirteenth Ave. Office: 742 Third Ave.

FISHER FRANKLIN SCAGGS

(Continued from Page 307)

Valley of Wheeling; the Orient of West Virginia; the Huntington Lodge of Perfection; Huntington Chapter, Knights of Rose Croix; Wayne Chapter No. 18, R. A. M.; Wayne Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M.; Beni-Kedem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Charleston, B. P. O. Elks Lodge No. 942, Catlettsburg, Ky., and the Missionary Baptist Church.

Mr. Scaggs was born at Rocky Mount, Va., June 3, 1887, the son of Jesse Harmon and Alice Alberta (Saunders) Scaggs. He married, June 30, 1914, Emma Weis Marcum of Ceredo, Wayne County, W. Va. They have one son, James Franklin Scaggs.

* * *

DR. JAMES S. KLUMPP

(Continued from Page 309)

societies, the American Medical Association and Chi Beta Phi, honorary scientific fraternity, and is a Junior Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is affiliated with the Scottish Rite Masons, Guyandot Club and Spring Valley Country Club.

He married, June 7, 1919, Reba Griffith. They have one daughter, Mary Alice, born March 15, 1922.

Home: 181 Brandon Road. Office: Professional Building.

* * *

WILLIAM THOMAS LOVINS

(Continued from Page 310)

has since been practicing alone. He is recognized as one of the most capable of the younger men in the city's legal profession.

Mr. Lovins is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of both York and Scottish Rites, a Knight Templar, Shriner, member of the B. P. O. Elks, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and in religion he is a Baptist. In politics he is a Democrat.

He married, December 31, 1925, Grace C. Huff of Asheville, N. C.

Home: Kenova, W. Va. Office: First Huntington National Bank Bldg.

* * *

DR. GROVER LATHAM HOWARD

(Continued from Page 309)

1924 he has practiced independently in Huntington, and is ranked with the most capable of this city's physicians.

Dr. Howard is a member of the Cabell County, West Virginia and American medical associations, Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity (University of Virginia), Sons of the American Revolution, and Roanoke (Va.) Lodge 192, B. P. O. E. He is also a member of various Masonic Bodies, including the Blue Lodge at Prestonsburg, Ky.; the Chapter, Council and Commandery at Maysville, Ky.; and El Hasa Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Ashland, Ky.

Dr. Howard was married June 12, 1913, to Mary E. Harkins, of Prestonsburg, Ky. Children: Walter Davidson, born March 7, 1917, and Grover Latham, Jr., born February 12, 1924.

Home: 1205 Charleston St. Office: Hines Building.

* * *

GORY HOGG

(Continued from Page 312)

was the chief sponsor of the one hundred per cent. first aid training program adopted by the company several years ago.

For several years Dr. Hogg was president of the Oak Hill Hospital and it was largely through his efforts that employes of the New River Company of Mount Hope and Macdonald were provided with hospital facilities.

Included in other public service he served for four years in the state senate of West Virginia. During the World War he was chairman of Local Draft Board No. 1 of Fayette County as well as medical examiner of the board and he also had charge of the American Protective League for the Southern half of West Virginia.

In January, 1926, he retired from the active practice of medicine to become assistant general manager of the New River Company and during his connection which ended in September, 1927, he was extremely popular with officials and employes of the company.

His principal recreation is golf and he has for several years maintained an active interest in the White Oak Country Club.

In 1903 Dr. Hogg married Caroline Butterfield, daughter of Alden Pease Butterfield and his wife Caroline Ida Baldridge, both born in Cincinnati and descendants of early settlers. Mrs. Hogg was educated at Bartholomews English and Classical School of that city. Since coming to the State of her adoption she has served on important committees and taken an interest in club work, and is active in patriotic organizations, being a member of the following societies: Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede, Colonial Dames of America, Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the American Red Cross, the latter, life.

HAROLD J. SPELMAN

(Continued from Page 310)

Military Engineers, the Cornell Society of Engineers and the American Association of Engineers (past president of Huntington chapter, and a director of the national body, 1925-27). He is a Knight Templar, Mason, and a member of W. Va. Academy of Science and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is Republican in politics.

Mr. Spelman was born in Monroe County, N. Y., March 15, 1888, son of J. O. and Mary (Coles) Spelman. He married, September 2, 1912 Mary Wells. Children: Mary Virginia and Harold J., Jr.

Home: 1121 Fourth Street West. Office: Robson-Prichard Bldg.

* * *

JOHN HENRY DRUEN

(Continued from Page 310)

Mr. Druen entered his present business as an apprentice to the plumber's trade at Charlottesville, Va. Later he was employed with the West Virginia Heating & Plumbing Company for 18 years, at Charleston, W. Va. In 1916 he came to Huntington and founded the firm of J. H. Druen Company, of which he has since been president and general manager.

He is president of the local Master Plumbers Association, a member of the National Master Plumbers Association, the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club and the Baraca Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

He was born in Charlottesville, Va., in 1870, the son of James A. and Fannie (Lindsay) Druen, and was graduated from grammar and high schools there. He married, in 1903, Louella Sayre of Racine, Ohio. They have one daughter, Dorothy.

Home: 1020 Tenth Street. Office: 613 Ninth Street.

* * *

JOHN W. CHAFFEE

(Continued from Page 308)

Huntington Automobile Club for five years, and is at present a director in that organization. Mr. Chaffee has served on the directorate of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, and is at present a director of the Coal Exchange Bank.

Mr. Chaffee who is one of the most highly esteemed of Huntington's progressive citizens, was married in 1890 to Esther G. Leffingwell, of Ashland, Ky. They have one son Donald R. Chaffee, who served in both France and Germany during the World War, and who at present holds a commission as First Lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps. He is now connected with the securities department of Henry L. Doherty Company.

The Chaffee family occupy a handsome residence in a fashionable section of Huntington.

* * *

HARRY E. WEBB

(Continued from Page 309)

he was transferred to Logan, W. Va., as trainmaster for the Logan coal district. He was promoted to superintendent of the Logan division May 1, 1917, and on March 1, 1919, was advanced to his present responsible position as superintendent of the Huntington and Logan divisions.

Mr. Webb is a member of the American Association of Railroad Superintendents, and the American Railway Engineering Assn.

Harry E. Webb was born in Kanawha County, W. Va., November 17, 1881, the son of Benjamin H. and Almira V. (Barbour) Webb. He studied in the rural schools of Kanawha County and was graduated from the Capital City Commercial School, Charleston, in 1900. He married, August 25, 1915, Harriett W. McClung. Children: Harry E., Jr., Mollie Rosson, Barbour Hays and James McClung.

Home: 805 Lincoln Place. Office: C. & O. R. R., Huntington.

* * *

HERMAN R. WILD

(Continued from Page 309)

present business, now one of the largest of its kind in the state. It has unquestionably established a standard of its own as respects excellence of service, and the result has been a fine prosperity.

Mr. Wild married, February 24, 1911, Marjorie Taylor of Richmond, Indiana. They have one son, Robert.

Home: 656 Thirteenth Avenue. Office: 405 Ninth Street.

* * *

FRANKLIN FLOYD STARCHER

(Continued from Page 310)

strong, daughter of Judge U. S. Armstrong of Ripley, W. Va. They have two sons, H. Watson Starcher, attorney, Huntington; and Robert S. Starcher, a student of law at the University of West Virginia.

Mr. Starcher is a Democrat and an Episcopalian.

Home: 419 Fifth Avenue. Office: 521½ Eighth Street.

SAMUEL DIXON

(Continued from Page 313)

At the same time he extended his railroad to the Price Hill property and opened up the Sherwood and Price Hill mines.

At about this time he also built the Piney River and Paint Creek Railroad, running from the mouth of White Stick on Piney River through the town of Beckley to Cranberry, and developed the Sprague, Skelton, Prosperity and Cranberry mines.

He also bought out the Mabscott Coal & Coke Co. from P. M. Snyder and others, and the Beckley Coal & Coke Co. from E. E. White, and purchased more than ten thousand acres of coal property for the Crab Orchard Coal & Land Company, which land is now leased to the Crab Orchard Improvement Company.

In 1906 Mr. Dixon merged all of these properties into The New River Company, in which he held the position of president and general manager until he resigned in 1912.

Mr. Dixon organized The Price Hill Colliery Company in 1899, leasing the property to The New River Company, taking it over from that company in 1913 and still continues as president and general manager of this enterprise, which mines approximately 360,000 tons annually and comprises more than five thousand acres.

Mr. Dixon is a Republican in politics. He has been twice married, his first wife being Annie Hogg, by whom he had eight children. His second wife was Lucille French and they have two children.

Home: Price Hill, West Virginia. Business: Price Hill.

* * *

PHILIP M. SNYDER

(Continued from Page 314)

the coal produced by the CCB Smokeless Coal Company as well as the production of many more mines in the smokeless fuel field. The annual production of the CCB Smokeless Coal Company is around 17,000 tons daily, of which some 11,000 tons is mined in the New River field and 6,000 tons in their mines around Fairmont, West Virginia.

Besides his coal interests, Mr. Snyder is president of the Bank of Mount Hope, which he himself organized in 1902. He is a democrat in politics and was his party's nominee for sheriff in 1900. He is a Mason, belongs to the White Oak Country Club at Oak Hill and the Methodist Church.

Mr. Snyder was married to Lana C. Walker, of Russellville West Virginia, April 25, 1894. They have four children, Thelma, Ronald, Jannes and Philip M., Jr.

Home: Mt. Hope. Office: Mt. Hope.

* * *

JAMES LEWIS BUMGARDNER

(Continued from Page 326)

Massachusetts Gas Company, in 1926, he disposed of all of his coal interests and retired from business and most of his active practice.

Mr. Bumgardner is a Knight Templar and Shriner, a past exalted ruler of the Staunton Lodge of Elks, and a member of the White Oak Country Club, of Raleigh County, the Virginians of New York and the Amateur Billiard Club, New York. His Shrine membership is with the Acca Temple of Staunton, where his name is number twelve on the membership list. Mr. Bumgardner is a Democrat and a Presbyterian, and in 1928 he was a member of the West Virginia delegation at the Democratic National Convention at Houston, Texas.

Mr. Bumgardner was married February 18, 1908, to Ophia Belle Ellison, daughter of Dr. M. A. Ellison, of Beckley, and a granddaughter of the Rev. Mathew Ellison, noted Baptist divine of the South. They have one daughter, Eunice Ellison Bumgardner.

* * *

ASHTON FILE

(Continued from Page 327)

Presbyterian church, and the Raleigh County, West Virginia and American Bar Associations. Politically he is a Democrat.

Mr. File was married June 14, 1911 to Frances Nancy Wiggin, daughter of Henry Dwight and Mary (Sturtevant) Wiggin of West Newton, Mass. They have two children: Dwight Ashton and Mary Frances File.

* * *

ROBERT FINLEY DUNLAP

(Continued from Page 337)

other affiliations belongs to the Willow Wood Country Club, Hinton; the White Oak Country Club, Macdonald; and the Kanawha Country Club, Charleston. During the war he was attorney for the local draft board, directed the Red Cross and other drives and served other boards in official capacity. Also, during the administration of Governor Howard M. Gore, he served with John T. Graham, of Huntington, as special counsel to the State Tax Commission, provided for by the state legislature to study the entire tax system of the state.

He was married November 17th, 1904, to Emma Wysor, of Pulaski, Virginia, and has two children, May Lucile, born March 2, 1906, and Emma, born August 4th, 1910.

JOHN EDWARD GARRETT

(Continued from Page 318)

Fayetteville District for nine years, and at his death was a congressional committeeman of his congressional district. His life was characterized by a non-partisan desire to serve in behalf of the public good, a charitable disposition always ready to help his friends when in need and distress. He belonged to many fraternal organizations including the York Rite bodies, and the Shrine.

He was married January 22, 1889, to Minnie E. Burdette, a daughter of the late Thomas Burdette, of Gatewood, West Virginia, and at his death he was survived by his widow and six children, four boys and two girls, Annie Jane and Minnie Belle.

In religion he was a Baptist.

* * *

WILLIAM ROBERT GRAY

(Continued from Page 316)

children, William J. Gray and Robert Hanes Gray, both of whom live at Mt. Hope.

Home: Mt. Hope. Business: Mt. Hope.

* * *

MARTIN L. GARVEY

(Continued from Page 320)

when he became general manager of the New River Coal Company.

Mr. Garvey has served as president of the New River Coal Operators Association since 1924, and through his leadership the association is credited with having solved many of the problems of the New River operators and given the field a spirit of co-operation scarcely equalled in the entire industry.

In addition to his activity in coal associations' affairs, Mr. Garvey holds much credit for civic enterprise and in each of the communities in which he has lived has taken an active part in making it a better place to live. He is a Catholic and a Republican, and a member of the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the White Oak Country Club and the Kanawha Country Club, the latter of Charleston.

He was married in 1917 to Mary Alice Hurst, of Beaver, Utah, and has three children, Martin L. Jr., Margaret Joanne and Mary Catherine.

* * *

EDGAR M. TUTWILER

(Continued from Page 323)

Mr. Tutwiler was married in October, 1915, to Miss Mary Watchorn Porter, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and has two children, Edgar Porter, and Alicia Watchorn Tutwiler.

* * *

JAMES W. GARVEY

(Continued from Page 321)

Mr. Garvey is a Catholic and a member of the Knights of Columbus. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Elks and the American Legion.

He was married to Evelyn Gazelle Stuart, of Thomas, October 12, 1920.

* * *

JAMES T. McCREERY

(Continued from Page 335)

thirty years he and his brother, John W. McCreery, formed an active partnership for the buying and selling of coal properties. It is recorded that James T. McCreery was actually the first person to buy coal land in the great smokeless coal field of Raleigh County and during his career with the industry it is estimated that he, with his brother, bought and sold more than one hundred thousand acres of coal land. In the course of their operations, the brothers were at various times associated with M. Erskine Miller, of Staunton, Virginia, and Henry Fay and Henry Higginson, members of the well known banking firm of Lee Higginson & Company, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. McCreery enlisted in the Confederate Army at the age of fifteen, and besides having been a veteran of the Civil War he was a staunch Democrat. In religion, he was a Presbyterian.

He was twice married, his first wife having been Maria Elizabeth Prince, daughter of the Late Edward Prince, one of the early residents of Beckley, and his second, Annie Hatch, of Madison County, New York, who survived him at death.

By the first marriage he had nine children, namely, W. Ash, who died several years ago, Mrs. Annie M. Gray, Mrs. W. H. Sawyers, and Mrs. L. W. Baylor, of Hinton, Mrs. John L. Wilson, of Huntington, Mrs. B. L. Perkins, Washington, D. C., Benjamin F., of Memphis, Tennessee, Hunter M., of Albermarle County, Virginia, and Edwin Prince, of Hinton.

DR. IRA JACOB KAIL

(Continued from Page 301)

He is a member of the Guyan Country Club, Guyandot Club, Rotary Club, American Legion, West Virginia State Dental Association and the National Dental Association. He was president of the West Virginia State Dental Association in 1920.

Home: Barboursville Road. Office: First Huntington National Bank.

Beach

In Memoriam

LAURENCE E. TIERNEY, Bluefield

Colonel Laurence E. Tierney, who until his death, September 22, 1922, at the Tierney family home at Powhatan, West Virginia, was one of the outstanding figures of southern West Virginia's great coal industry, was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1860, the son of Michael and Mary Tierney.

He received his early education in the public schools of his native county in Pennsylvania, and following graduation from Villanova College with degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1882, he entered Georgetown University, at Washington, D. C., where he took post-graduate study and prepared himself for career as a mining engineer.

In 1886 he came to West Virginia and accepted position as the assistant mining engineer of the Flat Top Land Trust, and in this capacity he directed the work of securing actual location of the Elkhorn Valley's now world famous Number three vein of Pocahontas coal. Later he founded the Laurence E. Tierney Fuel Company, of Bluefield, and was active in management and direction of other mining properties in West Virginia and Kentucky, as well as a leader in numerous industrial and business enterprises.

Throughout his life-time he was a staunch Democrat, and notably during the World War he served as a Dollar-a-year man with the Federal Government. He also took active part in all the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives in the Elkhorn Valley and played an important part in their success. In fact every worthy movement had his support and few citizens of Southern West Virginia have ever attained as high a regard for service in behalf of the public good.

Besides his political and civic affiliations he was long a prominent member of the American Institute of

(Continued on Page 473)

Palmer & Fowler

DAVID EDWIN FRENCH

DAVID EDWIN FRENCH, BLUEFIELD

David E. French, noted attorney and banker of Bluefield, is celebrated also for achievements beyond these fields, in which he has enjoyed remarkable success. He is a former member of the West Virginia State Senate, he has exerted a very strong influence in the municipal affairs of Bluefield, and is one of the best known and most active of West Virginia Democrats, being a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee. In 1924 he was a delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention in New York City and was chairman of the West Virginia delegation, which took a prominent part in the nomination of Hon. John W. Davis for the Presidency.

Mr. French is senior member of the law firm of French, Easley and Easley, of Bluefield, and is president of the Bluefield National Bank, of the American Finance Company of Bluefield and of the Bluefield Office Building Company. He is also president of the West Virginia Society and vice-president of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

David E. French was born in Giles County, Virginia, July 26, 1871, son of Henley Chapman and Harriet Thomas (Easley) French, and is descended from ancient and respected American ancestry. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native county and studied law privately, being admitted to the bar May 19, 1895.

He practiced in McDowell County until 1905, when

(Continued on Page 473)

GEORGE P. CROCKETT, BLUEFIELD

George Peery Crockett, Bluefield attorney, is senior member of the law firm of Sanders, Crockett, Fox & Sanders. He has practiced law in Bluefield since 1901, during which time he has advanced to the position of one of this city's foremost attorneys. From 1901 to 1907 he practiced in association with a brother, now deceased, under the firm name of Crockett and Crockett. He then became associated with the late Judge Joseph M. Sanders in the firm of Sanders and Crockett, and continued in that relation until 1924, when A. G. Fox and Jos. M. Sanders, Jr., were admitted to the firm. Since the death of Judge Sanders, February 17, 1927, the remaining three members have continued to practice under the same firm name, with Mr. Crockett as senior partner. Mr. Crockett is a leader in many of Bluefield's civic movements. During the World War he served as legal advisor to the Draft Board, and during his whole term of practice in this city has lent valuable aid to all constructive works.

Mr. Crockett was born in Graham (now Bluefield) Va., November 6, 1879, the son of Robert Gillespie and Elizabeth (Witten) Crockett. He attended the public and high schools of Bluefield and was graduated in law at West Virginia University in 1901. He was admitted to the bar and began practice in the same year.

He is a member of the Mercer County, West Virginia State and American Bar Associations, is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is unmarried.

Home: 76 Graham Avenue. Bluefield, Va. Office: Peery Building, Bluefield, W. Va.

GEORGE P. CROCKETT

Nunnallys

RUSSELL S. RITZ, BLUEFIELD

Russell S. Ritz, of Bluefield, a practicing lawyer since 1909, is spoken of by his associates and friends as one of the most highly successful members of his profession in the southern part of the state. His connections have been those of a lawyer whose reputation is not confined to any one locality or district. Mr. Ritz is a member of a family that has contributed several distinguished men to the professional life of his home state.

He was born on a farm in Wayne County, West Virginia, February 21, 1886, son of James M. and Catherine (McCarthy) Ritz. His grandfather Henry Ritz came from Germany, where he married Caroline Newhart. He settled at Wheeling, and followed the trade of locksmith, which at that time was a very remunerative occupation. He lived in Wheeling the rest of his years and he and his wife are buried at the Mount Calvary Cemetery. James M. Ritz was born and reared at Wheeling, attended public schools, served during the last year of the Civil War as a messenger in the signal corps, in the Union Army and participated in the Tennessee Campaign including the great battles of Franklin and Nashville. After the war he married and moved to Wayne County where he engaged in farming. He died in 1925 and both he and his wife are buried in the Spring Hill Cemetery at Huntington. His wife was born at Little Grave Creek, West Virginia near the scene of McCulloch's Leap. She attended parochial schools in Wheeling and Pittsburgh and was a very devout Catholic. Her death occurred in 1909. These parents had a large family of twelve children: James M., Jr., now a practicing attorney of Wheeling, W. Va., Harold A., now at Charleston, concerning whose career of distinction it is only necessary to state that he was Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia from 1917 to 1922 and prior had been a Circuit Judge and United States Attorney; Stuart L., a newspaper man in New York City; David O., member of

(Continued on Page 474)

Brown

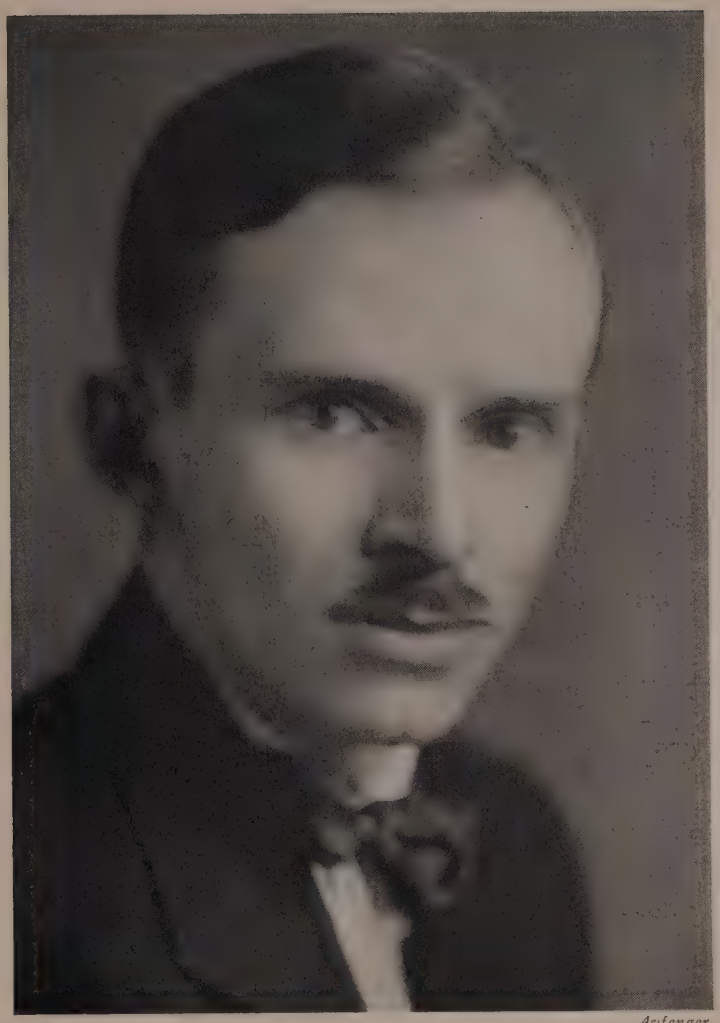
FRANK E. HOUSTON, ELKHORN

Frank E. Houston, superintendent of the Houston Coal & Coke Company of Elkhorn, W. Va., and superintendent of the Keystone Coal & Coke Company of Keystone, W. Va., is one of the younger men in the business life of McDowell County, but has for some time been given full recognition as a community leader, being at present a member of the McDowell County Republican Executive Committee and president of the Board of Education for the Elkhorn District. Mr. Houston entered the coal business in 1918 after being mustered out of the U. S. Army air service at the close of the war. He first became assistant superintendent of the King Coal Company and the Tidewater Coal & Coke Company at Kimball, W. Va., where he remained till 1920. Then he came to Elkhorn as superintendent of the Houston Coal & Coke Company, and in 1922 became also superintendent of the Keystone Coal & Coke Company. These companies, formerly part of the Houston coal interests, were sold in 1928, but Mr. Houston still remains as their superintendent under the new ownership. In association with his father, Col. T. E. Houston and his brother, David Houston (q. v.) he was for a number of years an officer and director in various of the Houston coal interests, all which were sold in 1928.

Mr. Houston is a Mason and Shriner, a member of the McDowell County Country Club and the Clovernook Country Club of Cincinnati.

He was born May 27, 1896, at Elkhorn, W. Va., the son of Col. T. E. Houston, a Cincinnatian, and Hanna (Watson) Houston. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa., and the University of Cincinnati. During the World War he served as a bomber in the air service, and at the time of the armistice was to be commissioned, but elected to be mustered out of service instead of waiting for the commission. He was discharged from the service in December, 1918, and

(Continued on Page 473)



Avfenger

DAVID F. HOUSTON, KIMBALL

David Fleming Houston, who at the time of its sale in 1928 to the Koppers Company was general manager of the Houston Collieries Company of Kimball, was born at Elkhorn, McDowell County, West Virginia, January 22, 1898, and was educated at the Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania.

As a son of Colonel T. Edgar Houston, of Cincinnati, founder of the Houston Coal interests in West Virginia and for many years one of the notable figures in the coal industry in the State, he literally grew up in the coal business and immediately after leaving school he started his business career as assistant superintendent of the King Coal Company, one of the properties owned by the Houston interests. Following this, in 1921, he was made superintendent of the Houston Collieries Company at Kimball, and then in 1924, general manager. He has also been vice-president of the Houston Coal Company of Cincinnati for the past several years and among other interests he helped to organize and serves as president of the Junior Pocahontas Coal Company of Welch.

Beyond the coal industry however Mr. Houston has held much prominence in civic and community affairs in McDowell County in recent years as attested by election to the County Board of Commissioners of McDowell County in 1924 and selection as president of the Board in 1928.

Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally, a thirty-second degree Mason, he is a member of the Blue Lodge at Welch, the Commandery at Bramwell, the Consistory at Wheeling and the Shrine at Charleston. Clubs include the McDowell Country, Bluefield Country and the Cincinnati Country.

He was married April 30, 1919, to Miriam Tate, daughter of Dr. M. A. Tate, of Cincinnati, and has two children, a daughter, Miriam Tate Houston, born January 1, 1922, and a son, T. Edgar Houston, II, born February 13, 1924.

Premier Studio

JOSEPH M. CROCKETT, WELCH

Joseph M. Crockett has practiced law in Welch, West Virginia since 1913, with the exception of the war period, when he served as an officer in the U. S. Army. In recent years, although he continues in the general practice of the law, his work is mostly corporation business, being counsel for very many southern West Virginia coal companies and numerous bond and insurance firms. He has been one of the active Republican organizers of McDowell County, having served eight years as a member of the Republican State Executive Committee from the Sixth Senatorial District. From 1913 to 1917 he filled the office of U. S. Commissioner, and in 1922 was made first assistant U. S. Attorney, but resigned to attend to an increasing private practice.

At present he is a director in the McDowell County National Bank.

After his discharge from military service, Mr. Crockett was one of the principal figures in the foundation of the American Legion, having been delegate from West Virginia to the preliminary convention at St. Louis. Here he sat on the committee which selected the name "American Legion." Mr. Crockett was attached to the field artillery during the war. In 1917 he failed when he tried to enlist, being rejected on physical grounds because of the effects of typhoid fever, a situation which he later circumvented by having his name put forward on the selective draft list. He was one of the first soldiers drafted in West Virginia. He was attached to the 315th Field Artillery, first as a corporal, then as a sergeant major. He was then accepted for the Third Officers Training Camp and was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was promoted to first lieutenant, and just prior to the armistice, to captain. He remained a member of the Officers Reserve Corps for a time, but has since resigned.

Mr. Crockett was born in Wythe County, Virginia, November 29, 1890, the son of Samuel Rush and

(Continued on Page 474)

Black

JOHN NEWTON HARMAN, JR., WELCH

John Newton Harman, Jr. is one of the successful attorneys of Welch, W. Va., having practiced law in this city since 1911. He is esteemed by both the public and by his fellows in the legal profession as an attorney of fine personal capacity and careful knowledge of the law. He is at present a member of the law firm of Harman and Howard, engaged in the general practice of law.

Mr. Harman was born in Tazewell, Virginia, August 23, 1886, son of John Newton and Elizabeth (Hankins) Harman. He studied at Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va., and Washington and Lee University (LL.B. 1911). For two years he practiced law alone; from 1913 to 1923 was a member of the firm of Litz and Harman, Welch, W. Va., and since 1923 has practiced in his present association.

He is a member of Tazewell Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M.; O'Keefe Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Bluefield Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar; Beni-Kedem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Charleston, W. Va. In religion he is a Methodist and in politics a Republican.

He married, October 2, 1915, Ethel Ashlin Steger, at Washington, D. C. Children: John Newton, III., Hubert Steger and James William.

LUTHER E. WOODS, WELCH

Luther E. Woods, State Senator and prominent coal operator of Welch, W. Va., was born in York County, Pa., January 24, 1883, son of Albert and Elizabeth (Frey) Woods. He attended York County public schools, a private academy at York, Pa., and the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa. For four years he taught school in York County, and in 1904 removed to Gary, West Virginia, as secretary to the General Superintendent of the United States Coal & Coke Company operations. From then until 1915 he continued to amass valuable executive experience with this great industry. In 1909 he was promoted to chief clerk and assistant to the General Superintendent, which positions he filled until he came to Welch in 1915. Here he is president of the Central Pocahontas Coal Company, Crystal Block Coal & Coke Company, Crystal Block Mining Company and American Coal Cleaning Corporation, and directs the operation of large mining properties and distribution of coal. He is also president of the Operators' Association of the Williamson field, member of the executive committee of the Pocahontas Operators' Association, director of the Gary National Bank, Gary, and president of Harris, Woods & Company, prominent mercantile establishment of Welch and Gary.

Senator Woods was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket from the Sixth Senatorial District in 1924, and has served in that body since that time. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the McDowell County Country Club, and the Masonic Orders including the Shrine and Knights Templar.

He was married, June 23, 1910, to Nettie Bicking, of York, Pa. Children: Luther, Jr., and Elizabeth. Home: 62 Riverside Drive. Office: Central Pocahontas Coal Co.

Premier Studio

JOHN EARL BEATTY

JOHN EARL BEATTY, HUNTINGTON

John Earl Beatty, certified public accountant, has since 1912 been solving the tax and accountancy problems of large industrial corporations, commercial and financial institutions and municipalities. His present organization, which he purchased in 1925, was formerly the Huntington office of Scott, Boschert & Company, a firm of certified public accountants of Pittsburgh. Mr. Beatty has fortified the firm's prestige and continues to increase its activity under his own name. He is very active in the affairs of his profession, being a member and director of the West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants and a member of the American Society of Certified Public Accountants. His firm numbers many important corporations among its clients, and it serves a territory throughout West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky.

In 1912 Mr. Beatty was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College and later began to work as a public accountant with the Pittsburgh office of the firm of Price, Waterhouse & Company, being connected with that firm in the capacity of senior accountant until February 15, 1922, when he came to Huntington as manager of the local office of Scott, Boschert & Company, and purchased the business on January 1, 1925. He is a Mason and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Huntington.

Mr. Beatty was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 26, 1889, son of Thomas and Emma (Cramer)

(Continued on Page 473)

GAIL T. CARTER, WELCH

Gail T. Carter, president of the Mountain State Motor Company, Welch, is respected by his fellow citizens as a successful business man and a public-spirited partisan of the best movements for the good of the community. Not only is he one of the prominent automobile dealers of Welch, W. Va., but he is esteemed for his work as city councilman and as a member of the board of education of the Browns Creek district. He was elected president of this board in 1927, and is now serving his third term as member of the Welch City Council. He is vice-president of the Rotary Club of Welch, and is very active in Masonry.

Mr. Carter was born February 24, 1887, in Dryden, Lee County, Va., the son of Edward P. and Minerva O. Carter. He attended Virginia rural schools and Dunsmore Business

(Continued on Page 473)

Premier Studio

J. GEORGE BENDER, HUNTINGTON

J. George Bender, secretary of the Paragon Printing and Publishing Company, Huntington, W. Va., has been one of the foremost reasons for the success of this firm, which he assisted in founding in 1915. He has also, for a number of years, taken an energetic part in supporting worthy community activities, being now chairman of Huntington Chapter, American Red Cross, and a past president (1922) of the Exchange Club of Huntington. The Paragon Printing and Publishing Company has been developed by him and his associates to a degree of prestige well reflecting the character of its executives.

Mr. Bender was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 17, 1887, the son of John George and Catherine (Bitter) Bender, and attended the public schools of Cincinnati. In 1907, at the

(Continued on Page 474)

The Lyle Studio

JOHN W. LUTHER

JOHN W. LUTHER, WELCH

John Wesley Luther, head of the Welch Furniture & Undertaking Company, the leading mortuary institution of McDowell County, W. Va., is not only one of the foremost men in his profession but has taken a full share of the responsibilities of a citizen of West Virginia, being a former State Senator and (in 1912 and 1913) a member of the Welch City Council, in which body he was a strong sponsor of the first street paving ever undertaken in the city. He is very active in many fraternal institutions, especially the Odd Fellows, in which he has held numerous important offices. He is now president of the West Virginia Funeral Directors Association and a member of the National Association of Funeral Directors, being recognized for several notable advancements in the conduct of his profession which he originated and which are now in use throughout the country. In May, 1928, he announced his candidacy for the State Legislature, doing so at the insistence of friends who desired to see him made Speaker of the House.

Mr. Luther was born in Wayne County, W. Va., July 26, 1874, the son of David Henry and Rebecca (Stock) Luther. He attended public schools, and, while very young, went West and worked on railway construction for the M. K. & T. Railway (1892-93-94). In 1894 he returned to Wayne County and farmed for a short period, but gave up farming to accept a position with the Spencer (W. Va.) State Hospital. Here he was shortly advanced to super-

(Continued on Page 474)

RILEY B. NAY, WHEELING

Riley B. Nay, one of Wheeling's most representative business men and one of the outstanding churchmen of West Virginia, was born in Mannington, W. Va., June 21, 1865, the son of Alfred Erwin and Maria (Parish) Nay, his father having been one of the leading merchants of Mannington for many years. Mr. Nay's great grandfather, John Nay, served in the Continental Army during the American Revolution, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools. Mr. Nay came to Wheeling in 1885 and accepted a position in the accounting department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, later becoming Cashier of the freight department, where he remained until he established a business of his own.

The Nay Shoe Company was organized in March, 1898, under the name of Nay Brothers, the firm being composed of R. B. Nay and W. H. Nay. Ten years later W. H. Nay retired, and R. B. Nay acquired sole interest which he has since personally conducted, taking his son, Howard Erwin Nay, into partnership in 1921.

The Nay Shoe Company has enjoyed a substantial growth from its inception, handling the better grades of footwear and fine hosiery for men, women and children. Today it enjoys distinction as one of the outstanding retail establishments in the Wheeling district. A mail order department is maintained,

(Continued on Page 475)

Kossuth

RILEY B. NAY

Gravely-Moore

WELLS GOODYKOONTZ, WILLIAMSON

Probably no citizen of West Virginia has had a more versatile career than Wells Goodykoontz, who has been among the leaders of life in Williamson since 1894. He has distinguished himself brilliantly as a lawyer, a statesman, a banker and a business man. As a public man he has enjoyed many triumphs, having been sent by his fellows to the House of Delegates and the State Senate, where he was made President of the Senate and, ex officio, Lieutenant-Governor, and having been twice elected to the U. S. House of Representatives. He is one of the state's most respected legal minds, being now a member of the law firm of Goodykoontz & Slaven. During the World War he was chairman of the central committee of lawyers who headed the West Virginia bar in assisting registrants, soldiers, sailors and their families and dependents. In this connection he is the author of *The Legal Booklet,* of which 30,000 copies were issued, giving information affecting soldiers and sailors in light of the more important state and federal laws on registration, draft, etc. He is now president of the National Bank of Commerce, Williamson; the Kimberling Land Company, Williamson; the Burning Creek Land Company, Williamson; and is a director in several other Williamson enterprises.

Mr. Goodykoontz was born on a farm near Newbern, Virginia, June 3, 1872, the son of William M. and Lucinda K. (Woolwine) Goodykoontz. He attended Oxford Academy, then read law under Judge Z. T. Dobyns at Floyd, Virginia, and later attended Washington and Lee University. He was admitted to the bar of West Virginia, June 9, 1893. He began to practice in Williamson on February 23, 1894, and has been a citizen of this community ever since. He became a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of West Virginia April 1, 1896, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States December 13, 1909. During the war period (1917-18) he was president of the West Virginia Bar Association, having

(Continued on Page 474)

M. Z. WHITE, WILLIAMSON

One of the most notable personalities in the public life of West Virginia, State Senator M. Z. White, vice-president of the First National Bank of Williamson, has taken an important part in public affairs for more than a quarter of a century. He is President of the Senate of West Virginia, and has been serving in that body since 1923. Previous to that time he was a State Senator from 1911 to 1913 inclusive. He is recognized as one of the most forceful figures in the life of West Virginia.

Senator White first took public office in 1896, when elected justice of the peace in Thacker, W. Va., where he served four years. In 1900 he came to Williamson, where he had previously been in business with his cousin, H. S. White. For four years he served as chief deputy sheriff and jailer of Mingo County, and during this period was elected three times to the office of mayor. He resigned as mayor to accept membership in the county court of Mingo County, filling an unexpired term of two years, after which he was elected to a six-year term. He served four years and resigned to take his seat in the State Senate, to which he was elected in 1910. In 1913 he resigned as State Senator to accept appointment as warden of the state penitentiary. He filled that office from 1914 to 1918, and then returned to Williamson to take up his duties as vice-president of the First National Bank. In 1922 he was elected again to the State Senate, serving in that body ever since. His present term expires in 1930. Senator White was elected President of the Senate in 1925 and reelected in 1927.

For four years, from 1920 to 1924, he served as chairman of the West Virginia State Republican Committee.

He was born at Deep Valley, Pa., September 6, 1872, the son of Stephen and Lucinda (Booher) White, and was given a common school education. Until 17 years of age he worked on farms in Monongalia

(Continued on Page 474)

LAFE B. CHAFIN, WILLIAMSON

Lafe B. Chafin is prosecuting attorney of Mingo County, W. Va., having filled that office since January, 1925. His conduct as prosecutor has been a vigorous and intelligent administration in behalf of the people of Mingo County, with a remarkably high record of convictions. It is recognized that few men are better fitted for this important office, either by nature or through sound knowledge of the law. Although one of the younger members of the West Virginia bar, Mr. Chafin is regarded as one of the most promising, and has been frequently mentioned for higher honors in public life.

He is a native of Williamson, W. Va., born February 1, 1896, the son of James M. and Elizabeth (Bevins) Chafin. He attended the public schools of Williamson, Williamson High School (class of 1913), and Washington and Lee University (LL.B.1917). A few weeks after graduation he enlisted in the U. S. Army, at the age of 21, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and promoted to First Lieutenant. He served throughout the World War, attached to the 45th U. S. Infantry. Following discharge from the service in September, 1919, he came to Williamson and was admitted to the bar of West Virginia early in 1920. At the same time he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of West Virginia and the United States Supreme Court. Then, with Randolph Bias, Esq., he formed the law firm of Bias & Chafin. This association continued until January, 1925, when Mr. Chafin took office as prosecutor of Mingo County, following his election in November, 1924.

Mr. Chafin is a charter member of the American Legion, a member of the Mingo County and American bar associations, of the Masonic Orders (Scottish Rite and Shrine), and of Alpha Chi Rho college fraternity.

He was married, November 1, 1918, to Gladys Pierce of Williamson. They have one daughter, Joan, born in 1925.

Office: Court House.

HUBERT G. CLARK

Hubert G. Clark, manager of the Williamson Daily News, in the "heart of the billion dollar coal field" at Williamson, West Virginia, is not only one of the best known and most popular newspaper men of West Virginia but has made a distinct success of the publication of which he is the executive head.

Mr. Clark was born at Rocky Mount, Va., January 13, 1890. During the early years of his life his parents moved to Bluefield, W. Va., where they resided for many years and where he attended the public schools. On the completion of his public school education he attended the Hampden Sydney College of Virginia and from which he was graduated with an A. B. degree.

Having a bent for newspaper work he went to Birmingham, Ala., where he engaged in his first newspaper work and with distinct success. From Birmingham he went to Rome, Ga., and thence to Charlotte, N. C., in each of which cities he went up a step higher in his chosen field of work. From Charlotte he returned to his native state of Virginia to engage in similar work at Danville and from there he went to Welch, W. Va. It was from the latter place he went to Williamson to become manager of the Williamson Daily News.

Mr. Clark is of the progressive type of newspaper managers and has made of his paper one of the best business properties in the state. He is a most likeable gentleman and one who enjoys the high esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

EVERETT McD. HARMAN, Puritan Mines

Everett McD. Harman is president and general manager of the Puritan Coal Corporation, Puritan Mines, W. Va.; president of the Lynn Coal & Coke Company, Lynn Siding, W. Va.; and director of the Turkey Gap Coal & Coke Company, Dott, W. Va. Mr. Harman studied Civil Engineering at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and has been engaged in the coal business since 1907, when he began as pay roll clerk of the Freeburn Coal & Coke Company at Freeburn, Ky., where he remained till 1909. Then he went to Premier, W. Va., as assistant superintendent of the Premier Pocahontas Collieries Company, until 1912. From 1912 to 1917 he was superintendent of the Allburn Coal & Coke Company at McCarr, Ky., and from 1917 to 1921 he was superintendent of the Lynn Coal & Coke Company, with the exception of the war period, when he served as a private in several military organizations, spending the longest time with the Ordnance Machine Gun School at Augusta, Ga.

The Puritan Coal Corporation was organized in 1921 by his father, Frank P. Harman. Everett McD. Harman became general manager of the company at its organization, and in 1925, after his father's death, succeeded to the presidency.

Mr. Harman was born in Ennis, W. Va., September 22, 1889, the son of Frank P. and Eugenia (Edwards) Harman. He married, September 16, 1922, Ada Birmingham, at Washington, D. C.

He is a member of the Bluefield Country Club; the Williamson Operators Association and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Address: Puritan Mines, West Virginia.

Schwaner

FRANKLIN K. DAY

FRANKLIN K. DAY, COALWOOD

One of the most capable men in the entire West Virginia coal industry, Franklin Kaercher Day, general manager of the Pocahontas-New River Division of The Consolidation Coal Company, with headquarters at Coalwood, McDowell County, W. Va., has traveled throughout the entire world in the course of his activities as a coal executive and industrial investigator for coal interests. A notable experience was his presence in Petrograd, Russia, at the time of the revolution and the overthrow of the Czar, having gone to Russia in behalf of the American International Corporation of New York and The Consolidation Coal Company, as mining engineer, investigating the coal fields of South Russia. He has been active as a civil and mining engineer since 1903, when he was graduated from Lafayette College at Easton, Pa. His progress to his present prominent place in the engineering profession covered the following steps: Rodman and transitman, Great Northern Railroad in Montana, 1903-4; transitman, Estate of A. S. Van Wickle, Hazleton, Pa., 1904-5; transitman, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, Ashland, Pa., 1905-6; transitman, The Consolidation Coal Company, Fairmont, W. Va., Somerset, Pa., and Frostburg, Md., May, 1906, to May, 1907; district engineer, The Consolidation Coal Company, Fairmont, W. Va., 1907-12; district engineer same company, Clarksburg, W. Va., 1912-15; chief engineer, West Virginia Division, The Consolidation Coal Company, Fairmont, W. Va., 1915-16, and, later, in 1917-

(Continued on Page 475)

THOMAS A. SHEWEY, GREY EAGLE

Thomas A. Shewey is president of the Grey Eagle Mining Company and president of the Kermit State Bank of Kermit, W. Va. He is one of Mingo County's very influential men, highly successful in business, well-known for his abilities as a coal operator and prominent in all community affairs. Since the creation of the Mingo Independent School District in 1927 he has been a member of the Board of Education representing that district. He has done much besides to shape the course of civic progress in general.

Mr. Shewey, who is a native of Virginia, has been associated with the coal industry since 1903, when he went to Mercer County, W. Va., after graduation from Grant University in Tennessee. He began work as a helper in the mining engineering department of the Cirrus Coal & Coke Company of Vivian, being made manager in 1905 and continuing to direct affairs there till 1910. From 1910 he was manager of the Margaret Mining Company of War Eagle, W. Va., until 1916, when he came to Grey Eagle as manager of the Grey Eagle Mining Company. Since that time he has exerted a very beneficial influence on the affairs of this company. He introduced many improvements in method and increased production from the beginning, and in 1924 he reorganized the company, of which he has since been president. The company has an annual shipping capacity of 100,000 tons.

In 1918 Mr. Shewey was one of the organizers of

(Continued on Page 475)

Premier Studio

THOMAS A. SHEWEY

Premier Studio

PATRICK J. RILEY, BARBOURSVILLE

Patrick J. Riley has advanced to success in the coal industry along the hard road of labor, but now having won out in the up-hill climb, he is president of a company which ships annually from 400,000 to 500,000 tons of coal from the mines.

Mr. Riley is president of the Buffalo-Eagle Colliery Company, whose properties are situated at Braeholm, W. Va., and which tract (several hundred acres) is underlaid with Eagle, Cedar Grove and Chilton coal. He is also vice-president and a director of the Hooper-Mankin Fuel Company, of Huntington, and president of the Pine Mountain Land Company of Ashland, Kentucky.

Mr. Riley worked in the mines from the time he was seven years old. He was born in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, and was brought to West Virginia when he was five years old. The depression following the Civil War forced him into the ranks of labor at an early age, and the knowledge gained in his upward climb has been advantageous in the direction of his coal enterprises.

His energy and ability while mine foreman for the Central Coal Company at Fire Creek, W. Va. 1890-1900) attracted the attention of New York Capitalists, who were entering the New River Field and he was engaged as superintendent to develop and operate the property of the Ephriam Creek Coal & Coke Company at Thayer, W. Va. where he remained for several years. About the year 1907 he, with the assistance and financial backing of some friends, consolidated a number of mines on the Norfolk & Western Railroad, formed the Superior Pocahontas Coal Company at Davy, W. Va. and as manager further developed the property and placed it on an efficient operating basis. Lured by the vast coal resources of Logan County, he in 1911 organized the Manbar Coal Company at Manbar, W. Va. and when he had gotten it on an operating basis (1913) organized the Buffalo Eagle Colliery Company, which, through his efficient management

(Continued on Page 475)

W. Archibald Wallace

THOMAS FRANCIS DOWNING

— In Memoriam —

THOMAS FRANCIS DOWNING, LOGAN

The late Thomas Francis Downing, whose death in 1926 removed one of the most prominent of Logan County's coal-mining experts, was for nearly thirty years engaged in the coal industry of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He had been active in Logan County for thirteen years, and at the time of his death was general manager of the Yuma Coal & Coke Company and the Monitor Coal & Coke Company. Not only was he a leader in the Logan County coal industry, but he was also one of the pioneers, having supervised the working of much of the early coal-mining in this section and having contributed notably to the organized knowledge of coal operation as it is now practiced here.

Thomas F. Downing was born in England, in December, 1859, the son of Thomas Francis and Frances (Austin) Downing. He attended private schools abroad and came to the United States in 1886, going first to Pottsville, Pa., entering the employ of the Reading Coal & Iron Company. He became superintendent for that company and later state mine inspector, leaving that position to become superintendent for the T. M. Dodson Coal Company. He had a remarkable knowledge of all aspects of coal-mining when he came to Logan in 1913 as manager of the Monitor Coal & Coke Company and the Yuma Coal & Coke Company, and during the subsequent thirteen years of his activity here he was outstanding among the experts. Following

(Continued on Page 476)

ARTHUR DOWNING, WILKINSON

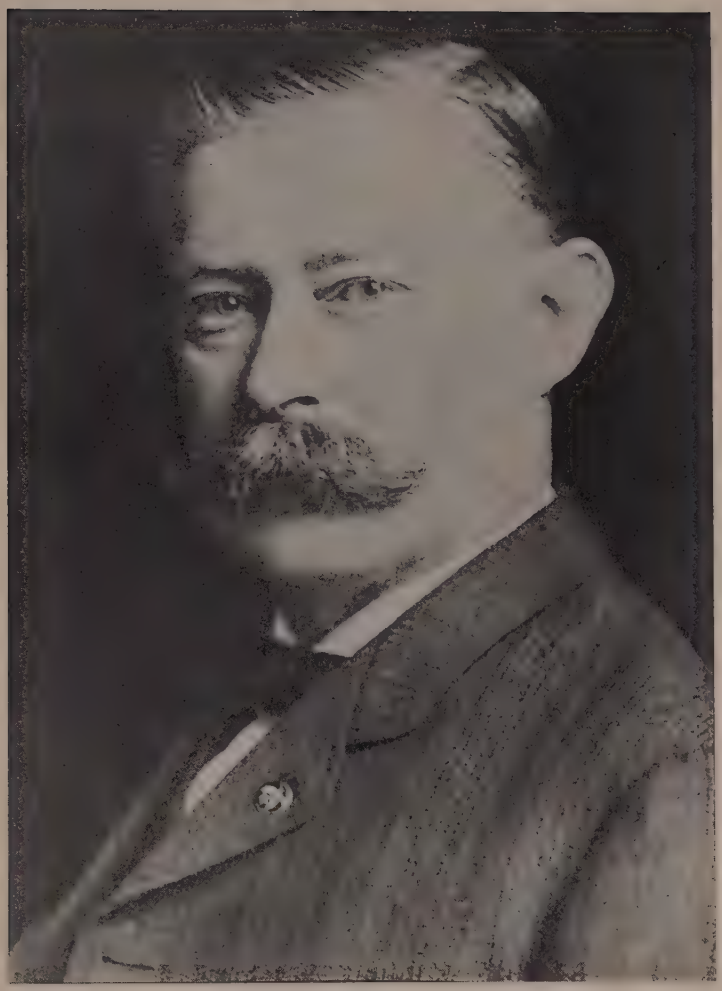
Arthur Downing is general manager of the Monitor Coal & Coke Company and the Yuma Coal & Coke Company, two of the pioneer coal companies of Logan County, which are also among the largest producers. The Monitor Coal & Coke Company, founded in 1905, was the second or third company to ship coal from Logan, having begun operations before the railroad was built through to Logan and being ready with a shipment as soon as the railroad entered. The Yuma Coal & Coke Company was established in 1907. The combined output of both these companies has been approximately eight and one-half million tons of coal. Mr. Downing, who has been associated with American coal production since 1907, has been an executive of these two Logan County companies since 1917. In March, 1926, he became their general manager, succeeding his brother, Thomas F. Downing, who died February 3, 1926. Mr. Downing is also a member of the executive committee of the Logan County Coal Operators Association.

Arthur Downing was born in England, May 10, 1877, son of Thomas Francis and Frances (Austin) Downing, and was educated in private schools. In 1907 he came to the United States, to Pottsville, Pa., whither his brother had preceded him by twenty-one years. From 1907 to 1917 he was auditor of stores for the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company. Meanwhile, since 1913, his brother had been directing affairs of the Monitor Coal & Coke Company and the Yuma Coal & Coke Company. Arthur Downing

(Continued on Page 476)

Premier Studio

ARTHUR DOWNING



In Memoriam

JOHN B. WILKINSON, Logan

The Honorable John B. Wilkinson, who died August 12, 1919, at Logan, where he had long been a foremost citizen, held rank among the best known and most successful lawyers and jurists in West Virginia. In business likewise Judge Wilkinson enjoyed a distinguished success. One of the leaders in the early development of the coal industry in the Guyan Valley, his position at the time of his death was among the great figures in business and industry. He was treasurer of the Guyan Coal Company, the Mona Coal Company, the Robertson Consolidated Land Company and the Alderson-Wilkinson Land Company. He was president of the Big Huff Coal Company and a director of the Robertson Grocery Company. He was originally a director of the Guyan Valley Bank, but later disposed of his holdings in that institution. Throughout the state at large, however, his fame was earned chiefly by his work as a jurist. During twelve years on the bench of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, he was noted for his fairness, accuracy and knowledge of the law. The press of the whole state reported his passing at great length and with sincere regret that so valuable a personality had been lost to the community.

Judge Wilkinson was born in Logan County, W. Va., February 13, 1860, the son of David Wilkinson, who had come from Carroll County, Va. He lived on a farm and attended school in that part of Logan County which afterward became Mingo County, coming to the then village of Logan Court House to attend a teachers' institute and take an examination for a teacher's certificate. He taught two or three local normal schools here and at Wayne. His legal career began in 1882, when he was admitted to the bar. He continued in the legal profession until his death in 1919. In 1884 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Logan County, which office he filled continuously till 1896. After an interval of four years he again

(Continued on Page 475)

J. CARY ALDERSON, LOGAN

J. Cary Alderson, founder and president of the Guyan Valley Bank, Logan, brought about the organization of that bank in 1899, and opened it for business January 1, 1900, in a small one-room building. It was then capitalized at $25,000, with $2,500 paid in. Since that time he has not only piloted his bank to a position of leadership among the banks of West Virginia, but, what is more to the point of this article, he has, through the resources of his bank, contributed an immense impulse to the development of the important industries, plants and mines in the great Guyan Valley coal field. The great success of the Guyan Valley Bank, furthermore, is recognized as a direct reflection of the aggressive personality and careful business judgment of Mr. Alderson himself.

It was as a lawyer that Mr. Alderson came to the little town of Aracoma, now Logan. He had been graduated as a Bachelor of Arts (1887) at Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia, and as a Bachelor of Laws (1890) at the University of Virginia. He had also taught classical subjects in the preparatory department of the college and had conducted his own private preparatory school at Greenbrier, W. Va. When he came to Logan to practice law there were not any railroads in the county, his trips to the city being made on horseback. At once the business shrewdness that has characterized his subsequent career asserted itself, and prompted him to organize the bank, for which there was then a keenly felt need. From that time until the present he has remained one of the most valuable citizens of Logan, contributing fine support to the best types of civic endeavor, and undertaking much constructive, if unobtrusive, philanthropy. He has also taken a hand in politics, being a former chairman (for eight years) of the Logan County Democratic Committee. For many years he has been a deacon of the First Baptist Church.

He was born at Alderson, W. Va., September 29, 1868, the son of George and Virginia (Stevens)

(Continued on Page 476)

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NAAMAN JACKSON, Logan

State Senator Naaman Jackson, president of the First National Bank of Logan, has been known since his youth as a man to make a distinguished success of whatever venture he puts his hand to. As an educator, banker and political leader, his activities have been consistently of high merit. Today, in business, his interests outside of banking are the Guyan Valley Grocery Company of which he is a director, and the Logan Planing Mill Company of which he is treasuer and director. He is a lawyer by training, but has not practiced for a quarter of a century, although he has applied his knowledge to the larger questions of government with constructive results. For more than two decades he has been very active in politics, and today has a prominent share in dictating Republican party policies in Logan County. He was chairman of the Logan County Republican Executive Committee from 1904 to 1910. In 1921 he was elected a member of the Logan City Council and served one term. In March, 1923 he was appointed State Commissioner of Banking, but resigned that office when elected State Senator in 1924. During the first session of the Senate he served as Chairman of the following Committees: Privileges and Elections, Banks and Corporations, and as a member of the committees on Finance, Education, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Railroads, Medicine and Sanitation, and Public Libraries. In the following session he was chairman of the committees on Roads and Navigation, and Temperance, and a member of the Committees on Privileges and Elections, Judiciary, Finance, Education, Banks and Corporations, Penitentiary, Insurance, Mines and Mining, Labor, Public Printing, Examining Clerk's Office, Forestry and Conservation, Rules, and the Joint Committee on Printing Bills.

Senator Jackson was born on Trace, Boyd County, Ky., November 13, 1873, son of Richard Clayton and Anne Elizabeth (Campbell) Jackson. He attended the rural schools of Lawrence and Boyd Counties,

(Continued on Page 476)

Premier Studio

BRUCE McDONALD, LOGAN

Bruce McDonald, capitalist, patron of education and religion, political leader and public servant of many years' standing, is a member of an old and distinguished family of Virginia and West Virginia. He is a direct descendant of Edward McDonald, who founded this family in what is now West Virginia about 1787. His father, William Wallace McDonald, who was born in Wyoming County in 1817, built the McDonald homestead on the Guyan River, opposite the mouth of Huff's Creek in 1844. This estate, comprising some 14,000 acres, contains some of the richest coal lands in the state, and forms the holdings of the important W. W. McDonald Land Company, of which Bruce McDonald is president. He is also vice-president of the Guyan Bank, of which he was one of the organizers, and is a director of the First National Bank.

Successful though he is in business and finance, Mr. McDonald is more generally known for his philanthropies in behalf of schools and churches, and for his record as a public man. Among his donations to educational institutions, one of the best known has been the gift of $100,000, made by him and his brother Bilton to Morris-Harvey College, Barboursville, in 1926. In public life Mr. McDonald has been Logan County Superintendent of Schools, state legislator and Commissioner of the County Court of Logan County. He is at present Chairman of the Logan County Democratic Committee, and has for years been a foremost influence in Democratic party affairs.

He was born at the McDonald family home on Huff's Creek, Logan County, W. Va., February 8, 1860, the son of William Wallace and Parthena (Scaggs) McDonald. He attended rural schools, the old Concord Church School in Athens, Mercer County (since developed into the present Concord State Normal School), and the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He attended school with his brother, Bilton,

(Continued on Page 476)

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WILLIAM CAMPBELL TURLEY, Logan

William C. Turley, successful attorney and political figure, is one of the younger generation of Logan's legal and business life but is conceded to be also one of the most capable. In addition to his professional interests he is vice-president and director of the W. W. McDonald Land Company which holds 14,000 acres of the richest coal lands in West Virginia, is secretary of the Aracoma Oil & Gas Company and secretary of the Logan Buick Company. He is president of the Rotary Club of Logan and is very active in Masonry. He is also active in the promotion of Boy Scout work.

Mr. Turley was born in Logan, W. Va., on the site of the present Aracoma Hotel, November 1, 1894, the son of Charles M. Turley, a native of Boone County, W. Va., and a prominent attorney of that county in his lifetime, and Anne Brook (McDonald) Turley, a native of Logan County, daughter of William Wallace McDonald and sister of Bruce McDonald of Logan. His father was at one time prosecuting attorney of Boone County. Both parents are now deceased. William C. Turley was educated in the public schools of Logan, in the West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio; Los Angeles (Calif.) Military Academy; Randolph-Macon Academy, Bedford, Va.; and West Virginia University, where he was graduated in 1920 with the degree LL.B., his studies having been interrupted by military service.

Immediately upon entering the life of Logan as a member of the West Virginia bar, Mr. Turley threw himself energetically into the affairs of the Democratic party in Logan County. He has taken an influential part in promoting the candidacies of other members of his party and has himself made an auspicious beginning of what promises to be a brilliant public career. In November, 1924, he was elected to the West Virginia State Legislature, where he served two years with intelligence and courage. Both before and since that time he has been prominent in promoting the civic welfare of his community.

(Continued on Page 476)

Premier Studio

J. B. McCLURE, OMAR

Professor J. B. McClure, principal of the schools of Omar, Logan County, W. Va., has for nearly 40 years been one of the best known educators in West Virginia and Kentucky, having not only succeeded notably as a teacher of the young himself, but having through many years been distinguished as a trainer of teachers. From 1923, moreover, until he resigned in 1927, he served as United States Postmaster at Omar, W. Va., holding this office in addition to teaching and being head of the Omar schools.

Professor McClure began his teaching career in July, 1889, when he took charge of the school at Borders Chapel, Ky., after completing a thorough course of preparation in various professional schools. In 1890 and 1891 he divided his time between further professional training and teaching—in the Lower Lick Creek school, where he taught until January, 1892. From January to September of that year he was employed by the Second National Bank of Ashland, Ky., then taught another term at Lower Lick Creek school, and then, after further work in the bank, returned to teaching, being engaged at Gallup and Nat's Creek.

It was in January, 1895, that he made the first step in the work of training educators, a field in which he was destined to achieve real distinction. He was then just under 30 years old. He founded a teachers' training school in Louisa, Ky., and conducted it until June, when the session ended. In February, 1896, after a brief interlude of teaching at Gallup, he established a teacher's training school at Dingess, W. Va. He discontinued that enterprise for a short time to act as principal of the graded school of Peach Orchard, but returned to Dingess in January, 1897, and was principal of the graded schools during the winter months and continued his training school in the summer, for five years, ending in 1902.

His splendid success as an educator of pedagogues at this time induced James Russell Trotter, State Superintendent of Schools, to appoint Professor McClure on the mission of conducting teachers' institutes

(Continued on Page 476)

GEORGE ROBERT CLAYPOOL, Logan

George R. Claypool's business interests are very important in the life of Logan, W. Va., and he personally has for many years taken a foremost part in the municipal and county government affairs of Logan and Logan County. His principal interest is the Guyan Valley Grocery Company, a wholesale firm of which he is president. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Logan, director of the Logan Building & Loan Association and secretary of the Clean Eagle Coal Company, Logan. He was born in Logan County and has lived here all his life. All this time he has been known as a citizen eager to shoulder the responsibilities of community life. He first entered public affairs when elected in 1906 to the Board of Education for the Triadelphia District. After removing with his family to Logan he became a member of the Logan City Council, and when the commission form of government was adopted in 1921 he became a member of the first City Commission, serving through 1924. In 1924 he was elected President of the County Court, the first Republican ever to be elected to that office, and has since served as such. Mr. Claypool is especially known for his valuable work in stimulating the building of better roads and highways.

Mr. Claypool was born in Huff's Creek, at what is now Mallory, Logan County, W. Va., son of William and Amanda (Buchanan) Claypool. His grandfather, John Claypool, served as an officer in the Confederate Army, and his father came to Logan County at the age of eight, where he was engaged in farming. Following the latter's death in 1901, Mr. Claypool's mother was married, later, to H. C. Avis, a prominent citizen of Logan, W. Va. George R. Claypool was educated in the county schools of Logan County and at Oceana High School, Wyoming County. Until 19 years old he was a farmer, then left that occupation to enter the lumber business in the Triadelphia District. In 1912 he came to Logan and organized the Guyan Supply Company, a wholesale grocery concern, which he managed until 1922, when it was consolidated

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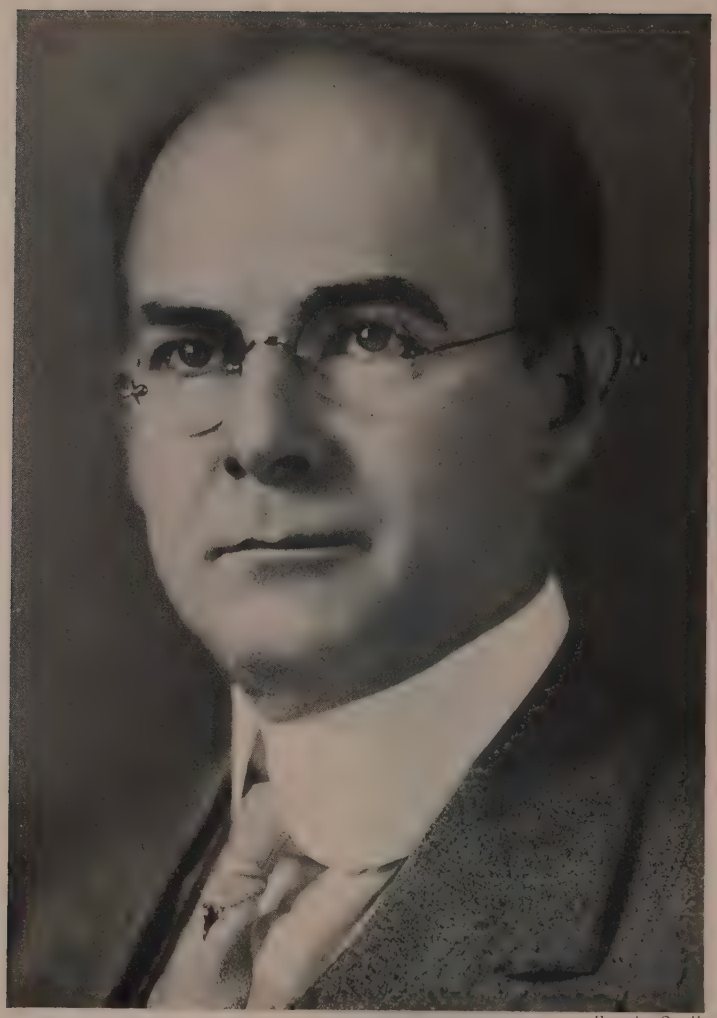

Premier Studio

CHARLES L. ESTEP, LOGAN

Hon. Charles L. Estep, noted corporation lawyer and public figure, has occupied a position of prominence as a citizen of West Virginia that is scarcely surpassed by any of his contemporaries. He has served in the public offices of prosecutor, judge and state representative, achieving definite distinction in each of those posts. As a lawyer in private practice he is today the representative of practically every important coal company in the Logan mining district. Furthermore, he has long been active in civic matters, having taken a hand in the organization of numerous important civic institutions of Logan County.

Judge Estep was admitted to the West Virginia bar in 1908, and in the same year was nominated and elected prosecuting attorney of Boone County, serving aggressively until 1912. In 1912, at the age of 28, he was a candidate for State Senate from the Eighth District on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated through a fusion of the Republican and Progressive tickets. In 1918 he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, composed of Boone, Logan and Wayne Counties, and served until January, 1921. In 1923 he was nominated for the state legislature, and, in the face of strong opposition, was elected by the largest majority (4,020) ever given a candidate from this district.

In the legislature he immediately assumed a dominant position. He was applauded by the public for his successful opposition to a taxation program that threatened ruin to the coal industry of the state, for his successful opposition to measure that would have abolished the State Police of West Virginia, and for leadership in the campaign which brought about enactment of the two-cent gasoline tax for the building of good roads. He also successfully fought attempts to defeat appropriations for the maintenance of criminal institutions, and, as a member of the Finance Committee, he led the fight which resulted in selling $15,000,000 of State Road Bonds at 4½%, a measure which saved the state many thousands of dollars.

(Continued on Page 477)

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DON CHAFIN, LOGAN

Don Chafin, the man who, as Sheriff of Logan County, personified the forces of peace and order which opposed the "armed march" of union miners on Logan County in August, 1921, has all his life been known as a vital, resourceful and courageous personality. He is a man who has never compromised for a minute with what he believed to be a bad cause, and as a result of his vigorous administration of any trusts imposed on him he has risen to be one of the best-known and most influential figures in West Virginia. He has long been one of the state's foremost Democratic leaders, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1924 in New York, and has consistently exercised a powerful influence on Democratic affairs. Ever since his youth he has been known for his fine accomplishments in various lines, both in business and public life. He was one of the organizers of the Aldredge Coal Company and the Chafin-Jones-Heatherman Coal Company of Peach Creek, W. Va. being senior partner of the latter firm. He is also a large stockholder in the Guyan Bank, and probably owns more real estate in Logan than any other single individual. The business interests in which at present he is most active are the Don Chafin Oil & Gas Company, of which he is proprietor, and which distributes at wholesale and retail the products of the Standard Oil Company and Federal tires and tubes, through his stations at Logan, Monitor Junction and Stollings. He is also proprietor of the Valley Drug Company and the Guyan Drug Company.

Mr. Chafin's career, both in business and in public life, has been colorful and has contained very much of the real success that comes to a courageous man who knows his own mind. At this point it is worth while to recount what is probably the best-known single event in his public career. This was in 1921. On the occasion of the tremendous industrial crisis known as the "armed march", responsibility naturally gravitated toward him, fully as much because of his known courage and determination as because of his office as

(Continued on Page 477)

DR. HIRAM H. FARLEY, Logan

Dr. Hiram H. Farley is not only prominent as a physician and hospital executive, but for a number of years has been very active in public affairs and as a foremost figure in Democratic political activities. From 1907 until 1928 he, in association with Dr. L. E. Steele, rendered a valuable public service as owners and operators of the Logan Hospital, which was consolidated in 1925 with the Guyan Valley Hospital and housed in the beautiful modern building erected for this hospital. He sold his interests in the hospital early in 1928. Since that time he has practiced privately, but has continued to be physician for the Aracoma Coal Company, the Agee Coal Company, the H. T. Wilson Coal Company and the Draper-Eagle Coal Company.

From 1909 to 1911 he served as a member of the Logan City Council, and from 1924 to 1928 was a member of the State Democratic Congressional Committee.

Dr. Farley was born at Burch, now Delbarton, Mingo County, W. Va., October 15, 1878, the son of Thomas B. and Nancy (Pinson) Farley. As a boy he lived on a farm, a member of a family of eight children, of which five sons became physicians. At the close of his preliminary schooling he taught school for six years. During the year 1897 he studied at Marshall College, Huntington, and in 1900 entered the University of Nashville (Tennessee), where he studied medicine for a year, then transferring to the Hospital College of Louisville, Ky., where he was graduated in 1904 with the degree M. D. He went from Louisville to Man, W. Va., and later to Holden, W. Va., practicing in both cities and being also physician for the United States Coal Company at Holden.

Since 1907 he has been practicing and administering hospital affairs at Logan, where he has also taken a very active and constructive part in all civic movements.

He was married, July 26, 1902, to Myrtle Prichard of Wayne County. Children: Erman, of Logan, and

(Continued on Page 477)

DR. LIEF ERIC FARNSWORTH, Logan

Dr. L. E. Farnsworth has been practicing as an optometrist in Logan, W. Va., since April 1, 1923. Not only has he made a distinguished success in that profession but has in that short time taken his place among the leaders of the city's civic life. He has been a member of the Board of Education, Logan District, since July, 1, 1927, and is now serving his second term as City Clerk. In all movements requiring intelligent counsel, Dr. Farnsworth is in demand, and, as a personality, he is esteemed for his unusual social qualities. His standing among his professional fellows is indicated in the fact that he is a past vice-president (1925) of the West Virginia Association of Optometrists.

Dr. Farnsworth was born in Upshur County, W. Va., November 16, 1892, son of Dr. F. F. and Lasoria (Martin) Farnsworth, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He is a member of the same line that produced Daniel D. T. Farnsworth, second governor of West Virginia. His father, Dr. F. F. Farnsworth, is now engaged in the general practice of medicine at Milton, W. Va., having retired to that community after a very active career which included service as President of the State Board of Health (one term and three years of a second term) and Director of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases of the U. S. Public Health Service (six years).

Dr. L. E. Farnsworth passed his boyhood in the village of French Creek, Upshur County. He attended public schools and for several years studied at Wesleyan College at Buckhannon. Early in his youth he worked in a sawmill and in a short time was placed in charge of operations. Later he acquired a set of telegraph instruments and, giving up his work, experimented for a considerable time with his own apparatus on the grounds of his father's home. Thus he learned the Morse code and was equipped to become a telegraph operator.

He took a position as operator for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and worked ten years on the Charleston

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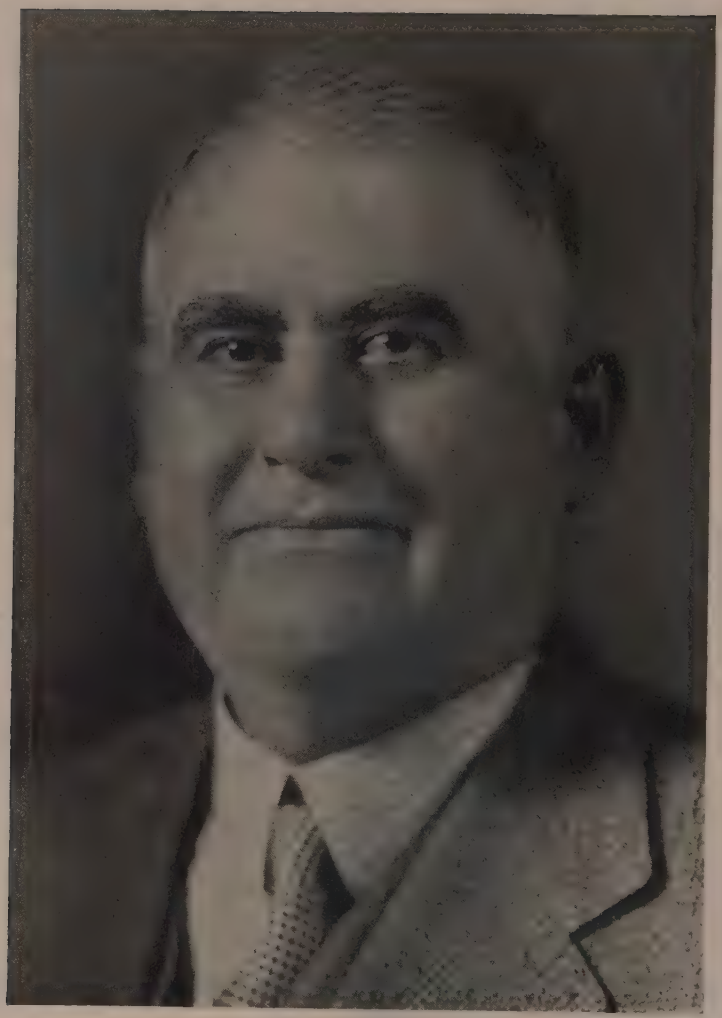

Premier Studio

FRANK STEWART MARTIN, LOGAN

Frank S. Martin is proprietor of the Logan Bottling Works, director of the Aracoma Oil and Gas Company, director of the Logan County Building and Loan Association and director of the Guyan Valley Bank. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been one of Logan's substantial and constructive citizens, having taken equally aggressive roles in civic affairs and in business. In 1905 Mr. Martin came to Logan from Huntington, where he had been the proprietor of a steam laundry. Having envisaged the development that was bound to be Logan's destiny he entered this city and established the community's first laundry and a small bottling works where he manufactured soft drinks. He developed both those enterprises diligently and with fine business acumen, but some years later he elected to sell the laundry, which is now operated as the Aracoma Laundry. From that time on he concentrated his energies on the development of the bottling works. In 1910 he erected his present modern bottling plant on Stratton Street and later has expanded its size on several occasions and installed new, more modern equipment. Since 1911 he has been the manufacturer and distributor of Coca Cola in this territory, as well as of other well-known beverages.

He has served three terms in the Logan City Council and is one of the most valuable civic leaders of the community.

Mr. Martin is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, member of the Masonic Lodge and Chapter of Logan; the Knights Templar and Shrine of Charleston; and is a 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is also a member of the B. P. O. Elks and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat.

Frank S. Martin was born in Paintsville, Johnson County, Ky., February 1, 1872, the son of Rev. John and Julia (Gilkerson) Martin, both natives of Boyd County, Ky. Both parents are now deceased. Rev. John Martin, for many years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a pastor of both the

(Continued on Page 477)

Premier Studio

IRA P. HAGER, Logan

Few men in present-day West Virginia have exerted a more forcefully felt influence on their communities than has Ira P. Hager in Logan and Logan County. A lawyer and, since 1918, U. S. Commissioner, he has done more than any other single individual in recent years to deliver Logan from the evils of corrupt politics and to place competent and unimpeachable men in public office. His service in this one respect would be sufficient to earn him a permanent place in the gratitude of his fellow citizens. He has frequently served in the chairmanship of the Logan County Republican Executive Committee, and as such has used the power of that office with high intelligence and strong courage. One of his most notable campaigns was that of 1924, when he waged a spectacular fight and succeeded in restoring the Republican Party to prestige and, for the first time, placing it in power in Logan County. He directed the intense political contest of that year, and later successfully contested the election, causing the unseating of the fraudulently declared elected Democrats. He has not been satisfied, moreover, with restoring the Republicans to power, but he has seen to it that municipal and county government in general has been administered for the benefit of all the people as opposed to the interests of corrupt politicians.

Even since his youth, Mr. Hager's personal success has been remarkable. At the age of 21, before he was admitted to the bar, he was elected to the State Legislature from Lincoln County, and served on the Judiciary Committee. Later, after completing the law course at West Virginia University, he spent two years in Oklahoma, engaged as a land developer. In 1911 he came to Logan and first practiced alone. Later he was associated with the Hon. E. T. England, later Attorney General of West Virginia and Member of Congress, and at present is practicing alone.

He was appointed U. S. Commissioner in 1918, having for a long time been an active Republican organizer.

(Continued on Page 477)

COLEMAN ALDERSON HATFIELD

COLEMAN ALDERSON HATFIELD, LOGAN

Coleman A. Hatfield, lawyer and active Republican political executive of Logan County, W. Va., has practiced in Logan since 1924. Prior to that date he was for about ten years a teacher, school superintendent, educational lecturer and business man. At present he is associated in law practice with N. D. Waugh. From 1924 to 1926 he was chairman of the Logan County Republican Executive Committee and took an important part in the fierce political campaign of 1924 which put Republican candidates into county offices for the first time in the history of the county.

Mr. Hatfield was graduated in 1909 from the Concord State Normal School at Athens, W. Va., and from 1909 to January, 1917, was a school teacher and school superintendent of the Rock District of Mercer County. In January, 1917, he signed a contract with the Lyceum Bureau of America, under whose auspices he lectured 15 months, traversing 17 different states. He was at first attached to the Coit Lyceum Bureau and Coit-Aber Circuit of Cleveland, was later transferred with the Mutual Bureau of Chicago, and then with the Dixie Lyceum Bureau of Dallas, Texas. On the expiration of his contract he took a position with the Main Island Creek Coal Company of Omar, W. Va., as employment manager and real estate agent. He resigned in September, 1921, entered West Virginia University Law School, and was graduated in 1924 with the degree LL.B. He has practiced in Logan since that time, having at

(Continued on Page 477)

CLARENCE HOMER JIMISON, LOGAN

Clarence Homer Jimison, widely known building contractor, of Logan, has had charge of the building of some of the finest residences in that section of West Virginia.

Mr. Jimison was born in Milton, West Virginia, October 29, 1893, the son of Benjamin Franklin Jimison and Mary Isabella Jimison. His education was received in the public schools at Milton, and after leaving school he worked for his father for a number of years in the general contracting business there. In 1913, Mr. Jimison came to Logan County as general construction foreman for the Logan Mining Company, in whose employ he remained for 10 years. He established his own company in 1923 and began the specialization of residence construction, in which he has attained a large measure of success. Among the fine homes which he has built in Logan are those of Fred Haslip, David Coburn, M. G. Sutherland, Walter Backus, William H. Mosley and recently the $25,000 residence of Sigmund Kohn. Mr. Jimison also was responsible for the Leroy Dairy Products Building in Logan, an excellent piece of construction.

In politics, Mr. Jimison is a Democrat. He belongs to the Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias and the Baptist church.

He was married December 30, 1915, to Madge Harshbarger, of Milton, West Virginia. They have

(Continued on Page 477)

Woodall Studio

CLARENCE HOMER JIMISON

Premier Studio

PETER C. MINOTTI, LOGAN

Peter C. Minotti, owner of the Pete C. Minotti Construction Company, is undoubtedly, one of the best known contractors in West Virginia today. His popularity and his success can only be credited to himself: to his personality, to his life of constant effort in his line of business and his ability to do his work well.

P. C. Minotti was born in Favaro, Italy, October 22, 1885, the son of Joseph Contin and Margaret Ramella Minotti. His father, as stone mason and contractor, had been to America several times before the birth of Pete and had attained some success for himself. Pete, at the age of twelve, had served his apprenticeship as a stone mason in Italy, and, at that age, came to America. He first located in Pennsylvania and worked there as stone mason for some time and, while he was there, his father came to America again and joined him. Together they worked for about seven years cutting and laying stone, first in Lumberport, W. Va., later in Curvinsville, Pa., and then in Grafton, W. Va. While at Grafton his father left him to return to Italy and Pete stayed at work, moving wherever there were stone contracts, and finally, in 1901, he located in Wayne County, W. Va., and has, to this day, made this state his home. His father has visited him since but only for a short stay and is now retired in his old home in Italy.

Logan County first became the home of Pete C. Minotti in 1907, when he went there and became an independent contractor. His speedy and thorough methods of doing work have enabled him, since then, to rise to his present position as owner of one of the largest and strongest construction companies in the state. He has also acquired an impregnable position in the city and county of Logan and is always one of the main figures in any movement for the betterment of his city or his county.

His work has been of a wide scope and of every nature. In 1908 and 1909 he completed all the stone

(Continued on Page 478)

Kossuth

ISAAC MacBURNEY SCOTT, WHEELING

Isaac MacBurney Scott, president of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, has been identified with iron and steel enterprises in the Middle West for nearly half a century. He is now also a director of the American Iron & Steel Institute; the National Bank of West Virginia, Wheeling; Citizens Mutual Trust Company, Wheeling; First National Bank at Pittsburgh; Peoples Savings & Trust Company, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Scott entered the work which has been his life interest at the age of 17, in 1883, in the shipping department of the Aetna Iron & Nail Company, Bridgeport, Ohio, and was with this firm and its successors, the Aetna Standard Iron & Steel Company until 1893. In 1893 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Beaver Tin Plate Company, Lisbon, Ohio. In 1898 he returned to the Aetna Standard Iron & Steel Company as secretary, continuing as such until 1899, when that company was acquired by the American Sheet Steel Company. He then became general auditor of the American Sheet Steel Company, with offices in New York City, and filled that post until 1903.

He was elected treasurer of La Belle Iron Works, Steubenville, Ohio, in September, 1903, and was made president in June, 1904. In 1912 he resigned to organize the Wheeling Sheet & Tin Plate Company, and erected a tin plate plant at Yorkville, Ohio, in 1913. In July, 1914, he consolidated this company with the Wheeling Steel & Iron Company and was elected president. He was made president of the Wheeling Steel Corporation in 1920, when this corporation was formed through merger of the Wheeling Steel & Iron Company, Whitaker-Glessner Company and La Belle Iron Works.

Mr. Scott was born February 19, 1866, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, son of Doctor William Briar and Mary (Boyd) Scott, and was educated in the public schools of Morristown, Ohio. He married, January 1, 1890, Flora B. Dickerson of Mount Pleasant, Ohio. He has three sons, Hugh Briar Scott, assistant gen-

(Continued on Page 477)

DAVID MANSON WEIR, WEIRTON

David Manson Weir is vice-president of the Weirton Steel Company and is city manager of the municipality of Weirton, the principal city in Hancock County, W. Va., which was founded in 1910 and populated principally by those employed by the mills of the Weirton Steel Company. Its population is about 20,000, of which number more than 7,000 are employed by the Weirton Steel Company. The company employs 3,000 more in branch mills and mines. Mr. Weir, who is eminently a self-made man, having attained his present prominence mainly as a result of unusual enterprise in early life, is also president of the Weirton Improvement Company, president of the Oak Hill Supply Company, vice-president of the Redstone Coal and Coke Company, president of the People's Bank, Holliday's Cove, W. Va., director of the Bank of Wierton, and director of the National Exchange Bank & Trust Company, Steubenville, Ohio. Weirton, under his management, is recognized as one of the best-administered communities in the state.

Mr. Weir is president of the West Virginia Manufacturers Association, and not only has he made this organization a valuable instrument to further the state's industrial progress, but he has taken part in similar work of national scope, in his capacity as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Industrial Council.

Mr. Weir was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 12, 1880, the son of James J. and Margaret M. Weir, and had only a common school education. While yet a boy he began to work in the steel mills of Pittsburgh. Later, in 1900, he was employed at the Monongahela Works of the American Tin Plate Company, and became manager of these mills in 1904. He resigned that position in 1905 to join his brother, E. T. Weir, in the purchase of the Jackson Iron and Tin Plate Company, Clarksburg, W. Va. They changed its name to the Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company. The brothers administered this business with increasing suc-

(Continued on Page 478)

EDWARD SEBASTIAN ROMINE, WHEELING

The numerous important activities in which Edward S. Romine has a financial and directing interest are extended to many cities of the United States and embrace projects of definite significance in the nation's business. He is at present engaged as a manufacturer and investment broker, assisting actively in the management of several of the companies in which he is interested. Those companies, and his position therein, are as follows: chairman of the board and director, The Bank of Cameron, Cameron, W. Va., and Pacific Match Company, Tacoma, Washington; president and director, Buckeye Tile Company, Chillicothe, O.; Consumers Fuel Company, Wheeling, W. Va.; Consumers Gas and Oil Company, Wheeling, W. Va.; Ohio Land Company, Salem, Ohio; vice-president and director, Echo Coal Company, Wheeling, W. Va.; director and member finance committee, Southern Baking Company, New York City; director, The Harmony Creamery Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cambridge Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Cambridge, Ohio, and Interstate Investment Corporation, Oakland, Cal. He is also at present engaged in the development of his 540-acre estate, located in Richland District, Ohio County, contiguous to the city limits of Wheeling, known as Washington Farms, which he owns and resides upon.

Mr. Romine was born at West Union, W. Va., September 15, 1879, son of Robert Benton and Sarah Ellen Romine and was graduated from West Union high school. From 1900 to 1910 he was engaged in general mercantile business at points in Wetzel County and Cameron, W. Va.; in 1910 he came to Wheeling and entered the real estate business, and his success in that field has been conspicuous. Since 1920 he has given only incidental attention to real estate activity, being engaged in the interests outlined above.

He is a member of the Fort Henry Club, Wheeling; the Wheeling Country Club; director and member, Cedar Rock Country Club; Old Colony Club, N. Y., and Keystone Athletic Club of Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Continued on Page 478)

RT. REV. JOHN J. SWINT, WHEELING

Rt. Rev. John J. Swint, since December 11, 1923, Bishop of the Diocese of Wheeling, embracing nearly all the State of West Virginia, and part of Virginia, has in that time inaugurated and with much success pursued a program of progressive building and educational development throughout the diocese. During his administration an imposing list of new buildings has been added to the material properties of the diocese, and a strong stimulus has been given to education and spiritual organization.

Bishop Swint was born at Pickens, W. Va., December 15, 1879, son of Peter and Caroline (Winkler) Swint. He received his first education in the local public school and in 1893 entered St. Charles' College, Ellicott City, Md., from which he graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1899. He made his course in philosophy and theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., receiving the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1904. After his ordination he took the 1904-1905 course at the Apostolic Mission House, Washington, D. C.

For many years he served as head of the Diocesan Apostolate of Wheeling, and was for a time pastor of the Parish of Weston, West Virginia. He built the church at Beckley and the church and school at Weston. He was appointed auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese of Wheeling on February 22, 1922, and served actively as such until the death of Bishop Patrick J. Donahue on October 4, 1923, when he was made administrator of the diocese. On December 11, 1923, he was appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Wheeling.

Among the more notable items in the development of the diocese during Bishop Swint's administration have been the building of the magnificent new St. Joseph's Cathedral in Wheeling; the new Immaculate Conception Church in Clarksburg, the second largest church in the diocese; Corpus Christi Church in Warwood, Wheeling; St. John's Church, Wellsburg; Sacred Heart Church, Chester; St. Margaret Mary

(Continued on Page 478)

Kossuth

SAMUEL WILLIAMS HARPER, WHEELING

Samuel Williams Harper, president of the Wheeling Bank and Trust Company, has been identified prominently with many of the most important enterprises of Wheeling and elsewhere. He is a director of the Wheeling Bank & Trust Company, Wheeling Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Central Glass Works, Ohio Valley Industrial Corporation and Twelfth Street Garage.

Mr. Harper entered business with Harper and Brother, a wholesale hat firm founded by his grandfather, S. D. Harper, in 1828, and which was the oldest hat house in the United States. Meanwhile, in 1909, he was made vice-president and treasurer of the National Telephone Company, and in 1912 this company became the Consolidated Telephone Company, of which Mr. Harper remained vice-president and treasurer until 1914. In 1914 he was made president of the Southeastern Ohio Railroad Company.

In 1913, having disposed of the business of Harper and Brother, he became vice-president of the Wheeling Bank and Trust Company. He has been its president since 1919. That the Wheeling Bank & Trust Company has grown to be one of the largest in West Virginia is credited in great part to the force of Mr. Harper's personality and his capacity as an organizer and executive.

Mr. Harper is a trustee of Linsly Institute and of the Vance Memorial Presbyterian Church. He served as vice-president of the Ohio County Committee on all Liberty Loan drives during the war, and was also director of the Bureau of Personnel of the American Red Cross at Washington, D. C.

He was born in Wheeling, April 7, 1874, son of Henry M. and Marion L. (Williams) Harper. He was educated in the public schools and Linsly Institute, Wheeling. He married, October 17, 1901, Lillie E. Vance, daughter of J. N. Vance, one of the pioneer iron and steel manufacturers of Wheeling. Their children are: Nelson Vance, Virginia and Louise Harper Rownd.

(Continued on Page 478)

RALPH ROSS KITCHEN, WHEELING

A native of Bangor, Maine, Ralph Ross Kitchen has lived in Wheeling for many years, identifying himself with numerous important enterprises and aiding in the development and direction of some of Wheeling's largest financial and industrial institutions. For thirty-one years he has been a leading building contractor. He is the sole owner of R. R. Kitchen & Company, general contractors; president of R. R. Kitchen Lumber Company, dealers in lumber and contractors of mill work; vice-president of the American Spiral Spring and Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh; vice-president of J. E. Moss Iron Works, Wheeling; director of the Dollar Savings & Trust Company, Wheeling's largest financial institution; and director of the Community Savings & Loan Company.

Mr. Kitchen has been a forceful figure in Wheeling's various civic and communal undertakings. For a number of years he was a director and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Wheeling Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Ohio Valley General Hospital. His share in all estimable public works has been active and valuable.

Among contracts executed by his organization are included these well-known buildings: Agricultural Building, the Woman's Dormitory and other buildings at the State University; the Steubenville Bank & Trust Company, Steubenville, Ohio; People's National Bank, Steubenville, Ohio; Grand Theatre, Steubenville; the Follansbee, Mingo Junction and Triadelphia High School buildings; numerous buildings for the Weirton Steel Company, Weirton, W. Va.; Masonic Home, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Central Union Trust Building, Wheeling; National Bank of West Virginia, Wheeling; Scottish Rite Cathedral, Wheeling; Twelfth Street Garage, Wheeling; Riley Law Building, Wheeling; Nurses Home, Ohio Valley General Hospital, Capital Theatre, Wheeling; Citizens Mutual Trust Building, Wheeling; St. Joseph's Cathedral,

(Continued on Page 477)

CHARLES McCAM C, WHEELING

Charles McCamic, member of the law firm of McCamic & Clarke, Wheeling, W. Va., composed of himself and James Morgan Clarke. Born in Wellsburg, W. Va., December 4, 1874, son of Nathan Stanton and Frances (Dowden) McCamic. Educated in the Wellsburg Public Schools; Linsly Institute, Wheeling, and Yale Law School; degrees LL.B. (Yale 1899), and honorary LL.D. from West Virginia Wesleyan, 1925. Admitted to practice law in West Virginia, 1899; U. S. Supreme Court, 1911. Served as member of West Virginia House of Representatives in 1905.

In 1916 Mr. McCamic was a member of the Plattsburg (N. Y.) Training Camp, was commissioned (May, 1917) Captain in U. S. Army and was at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., assistant to Camp Quartermaster, in 1917 and 1918. From October, 1918 to December, 1918, he was attached to the Ordnance Department at Washington, D. C. Honorably discharged December 13, 1918. At present is Major Judge Advocate-General, Officers Reserve Corps. Was one of the organizers of the American Legion in West Virginia, being its First Adjutant; is a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States; Twenty-Seventh Division Association, Military Order of the World War; American Legion.

He is a member of the American Branch of the International Law Association. American Bar Association, West Virginia Bar Association. Secretary of the West Virginia Bar Association 1907-1917. Member of the Masonic Orders (32nd Degree and K. T.), and of the following clubs: Fort Henry Club and Wheeling Country Club; National Arts Club, New York City; Grolier Club, New York City; Rowfant Club, Cleveland; Edgewood Country Club, Charleston, W. Va.; Moundsville Country Club, Moundsville, W. Va.; member of Alpha Gamma Phi fraternity.

Is a collector of 18th Century literature in first editions, chiefly Dr. Samuel Johnson, James Boswell and

(Continued on Page 478)

Kossuth

CHARLES JOHN SCHUCK, WHEELING

Charles J. Schuck, one of Wheeling's ablest lawyers, and a conspicuous leader of the Republican party of West Virginia, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 22, 1875, the son of John A. and Charlotte (Dick) Schuck.

Finishing the grade and high schools of Pittsburgh, Mr. Schuck received his law degree in the University of Michigan in 1896 and established his practice in Wheeling the following year. In 1899, he became a partner in the law firm of Schuck and Mabon, which was continued until 1903. For the next ten years Mr. Schuck was associated in law practice with the late Judge Robert M. Addleman. In 1926, another law partnership was formed, with Mr. Schuck as senior member of the firm, the others being Congressman Carl G. Bachmann and former State Senator W. C. Grimes. Formerly in general practice, Mr. Schuck's personal legal activities are now confined to civil and corporation work.

Mr. Schuck was prosecuting attorney of Ohio County for four years, being elected to that office in 1904. He was a special assistant United States Attorney in the northern district of West Virginia and the western district of Pennsylvania during 1920 and 1921. He is now special counsel for the United States Alien Property Custodian and has made a trip abroad in the interests of the Government, this work taking him to various European countries, principally Germany. These important duties require Mr. Schuck to spend considerable of his time in New York City.

Mr. Schuck has been very prominent in fraternal work in the tri-state district. He is Past Grand Chancellor of the West Virginia Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Elks, A. O. U. W., and Lions Club. He is also a member of the American, the West Virginia, and the Ohio County Bar Associations,

(Continued on Page 478)

HERBERT EDWIN FIELD, WHEELING

Herbert Edwin Field, president and general manager of the Wheeling Mold & Foundry Company, was born in Worchester, Massachusetts, and educated in the Worchester public schools and Worchester Polytechnic Institute.

He started his business career as a chemist with the Builders Iron Foundry at Providence, Rhode Island, and remained with that concern from 1895 until 1899. He was metallurgist with the Farrel Foundry & Machine Company at Ansonia, Connecticut, from 1899 until 1904, and from 1904 until 1914 was manager of the Foundry Department of Mackintosh, Hemphill & Company, Pittsburgh. He has been president and general manager of the Wheeling Mold & Foundry Company from 1914 to date, and during the World War was Associate Sectional Chief of the War Industries Board.

Mr. Field is a Republican, and a member of the American Society of Mining Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Chemical Society, The Engineers Club of New York, the Duquesne Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh, the Edgeworth Club, Sewickley, Pennsylvania, and the Fort Henry Club and the Wheeling Country Club, Wheeling.

WILBUR E. STONE, WHEELING

The Wheeling community owes much to the splendid foresight and unsurpassed generosity of Wilbur E. Stone, outstanding civic leader and head of the firm of Stone and Thomas, the largest department store in West Virginia. For nearly forty years there has been no important communal, charitable or patriotic movement in the Wheeling district that has lacked Mr. Stone's most influential support in direction, time and means.

While developing the greatest retail business in West Virginia, Mr. Stone has always found opportunity to advance the general interests of Wheeling in every sound way. With Hon. George A. Laughlin, he organized the Wheeling Board of Trade, promoted the Market Auditorium and Board of Trade buildings and the Glennova Improvement enterprise, which is now the thriving Warwood section. He was largely instrumental in the re-organization of the Wheeling Mold and Foundry and the Wheeling Axle Company. He was the guiding spirit in the formation of the Wheeling Improvement Association and the Ohio Valley Industrial Corporation, which have meant so much to the industrial and social betterment of the community, and is president of the latter.

Many of Mr. Stone's activities have been concerned with broad civic and moral advancement. He is an officer of the Thompson M. E. Church, and a very liberal supporter of this prominent religious center. He was mainly responsible for the acquirement of Municipal Park, and its conversion into one of the most spacious and delightful public playgrounds and golf courses in the nation. He has also provided a large fund for the systematic beautification of the City of Wheeling, and was one of the principal forces in the re-creation of Linsly Institute, a famous college preparatory school and now endowed for higher technical and junior college instruction. Mr. Stone's cash benefactions run into the hundreds of thousands

(Continued on Page 479)

Kossuth

CHARLES W. BATES, WHEELING

Charles W. Bates has practiced architecture since September, 1904. Mr. Bates has taken no small part as an influence on the industrial, commercial and residential aspect of many Midwestern communities. A leader in his profession, he now maintains offices in Wheeling, W. Va.; Youngstown, O., and Cleveland, O., and is recognized as a special authority on the larger construction problems of modern industry and business.

Mr. Bates is a native of Wheeling, born December 27, 1879, son of Dr. William J. and Jennie (Campbell) Bates. He attended public schools of Wheeling, Linsly Military Institute, and studied architecture at the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago. From 1904 to 1909 he was located in Chicago and Pittsburgh, establishing his office in Wheeling in 1909, and he has taken his place among the leading architects of the Middle West.

On December 1, 1910, he married Isabelle Jepson. They have three sons. Mr. Bates is a member of the Fort Henry Club of Wheeling, University Club, Cedar Rocks Country Club, Belmont Hills Country Club and Wheeling Country Club.

Home: Hawthorne Court, Wheeling. Offices: 77 12th Street, Wheeling; City Bank Bldg., Youngstown; Leader Bldg., Cleveland.

Kossuth

FRED MILLER KING, WHEELING

Fred Miller King is president of the National Sales Agency, general agents of the Fidelity Investment Association, today one of the largest financial institutions in the United States, having succeeded in building up their tremendous power and usefulness through a system of creating cash estates by regular investment, although since its beginning in 1911 their stupendous growth has represented a contact with not more than one per cent of the American people. Mr. King is a very remarkable personality. He has been a leading force in the building up of this immense organization, and today, in his company's strength and prosperity, remains an inspiring and stimulating influence, developing and maintaining a type of sales representative whose spirit and determination is now the backbone of the Fidelity Investment Association's sweeping advance.

Mr. King is, in addition, vice-president of the Central Motor Corporation, Wheeling; this firm distributes the Paige and Marmon cars in West Virginia and in parts of Ohio, Maryland and Virginia.

Mr. King was born in Elmwood, Mason County, W. Va., February 1, 1889, son of S. W. and Hannah E. (Finemore) King. He attended Morris Harvey College at Barboursville, W. Va. From 1908 to 1912 he was a salesman for Noyes-Thomas, wholesale dry goods and notions, Charleston, W. Va. He left this firm to come to Wheeling as salesman and representative of the Fidelity Investment Association. In 1912 he organized the National Sales Agency, of which he has since been president, and as stated, has functioned as a leader and a source of education and inspiration to thousands of sales representatives.

The Fidelity Investment Association, now about fifteen years of age, is known to all who are familiar with its undertakings as an enterprise of dignity and great constructive worth, being devoted exclusively to the creating of incomes, thus stabilizing in large measure the lives and the futures of hundreds of thousands of

(Continued on Page 478)

WILLIAM PANNELL WILSON, Wheeling

William Pannell Wilson, an outstanding leader in the business, industrial and civic affairs of Wheeling is properly recognized as a community builder who has accomplished much permanent good.

Mr. Wilson was born in Wheeling, January 6, 1872, the son of the late William Alexander and Texana (Arndt) Wilson. He was educated in the Wheeling public schools, and in 1896 became a partner in the W. A. Wilson and Sons Company, the largest builder's supplies firm in West Virginia, handling mill work, paint, and lumber. Mr. Wilson is now head of this firm and has also been president of the Wholesale Sash and Door Association of Chicago.

The W. A. Wilson and Sons Company is one of Wheeling's institutions, Mr. W. A. Wilson having been one of the principal figures in the manufacturing, commercial and banking development of this section, as well as a gentleman held in the highest esteem by the thousands who knew him. Mr. W. A. Wilson was a 33° Scottish Rite Mason and was distinguished also in the social life of this community.

Mr. W. P. Wilson is president of the Ohio Valley Industrial Corporation, which has been instrumental in helping many of the industries of this section and bringing large new organizations to the Wheeling district. Included in the latter are: The Fokker Airplane Corporation, the Sport Clothing Company, the Artcraft Metal Products Company. Mr. Wilson has headed the Ohio Valley Industrial orporation since its organization and is also vice-chairman of the Wheeling Park Commission. He is a director of the Ohio Valley General Hospital, also National Bank of West Virginia at Wheeling, and the Wheeling Bank & Trust Co., and for several years was president of the Associated Charities of Wheeling. No worthy movement of industrial or civic betterment has ever failed to receive the staunch support of Mr. Wilson. He has always given most liberallv of his time, his means and his recognized powers of leadership.

(Continued on Page 479)

Kossuth

—In Memoriam—

WILLIAM SOBIESKI BRADY, WHEELING

The late William Sobieski Brady, who was an organizer of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company and for years its president, and later chairman of the board of directors, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., September 4, 1853, and died November 24, 1923. For the greater part of his business career Mr. Brady was active in the administration of glass-manufacturing enterprises, and it was largely due to his capabilities that the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company has become the largest concern of its kind in the world.

Mr. Brady was the son of Sobieski and Mary E. S. (Caldwell) Brady. He was a member of an old and distinguished family of Wheeling, where his father, in his lifetime, was a business and civic leader. William S. Brady attended public schools and Linsly Institute, and began his business career as cashier of The Wheeling Intelligencer, with which he remained until, at the age of 27 (1880), he became cashier of Hobbs, Brockunier & Company, of Wheeling. Seven years later he launched the first important project of his career, becoming one of the organizers and an original stockholder of the Fostoria Glass Works, Fostoria, Ohio. He was first secretary of the company, directing affairs in the plant at Fostoria until 1892, when the company transferred its activities to Moundsville, W. Va., where a larger and more modern plant was built. Mr. Brady continued as an active executive of the company for eight years more, retiring in 1900, but retaining his interest in the corporation.

In 1900 he was an organizer and incorporator of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, at Wheeling, which, as stated, grew to be the largest organization of its kind in the world. For a number of years Mr. Brady served as president of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, and after resigning that office became chairman of the board. During his lifetime Mr. Brady was also interested in various important business enterprises be-

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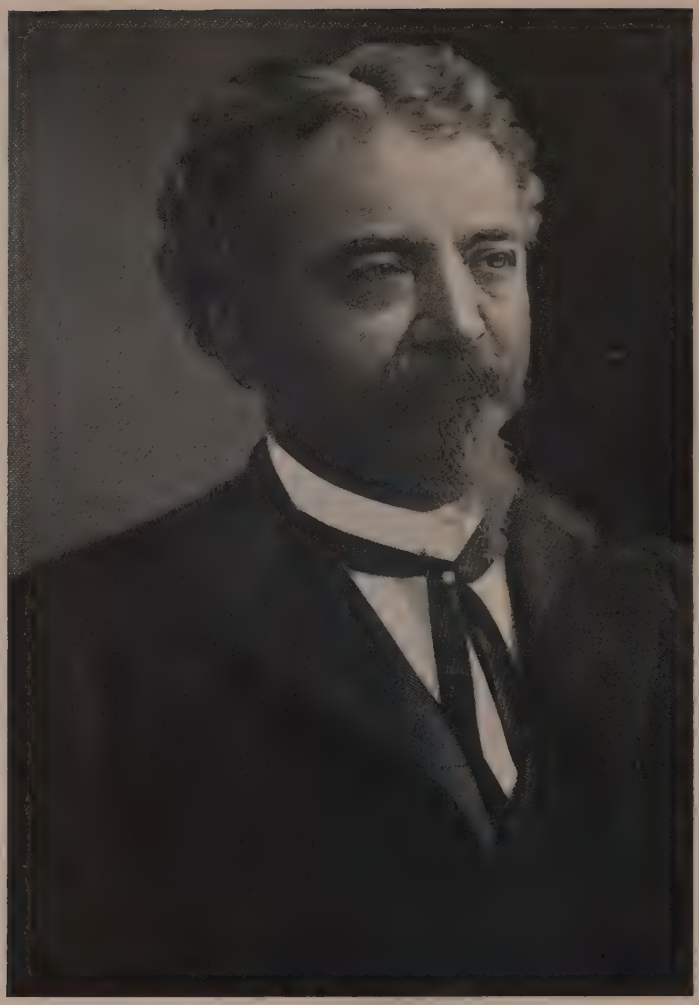

—In Memoriam—

AUGUSTUS POLLACK, WHEELING

Augustus Pollack, who died on April 23, 1906, was an eminent type of that adamant spirit which illumines the memory of the great figures of pioneer America. Born in Buende, Province of Westphalia, Germany, July 5, 1830, he studied and graduated in the colleges of Germany, being possessed of a sound culture and versatile talents when he came to America in 1849. In Wheeling, where ultimately he made his lifetime home, his work created great increment of wealth that benefited the city and all its people and he gave unstintingly of his immense energies to the advancement of many important community projects.

The late Mr. Pollack established the first "Crown Stogie" factory in Wheeling in 1871 and made it the foundation on which he built a tobacco manufacturing business which had expanded to world-wide importance at the time of his death, and which he had personally managed all that time. Further, he was one of the organizers of the German newspaper, "The Patriot," and was prominently interested in the German Bank of Wheeling, German Fire Insurance Co., Aetna Iron & Nail Co., and West Virginia Tobacco Co., being president of the last-named.

He was one of those who organized and built the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad into Wheeling, and the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad similarly. In 1887 he was chosen as arbitrator of the dispute between Wheeling and Pittsburgh glass manufacturers and their employes. So high, indeed, were his qualities held in the esteem of his fellow citizens that he was given the unanimous nomination as Mayor of Wheeling, which he declined. He gave notable service to his community as a director of Linsly Institute and a trustee of Wheeling Female College; he was also president of the first saengerfest in Wheeling, in 1885, and president of the Trades Display in 1887.

(Continued on Page 479)

Kossuth

ALEXANDER GLASS

ALEXANDER GLASS, WHEELING

Alexander Glass is chairman of the board of directors of the Wheeling Steel Corporation. He is, moreover, a citizen whose counsel and personal force have for many years been strongly influencing the whole community of Wheeling. He is looked to for leadership in all large movements to raise the standard of communal life. Notably, he has been president of the Wheeling Improvement Association since its organization. The work of this association of public-minded citizens is establishing a precedent for other communities to follow, such has been its success in organized study and improvement of Wheeling. Typical of its achievements is the magnificent Memorial Boulevard.

Mr. Glass was born in Wheeling, July 24, 1859, the son of Andrew and Harriet Glass. He studied in Wheeling schools, and for more than half a century has been identified with the Wheeling steel industry. He began work in 1873 as a nailer and nail feeder at the La Belle Iron Works, and continued as such until 1881. From 1882 to 1884 he was bookkeeper for the Junction Iron company, and from 1885 to 1887 was secretary of the Laughlin-Junction Steel Company. From 1887 to 1889 he was general manager of the Whitaker-Glessner company, and in 1890 became secretary of the Wheeling Corrugating Company, filling that office up to and including the year 1909.

He became president of the Whitaker-Glessner Company in 1910, and directed the affairs of that

(Continued on Page 478)

DAVID ALAN BURT, WHEELING

D. A. Burt, member of the investment firm of Hazlett & Burt, president of the Fidelity Investment Association, and one of the foremost figures in West Virginia industrial enterprise, has had a business career remarkable in many aspects. Setting out in life, his heritage of this world's goods was negligible; his equipment for the competition consisted mainly of that spark of genius and personal force which has distinguished the careers of such a large number of self-made men.

He began his business career as a newsboy at the age of ten, following the death of his father, and for some time contributed to family support, which depended largely on the earnings of his mother, a school teacher. Today he is, besides the connections already mentioned, a director of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, Dollar Savings & Trust Company, Wheeling Bank & Trust Company, Woodward Iron Company of Birmingham, Ala., Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

He is also chairman of the West Virginia State Tax Commission, appointed by Governor Gore, in which work he set aside his personal affairs for nearly a year, and traveled throughout the State on investigations which he used in preparation of what is perhaps the most exhaustive and intelligent taxation report ever submitted to the State Legislature. This service has caused Mr. Burt frequently to be

(Continued on Page 479)

Photo Crafters

DAVID ALAN BURT

Photo Crafters

DR. JOHN LINDSAY DICKEY

DR. JOHN LINDSAY DICKEY, WHEELING

A small minority of men prominent in learned professions can at the same time lay claim to conspicuous achievement in business enterprise and community service. Of this number Dr. John L. Dickey, of Wheeling, who for many years has been internationally active in affairs of the medical profession, has a distinguished record. A man of fine learning and much practical skill in his own profession, he is also notably successful in the fields of finance, civic movements and public matters generally. It is difficult to think of any important public undertaking in Wheeling in the past generation that would have been so completely a success without Dr. Dickey's competent participation. He was president of the Wheeling Y. M. C. A. from 1901 to 1926. During the World War he contributed valuable services as chairman of the Ohio County Draft Board and as chairman of all five Liberty Loan campaigns. Indeed, the list of his activities comprises practically a summary of the larger civic undertakings in Wheeling for more than a generation.

Dr. Dickey was born in Wheeling, January 23, 1855, son of John R. Dickey, who in his lifetime was cashier of the Peoples Bank of Wheeling, and Elizabeth (Vance) Dickey. Dr. Dickey attended public schools, and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1876 with the degree A.B. After three years of graduate work he received the degree A.M. at the same institution, in 1879. From 1879 to 1880 he served as vice-principal of Linsly

(Continued on Page 481)

HON. GEORGE A. LAUGHLIN, WHEELING

One of the best known men of Wheeling and the State of West Virginia is Hon. George A. Laughlin, manufacturer and publisher of The Wheeling Telegraph. He commands public confidence and respect, and the affection of a host of warm personal friends all over the East. He is a native son of Wheeling, born in that city September 28, 1862, and was educated at Linsly Institute.

Until he was twenty-five years old, Mr. Laughlin continued to reside in the city of his nativity, but at that time went to Cleveland, Ohio, and later to richmond and Middletown, Indiana, where he was engaged in the manufacture of tin plate until 1899, when he came back to Wheeling, arriving in time to participate in the organization of the Wheeling Board of Trade, in 1900, of which he was made first president. He was re-elected to that office for two successive years. Elected, in 1900, to the West Virginia House of Delegates, he served in that body as a Republican, and was instrumental in having passed some very important and constructive legislation.

Upon his return to private life, he became president of The Wheeling Intelligencer Company, and served as such until 1908, and during 1902, 1903 and 1904 he guided the editorial policies of this newspaper. In 1908 his party further honored him by sending him as a delegate-at-large from West Virginia to the Republican National Convention held at Chicago, Illinois, at which William Howard Taft was nominated for the Presidency.

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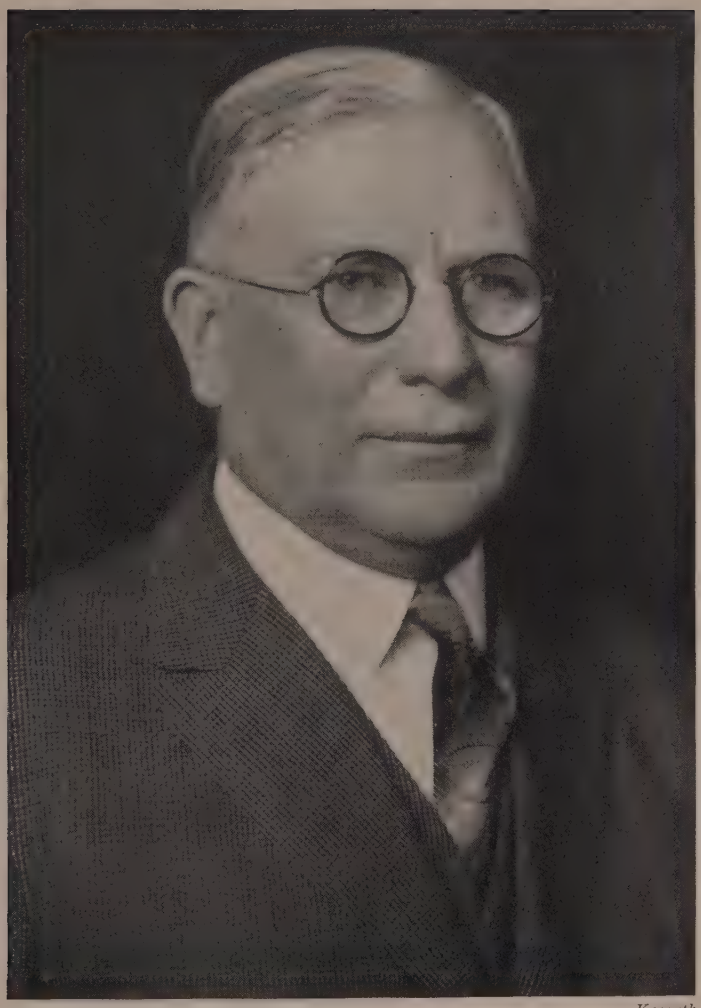
Kossuth

HON. GEORGE A. LAUGHLIN



Kossuth

JOHN M. GARDEN, WHEELING

Both in industry and in public life John M. Garden has exerted an influence for progress and order, to a degree that places him definitely among the leaders of present-day life in Wheeling. He is at present chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Ohio County, West Virginia, and has served on that body for fourteen years. Mr. Garden is acknowledged an expert in the operation of large electrical power plants. Since July 1, 1906, he has been superintendent of the power plant of the Wheeling Electric Company. Since that time the electric power plant and its constant operation has been continuously under his charge. No small part of his work during this time has been the supervision of important expansion in the size and equipment of this plant, which, naturally, has been forced to keep pace with the development of the city of Wheeling.

For many years Mr. Garden has taken on himself a full share of civic responsibility, and his services in public office have been characterized by courage and intelligence. For two years he served in the second branch of the City Council of Wheeling, and for four years in the first branch of the City Council. He was elected County Commissioner for the first time in 1909 and re-elected in 1911. He retired in 1917, but was again a candidate, and was elected, in 1920. He was chairman of the board from 1912 to 1914, and was again made chairman in 1926.

He is a member of the Masonic Club, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and other associations. Since 1923 he has been Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Ohio County.

He was born in Monroe County, Ohio, September 27, 1873, son of Nicholas D. and Ruth (Musser) Garden. He married, February 14, 1907, Bertha V. Blues of Wheeling. They have two children, Ruth Elizabeth and John Woods.

Kossuth

JOHN B. GARDEN

JOHN B. GARDEN, Wheeling

Great cities are built through the enterprise of men of large calibre. A great debt of recognition is owed by present-day Wheeling to the pioneer work of John B. Garden, general manager of the Wheeling Electric Company, which represents the splendid culmination of the industry he founded. He is the sole survivor of the group of five men who made Wheeling one of the first American cities to develop electricity on a practical scale. As a young man with a bent for scientific work, he joined with his father, Alexander T. Garden, A. J. Sweeney, John M. Sweeney and A. T. Sweeney, in the installation of a crude plant to generate electricity to light the shops of the business center. In twenty years, as the science of electric power developed, the plant expanded, occupying three successive new locations, until the Wheeling Electric Company became a subsidiary of the American Gas & Electric Company and built the ten-million-dollar plant at Beech Bottom, supplying Wheeling's industries and homes with power and light, and numerous adjacent cities besides.

In all these developments Mr. Garden has been from the beginning to the present a prime force for progress. His name will go down with great West Virginia industrialists as a true builder of Wheeling's modern supremacy. He is at present also the president of the Community Savings & Loan Company of Wheeling. For a number of years he was a member of the Wheeling Board of Education, and has con-

(Continued on Page 480)

JOSEPH C. BRADY, Wheeling

Joseph C. Brady is chairman of the board of directors of the Hazel Atlas Glass Company, Wheeling, West Virginia, one of the largest glass manufacturing concerns in the world. Mr. Brady, who has long been an outstanding figure in the industrial and financial affairs of West Virginia, was born in Wheeling, September 23, 1851, the son of Sobieski and Mary (Caldwell) Brady and was the eighth in order of birth of their fifteen children. He received his early education in the public schools of Wheeling and supplemented this by attending a private school in Albemarle County, Virginia.

At the age of nineteen years he entered upon his business career, becoming connected with a wholesale hardware concern in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained three years. He then returned to Wheeling, becoming bookkeeper in the National Bank of West Virginia. He was subsequently connected as an office executive with the wholesale grocery firm of Joseph Speidel & Company of Wheeling and later he became manager of the Wheeling Evening Standard, which was at that time one of the leading newspapers of Wheeling. In 1880 he was made secretary and general manager of the Wheeling Hinge Company, and later originated and managed the Wheeling Metal Company, manufacturing a product which was used entirely by glass manufacturers, thus bringing him into close contact and association with this industry.

In 1900 he was instrumental in forming a merger

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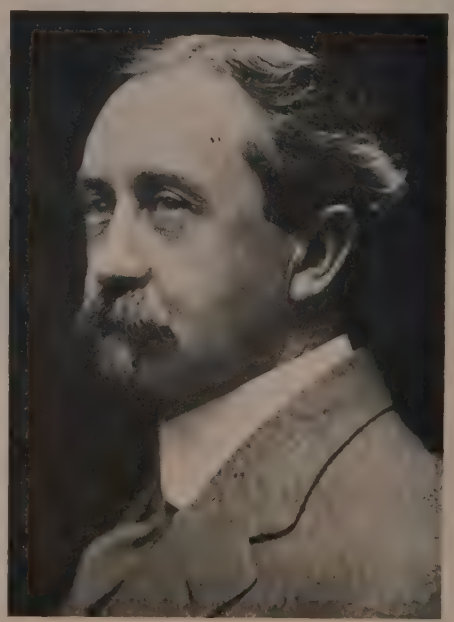
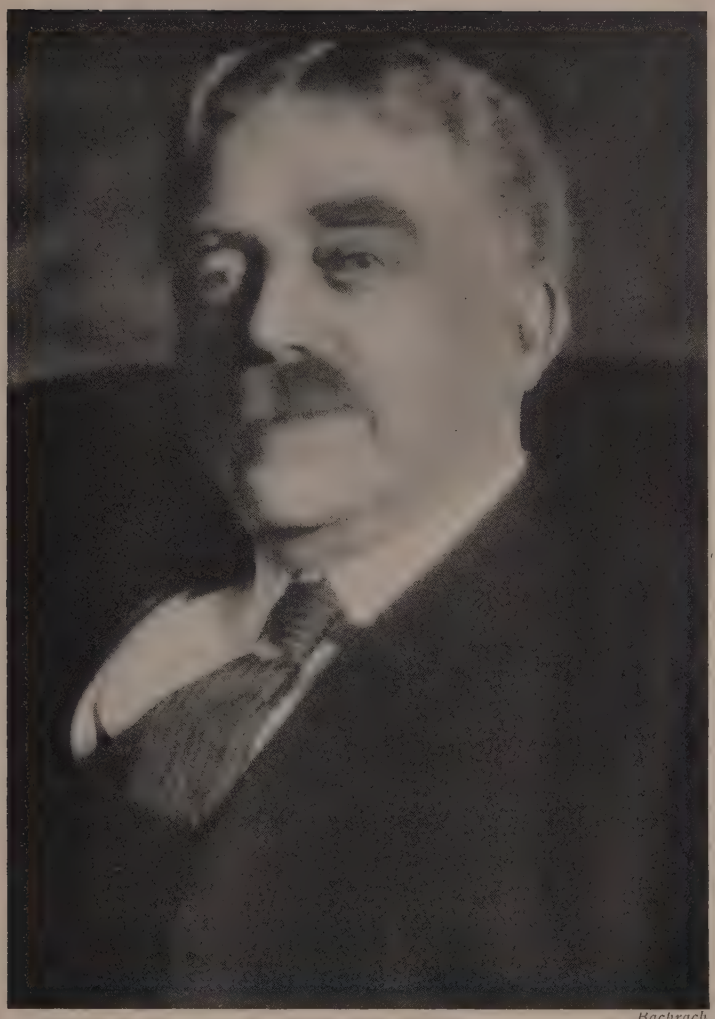


Kossuth

JOSEPH C. BRADY



Bachrach

In Memoriam

CHAUNCEY A. HOUSE, WHEELING

During his long and active career, Chauncey A. House was a prominent figure in the business, civic and social life of Wheeling. Always robust physically and devoted to outdoor exercise, he remained an active business man until his death on January 6, 1921. The firm of C. A. House Company, founded by him in in 1883, as a piano and musical instrument concern, has for many years been the largest wholesale and retail music house in West Virginia, with branches at Fairmont, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio. The business is now owned and directed by his widow, Mrs. Rose A. House, who is President and General Manager of the business, and two daughters, Miss Rena House and Mrs. Jessie Tomlinson, who are stockholders in the Company.

Chauncey A. House was born February 6th, 1834, at Homer, N. Y., son of Jacob and Lucinda House, and attended public schools and later Homer Academy. As a young man he went to St. Cloud, Minnesota, served apprenticeship as an architect and practiced there for a number of years. Later he removed to Meadville, Pa., where he constructed a number of public buildings. In 1883 he founded the firm of C. A. House which later became a corporation, the present C. A. House Company. That he was able to make a signal success of any venture he undertook, is not the least remarkable trait of this notable man's career. The C. A. House Company began at once to advance to its present dominance, and became a West Virginia institution.

Mr. House kept well to the fore in the civic undertakings of the city and was held in affection and esteem by his fellow men. He was a member of Thompson Methodist Episcopal Church, the Fort Henry Club and the Wheeling Country Club. During the World War, although his years precluded any aggressive participa-

(Continued on Page 481)

Klein

CLYDE O. LAW, WHEELING

Clyde O. Law is general agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. The territory under his supervision comprises all of West Virginia, and, in Ohio, the counties of Belmont, Jefferson, Monroe, Washington and Meigs. Mr. Law is descendant from a line of honored and influential citizens, and the contemporary members of the family are respected for their success in business, agriculture and the professions. The village of Lawford, Ritchie County, W. Va., took its name from his grandfather, Rev. Asby Law, pioneer farmer and Methodist minister.

Clyde O. Law was born at Lawford, October 14, 1883, son of Martin L. and Mida (McKinley) Law. His father was the first postmaster of that community, and is yet active in Republican party affairs in this state. Mr. Law attended public school and in 1905 was graduated at the preparatory department of the West Va. Conference Seminary, now West Virginia Wesleyan College, and in 1909 received the degree B.S. in the college department. His study and practical experience since that time has been remarkable in many respects. In 1905 and 1906 he was an instructor in the School of Creek Indians under the Indian Bureau, in what was formerly Indian Territory. From 1909 to 1911 he was principal of schools in Clarksburg, W. Va., and in 1911 entered Harvard University School of Business Administration as a graduate student, specializing in insurance. In 1913 he was graduated with the degree M.B.A. His master's thesis for the degree, on the subject of life insurance, was the year's prize thesis, revealing a penetrating insight into the subject.

From May 1, 1915 to July 1, 1924, Mr. Law was a partner with George Paul Roberts in the firm of Law & Roberts, general agency of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. Meanwhile he served as district agent for the same company in Clarksburg for a period.

(Continued on Page 481)

Kossuth

LEE C. PAULL

LEE C. PAULL, WHEELING

Lee C. Paull has never wished to obtrude his own pretensions or his own claims to recognition, but his value as a citizen of Wheeling has been acknowledged. Not alone in business but in the advancement of civic projects Mr. Paull has accomplished important things. One of the foremost insurance executives of the Middle West, as owner of an insurance organization whose business has been extended to sixteen states, he is also interested in a number of Wheeling's leading institutions, being a director of the Dollar Savings & Trust Company, vice-president and director of the Camden Coal Land Company and director of the McClaskey Company, Inc. He is also President of the Capital Theatre Company, director of the Ohio Valley Industrial Corporation, director and member of the executive committee of the Ohio Valley General Hospital, Director of the State Bank & Trust Company.

Mr. Paull, in association with Judge J. H. Brennan, was the founder and co-promoter of the University Club Concerts which, during the last eleven years, have presented in Wheeling practically every great musician and musical organization of the day. He is vice-president of the board of trustees of the New Linsly Institute, and was a principal factor in creating that large junior college and technical school, and has been a prominent supporter of every sort of civic and philanthropical enterprise.

Mr. Paull was born in Wheeling, May 12, 1889, son of Alfred and Lee (Singleton) Paull, both na-

(Continued on Page 479)

THOMAS BELL SWEENEY, WHEELING

Mr. Sweeney has for thirty-three years been Manager of the Wheeling Agency of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, which controls West Virginia and parts of Ohio, Maryland and Virginia. He gave up the study of medicine to succeed his father, John F. Sweeney, who established the Agency in 1887 and was its Manager for eight years preceding his death. This agency has the distinction of being not only the largest life insurance agency of any company within the state of West Virginia and not only one of the largest agencies of any company in the United States, but actually has more insurance in force and collects a larger amount of insurance premiums annually than do two hundred and seven individual American life insurance companies. At present, the insurance in force in this agency exceeds $85,000,000 on the lives of over 30,000 policyholders. Such an accomplishment does not come by accident, and in this instance is due to the genius and untiring efforts of the Manager. The agency is unique among all similar organizations in the United States in many respects. For example, it limits itself to one hundred representatives, thus being enabled to make careful selection. Each of these representatives goes through a course of intensive training to the end that he may diagnose the financial needs of his clients and prescribe the proper remedy.

The subject of this sketch was born at Wheeling, W. Va., on January 19, 1874, being the son of John

(Continued on Page 480)

© *Bachrach*

THOMAS BELL SWEENEY

HARVEY L. KIRK, WHEELING

A precursor of a new type of public administrator, which modern political evolution is turning to for the solution of the vast and complex problems of public affairs in a new age of industrial power, Harvey L. Kirk has gained the respect and admiration of every informed person in West Virginia for his high achievements in removing the affairs of the city of Wheeling from the ancient disorderly methods of administration, methods which now stand sentenced to oblivion through the work, in every section of the modern world, of such high-minded and capable citizens as Mr. Kirk. Mr. Kirk's acceptance of the task of city manager of Wheeling in July, 1925, was a response to an insistent and universal demand for a strong hand to take hold of city affairs in an emergency. Great debts had accumulated, and the city demanded not only relief but restoration of efficiency and order. Mr. Kirk has done those things for Wheeling. No one will say that the word "miraculous" is an emphatic description of his achievement. The people of Wheeling have the satisfaction of seeing their money spent as a successful corporation administers its funds. Wheeling under Mr. Kirk is one of the country's truly fortunate municipalities.

Mr. Kirk's record in Wheeling is common knowledge. His conduct of affairs as Mayor of Wheeling from 1912 to 1917 was aggressive and intelligent. Prior to that time, as a member of the city council, he was easily a leading personality in the city's government. In private life success has come to him through the same qualities that have made him important to his city's public functioning. He is president of the Kirk Brokerage Company, president of the Wheeling Savings and Loan Association, president of the Real Estate Finance Company, and a director of the Homeseekers Insurance Company.

He is a former chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Ohio County, W. Va., and served as a member of the staff of Governor H. D. Hatfield, with the honorary title of Colonel. He is also a

(Continued on Page 480)

GEORGE J. KOSSUTH, WHEELING

George J. Kossuth, one of the country's noted portrait photographers, has been host, in his studio in Wheeling, to many of the famous figures in American life, attracted to Wheeling by Mr. Kossuth's repute as an artist and desirous of sitting as a client of his. He has made the photographs of countless notables of the stage and public life, and is recognized among his fellows in the photographer's craft as a leader and something of a genius. He is a former president of the Photographers' Association of the Middle Atlantic States, and his name is familiar to photographers throughout the United States.

In Wheeling, Mr. Kossuth is held in universal esteem and affection. Few people possess a finer personal charm, and he is known, moreover, as a singer and a leader in the various musical organizations of the city of Wheeling.

He was born in Clifton, West Virginia, April 12, 1886, son of Peter and Mary Kossuth, and attended public schools. He served an apprenticeship in his profession from 1899 to 1909, in the studio of J. E. Giffin, Wheeling, and at the end of that ten-year period established the Kossuth Studio at 1222 Market Street. In 1915, due to press of business, he was forced to have larger quarters, and moved to his present studio at 1219 Chapline Street.

Mr. Kossuth is a member of all Masonic bodies, is president of the Rotary Club of Wheeling, a life member of the Photographers' Association of America, and a member of the Blue Pencil Club of Wheeling, and takes an active part in the Little Theatre activities.

JOHN S. BONAR, West Liberty

John Stanley Bonar is president of West Liberty State Normal School, having filled that office since July, 1926. Prior to that time he had carefully prepared himself to become one of the most efficient and progressive of West Virginia educators, having served six years as teacher in rural schools of Marshall County, eight years principal of the Benwood Junction schools, six years as superintendent of the Cameron city and district schools, two years as superintendent of the Hinton Schools and five years as a member of the West Virginia State Department of Education. There is no phase of school administration with which he is not familiar, and during his service with the Department of Education contributed much valuable assistance to the progress of schools of the state.

He was born at Rosby Rock, in Marshall County, W. Va., January 13, 1882, son of David and Catherine (Parsons) Bonar. Two of his brothers are at present also prominent in school activities, Carl F. being principal of Bethany High School, and Clarence L., principal of Jefferson School, Follansbee, W. Va. Both brothers are World War veterans.

John S. Bonar attended public schools and West Liberty State Normal School, where he was graduated in 1913. He undertook study at West Virginia University and in 1925 took further work at Ohio University, where he received the degree B. S. His work as teacher and school executive has already been outlined.

He married, in 1913, to Claudia Vaughn Jerrone, of Pittsburg, a graduate of West Liberty State Normal School and Bethany College, who, before marriage, was a teacher in Ohio County public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Bonar are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Bonar is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. In politics he is Republican.

FRED J. FOX

FRED J. FOX, WHEELING

The career of Fred J. Fox, research officer of the Security Trust Company of Wheeling, is illustrious testimony to the high achievement possible when native talent is given the support of unstinting energy. His heritage as a young man included neither position nor wealth, but was distinguished by enterprise and large capacity. One of the first reasons for the success of the strong institution he now directs, he is at the same time esteemed for his many activities in behalf of community advancement. He is treasurer of the Wheeling Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Old Ladies Home of Wheeling, of the Home for Aged and Friendless Women, of the Salvation Army House Service Fund and of the Associated Charities, and is secretary, treasurer and director of the Market Auditorium Company. From 1923 to 1927 he served as a member of the Wheeling School Board.

Mr. Fox is a native of Bridgeport, Ohio, born November 27, 1867, son of Jacob and Christina (Schweitzer) Fox, both natives of Germany. He attended public school, supporting himself at the same time by various work, and after removing to Wheeling put himself through business college. From 1891 to 1897 he was teller in the Dollar Savings Bank at Bridgeport and for a time was in the employ of the Germania Half-Dollar Savings Bank (April, 1897 to January 1, 1903) as cashier. He has been associated with the Security Trust Company of Wheeling since its organization in 1903. The

(Continued on Page 480)

JULIAN EARL MONTGOMERY, WHEELING

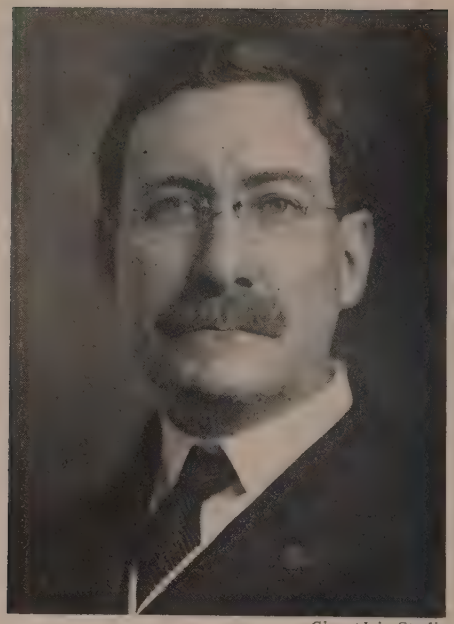
Julian E. Montgomery is vice-president in charge of operations of all plants and mines of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, the largest corporation in West Virginia, and one of the largest independent steel corporations in the United States. He is also a director and vice-president of the Industrial Savings & Loan Company, Wheeling.

Mr. Montgomery is recognized as one of the most expert authorities on the manufacture of sheet steel in the steel industry. He began his career in that industry with the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, at Bridgeport, Ohio, and was engaged in various capacities from 1902 to 1914. During this period he advanced from a beginner in the mechanical and engineering division to important supervisory offices. In 1914, he resigned to go with the Whitaker-Glessner Company of Wheeling. He was superintendent of the Whitaker works of the Whitaker-Glessner Company until 1917, when he was made general superintendent of the Whitaker and Beech Bottom works, at Wheeling. In 1920, when the Wheeling Steel Corporation was formed, by merger of the Wheeling Steel & Iron Company, the Whitaker-Glessner Company and other companies, he was made assistant to the vice-president in charge of the Wheeling district plants. Later he was made general manager of one branch of the Wheeling district plants, and on August 1, 1927, was elected vice-president of the

(Continued on Page 480)

Kossuth

JULIAN EARL MONTGOMERY



Champlain Studio

PAUL O. REYMANN

PAUL O. REYMANN, WHEELING

Paul O. Reymann, president of the Real Estate Service Company, Wheeling, W. Va., has in various important ways taken a directing share in the development of Wheeling, its prosperity and its civic well-being. Mr. Reymann, who is at present also a director of the National Bank of West Virginia and otherwise interested in large business enterprises, is a builder in every fine sense of that word,—a pioneer street railway builder as long ago as 1900, an eminent financier of the city of Wheeling, a community developer in his capacity as real estate investor and home-builder, and finally, in every large civic movement as a foremost worker, with special emphasis on his work for the advancement of public education.

In 1900 Mr. Reymann rebuilt and financed the operation of the Wheeling and Elm Grove Railway Company, operating electric railway service, and was president from 1900 to 1904. He was an early financier of Wheeling, and has been continuously active in business and financial circles of this community.

He was elected three times as a member of the Wheeling Board of Education and was president from 1919 to 1923. His work for public education has been a valuable influence on the whole civic life.

Mr. Reymann is a leading breeder of pure bred Ayrshire cattle, having served from 1921 to 1923 as president of the Ayrshire Breeders Association of America, of which he is now a director, and is a past director of the National Dairy Association of Chicago.

(Continued on Page 480)

JESSE A. BLOCH, WHEELING

Hon. Jesse A. Bloch, one of the leading figures in the business and public life of northern West Virginia was born in Wheeling November 2nd, 1879, the son of Samuel S. and Bertha Bloch.

Mr. Bloch was educated in the public schools and Linsly Institute of Wheeling, Phillips-Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, and the Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Upon leaving college in 1900, Mr. Bloch entered the famous firm of Bloch Brothers Tobacco Company. He is now its first vice-president. This company, celebrated the world over as the manufacturers of "Mail Pouch", has long been one of the business institutions of Wheeling. It maintains here one of the largest tobacco factories in the world. S. S. Bloch, father of Jesse A. Bloch, is president.

Mr. Bloch, in spite of his many important business connections, has found time to serve, with signal success, the people of Ohio County politically. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1913 and re-elected in 1915. His work in the Lower House inspired his elections to the State Senate in 1918 and during the legislative sessions in 1919 and 1920, he was a leading member of the Upper House. He filled, with distinction, many important committee appointments, being on the special committee to prepare road bills; as well as the Finances, the Penitentiary, the Counties and Municipal Corporations, the Immigration and Agricultural, the Public Library, and the Virginia

(Continued on Page 480)

JESSE A. BLOCH

Kossuth

ORION KOLLER, Wheeling

Few public men in Ohio County are better qualified to understand and attend to the needs of the community than Orion Koller, prominent civil engineer, now a member of the Board of Commissioners of Ohio County. For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in civil engineering work in this vicinity and with his knowledge and experience he is especially fitted for the planning and development of an adequate system of roads for the County.

He has always been actively interested in politics, having served as County Surveyor from 1912 to 1925, and was elected County Commissioner on the Republican ticket in 1924 by the largest majority ever given a candidate for this office in Ohio County. His term expires January 1, 1931.

Mr. Koller has been a resident of Ohio County all his life, having been born in Wheeling, February 28, 1884, the son of John and Mollie (Pfeiffer) Koller. After attending Wheeling Public Schools and Bethany College, he spent ten years in the employ of different civil engineers in the City of Wheeling, and in 1912 established his own offices and is now located in the Board of Trade Building.

He is a Methodist and is affiliated with the A. O. U. W., Eagles, Elks, Masons, Scottish Rite Masons, Osiris Temple Mystic Shrine, also Royal Order of Jesters and is a member of the Fort Henry Club. On October 12, 1905, he married Edna H. Murray of Wheeling. They have one son, John R. Koller, a student at West Virginia University. Mr. and Mrs. Koller reside in Liberty District, Ohio County.

Kossuth

WILLIAM CARROLL HOWARD, WHEELING

William Carroll Howard is a member of the law firm of Howard & Howard, Wheeling; and since 1925 has been Assistant United States District Attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia. His law partner is his father, John Andrew Howard, renowned corporation lawyer and public utility organizer and executive.

William C. Howard was born in Wheeling, W. Va., December 29, 1898, son of John A. and Agnes J. (Handlam) Howard. He was educated at Beech Glen School, at Philips Exeter Academy (Class of 1918), Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University (Class of 1921) and the law school of the University of Virginia (Class of 1923). He was admitted to the practice of law in Wheeling in September, 1923.

He is a member of Theta Xi fraternity, Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, Fort Henry Club, Wheeling Country Club, Blue Pencil Club and Drama Reading Club.

Mr. Howard is acknowledged one of the most capable young lawyers of Wheeling, having handled the legal business of many important corporations, and having distinguished himself in the conduct of affairs of the District Attorney's office by energetic prosecution of government cases and a thorough knowledge of the law. He has special charge of all civil cases in which the government is a party.

His father was, from 1888 to 1896, prosecuting attorney of Ohio County.

William C. and John A. Howard are both members of the West Virginia State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

Kossuth

ROBERT PERMAR, WHEELING

Robert Permar, Managing Editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer was born in Steubenville, Ohio, September 15, 1896, a son of Edwin Love and Seddie (MacFarland) Permar. He was educated in the public schools and under private tutors.

On leaving school, was employed by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company and later the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1921, he became a freelance book reviewer and writer on music.

Became editor of Wheeling Intelligencer August 1, 1923 having for a few months before been engaged in special research work for the Wheeling News. Made a national survey of industrial education in the public schools from which investigation "Training in the Trades" was published in 1923.

He is an Episcopalian, Republican and Mason (32°, Shriner). Home address: 123 Elmwood St., Edgwood, Office: 202 Intelligencer Building, Wheeling, W. Va.

Kossuth

FRANK E. ARMBRUSTER

FRANK E. ARMBRUSTER, WHEELING

Frank E. Armbruster is Agency Director of the West Virginia branch of the New York Life Insurance Company. Mr. Armbruster was born in Wheeling, February 17, 1879, son of John and Mary (Swisher) Armbruster and is a graduate of the public schools of Wheeling. Since 1899 he has been engaged continuously with the New York Life Insurance Company, having advanced through various positions to his present status as director of his company's extensive activities throughout West Virginia.

He is a member of the Masonic Orders, including the Shrine, and of the Elks, Lions Club, Fort Henry Club of Wheeling and Wheeling Country Club.

He married, in 1902, Elsiemae Metzner of Wheeling. Their children are Frank E., Jr., Elsiemae and Bentley.

Home: Beech Glen, Wheeling. Office: Court Theatre Building.

CLYDE F. AMOS, WHEELING

Clyde F. Amos, a man of remarkable and versatile qualities, is best known to West Virginians as a corporation and civil lawyer who has enjoyed high esteem in his profession since 1905, when he began to practice law in Wheeling. His name has also been frequently identified with the building of valuable residential subdivisions in the city of Wheeling, developments which stand for the best type of modern city growth.

Mr. Amos was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 6, 1876, son of A.M. and Elsie (Wheatley) Amos. He was graduated from Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, with the degree A.B., and began a course of study in preparation for the United Presbyterian ministry, attending the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Pittsburgh for a year, but was convinced that his vocation was the law, and entered West Virginia State University. He was graduated from the law department of that university in 1905, with the degree LL.B.

Together with maintaining vigorously an exacting legal practice, Mr. Amos contrives to keep the zest in life by indulging in those avocational interests that so often are lost in the shuffle of business cares. He is an ardent reader and student of history, and refuses to let his love for the outdoors grow stale, fishing being among his chief pleasures.

Mr. Amos is a member of the Fort Henry Club of Wheeling, the Masonic Orders including the Shrine, the A. O. U. W., Sigma Nu Fraternity, Ohio

(Continued on Page 481)

Kossuth

CLYDE F. AMOS

Harris & Ewing

FREDERICK EDWARD COWL

FREDERICK EDWARD COWL, WHEELING

Frederick E. Cowl, president of the Schofield, Cowl Company, wholesale and retail plumbers and steamfitters, has developed the prestige of this firm, which he organized in 1913, so that today it stands among the most successful organizations of its kind in the state, a prosperity which has been derived mainly from the superior type of service it has given the industries, business buildings and homes of Wheeling. In the main, Mr. Cowl is personally responsible for the success of this enterprise, being a man of unusual business acumen and having in marked degree those qualities which make and hold friends, both socially and in a business sense. He is esteemed and respected as a constructive citizen of Wheeling.

Mr. Cowl was born in Wheeling, December 24, 1876, son of John T. and Martha (Clator) Cowl, and attended public schools. In 1906 he entered business with Robert W. Kyle Company, plumbers and steamfitters. He left that connection in 1913 to organize the Schofield, Cowl Company, with Elsworth Schofield. This firm now employs a large force engaged in every kind of operation in the province of the plumber and steamfitter, and is among the largest of such concerns in the state.

Mr. Cowl served as a member of the West Virginia State Fish and Game Commission from 1921 to 1926, and was a member of the West Virginia State Park Commission in 1926. He is a member of all Masonic Orders, including Scottish Rite, in which he was given the honorary 33rd Degree at Washington,

(Continued on Page 479)

WILLIAM B. CASEY, WHEELING

William B. Casey, Wheeling Attorney, with office in the Riley Law Building, has enjoyed a successful professional career in that city for nearly twenty years and has acquired various business and civic responsibilities that make him one of the well-known and influential citizens.

He was born near Modock and Black Hills in Butler County, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1875. His grandparents, Jeremiah Casey and Catherine O'Connor Casey, came from Ireland about 1840, and his grandfather was for many years in the service of the New York Central Railroad. Both grandparents resided at Stittsville, New York, at the time of their death, and are buried in the Catholic Cemetery at Rome, New York.

John W. Casey, father of William B., was born at Rome, New York, in 1847, and was educated in public schools there and at Utica and spent many years as an oil operator and oil well contractor. His work brought him in touch with all the important fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Oklahoma and Kentucky, and he lived for a number of years at Wheeling, where he died in March, 1923, at the age of seventy-six. He is buried in the Mt. Calvary cemetery at Wheeling. John W. Casey married Effie Williams, who was born and reared in Venango and Butler Counties, Pennsylvania, and still lives at Wheeling, where she has taken part in church and community affairs. Her ancestors, the Williams, Grant, Phipps and Carnahan families were among

(Continued on Page 481)

WILLIAM B. CASEY

OSCAR O. ALLISON

OSCAR O. ALLISON, Chester

Oscar O. Allison, member of the West Virginia State Legislature from Hancock County, has been a leading business executive, financier and civic worker of the city of Chester, W. Va., for more than a quarter of a century. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of that city and for a number of years was its cashier and a director. He is at present a director of the Chester Improvement Company, the Masonic Temple Company of Chester, and variously interested in business. It is worthy of mention at this point that Mr. Allison was the first Democrat to be sent to the State Legislature from Hancock County since 1909. He was elected in November, 1926. He was elected a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1924.

In the 'nineties of the last century Mr. Allison operated a general store, and was Postmaster, at Chester, for five years. He sold his business in 1903 to organize the First National Bank, of which he was cashier and director until 1925, when he retired from active business on account of ill health. In 1904 he became secretary, treasurer and director of the Hancock Building & Loan Association, which he helped to make the largest in the state. From this also he resigned in 1925.

For a number of years Mr. Allison was a director of the East Liverpool (Ohio) Morning Tribune, director and first vice-president of the East Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and director of the

(Continued on Page 483)

JOSEPH H. ROSE, Wheeling

Joseph H. Rose is general office manager of the Wheeling Electric Company, appointed to that position on January 1, 1923. His advance in the office of this important corporation has been remarkable, and points to definite superiority of talent. Mr. Rose prepared for business by special study of accounting after graduation from Wheeling High School, and on February 11, 1916, at the age of eighteen, he entered the employ of the Wheeling Electric Company as stock cost clerk. He was promoted to invoice register and classification clerk, then to chief clerk in the consumers account department, then to general bookkeeper, and in 1923, when appointed general office manager, was but twenty-five years of age, one of the youngest business executives in Wheeling.

Mr. Rose was born in Wheeling, May 28, 1898, son of Harry L. and Margaret (Daesh) Rose, and attended public and high schools. On October 26, 1922, he married Miss Sara Bushon of Wheeling.

For a number of years he has been active in the various civic and fraternal associations of Wheeling. He is a Thirty-Second Degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine; and is secretary of the Wrangles Club and the Noonday Luncheon Club. He has membership also in various similar associations.

Home: 12½ Avenue B, Edgedale, Wheeling. Office: Wheeling Electric Company.

Kossuth

JOSEPH H. ROSE

Bachrach

CLARENCE EDWIN SMITH, FAIRMONT

Clarence E. "Ned" Smith was born July 11, 1885, at Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia. His father was Clarence L. Smith, a lawyer in Fairmont and also publisher of the Fairmont Index, and his mother was Margaret Virginia Fleming. He attended the Fairmont public schools and high school, and was enrolled at the Virginia Military Institute during the years 1901-2, 1902-3, and attended the University of Virginia during the year 1904-5. He was a reporter and editor of the Fairmont Times during the period 1906-1910, and was manager of the same newspaper from 1910 until 1913. In 1910 he was elected and served one term in the Fairmont City Council, and in the same year was elected a member of the Fairmont Board of Education, serving three four-year terms, being re-elected in 1914 and again in 1918.

He was a member of the West Virginia National Guard during the years 1908, 1909, and 1910, having served as Battalion Quartermaster and Battalion Adjutant.

In 1914 President Wilson appointed him United States Marshal for the Northern District of West Virginia for a term of four years, and he was re-appointed in 1918.

Mr. Smith was married May 25, 1909, to Elsie Juanita Fleming, of Fairmont, West Virginia, and they have three children: Caroline Fleming, born April 9, 1911, Elizabeth Randolph, born July 11, 1915, and Clarence Edwin, Jr., born April 28, 1918.

He was president and editor of the Fairmont Times for several years prior to 1926, when he became vice-president of the Fairmont Newspaper Publishing Company, retaining his position as editor of the Fairmont Times.

ROBERT CLINTON DANCER

IN MEMORIAM

ROBERT CLINTON DANCER, WHEELING

Robert Clinton Dancer was born in Mannington, W. Va., May 29, 1875. He died in Wheeling, November 8, 1926. For nearly twenty years Mr. Dancer was a leading merchant of Wheeling, and at the time of his death was president and general manager of the firm of R. C. Dancer, Inc., merchandisers of wall paper.

Mr. Dancer was the son of Jesse and Sarah (Helms) Dancer. His father was a Civil War veteran and one time mayor of the city of Mannington. As a boy R. C. Dancer attended public school, and at the age of fourteen went to work in a large general store at Mannington, owned by Snodgrass Brothers. After ten years, he was virtually in charge of this organization, and in 1900, at the age of 25, he bought out the business, with H. B. Beaty, and the store was operated by them till 1905, as Beaty & Dancer.

Mr. Dancer sold his interest in that business in 1905, forming the partnership of Dancer and Burgess, engaged in the wholesale and retail wall paper and floor covering business. With characteristic energy Mr. Dancer put into his business that touch of personal distinction which was later to place him among the representative men in his line in the country. His affairs grew too large for the city of Mannington and in 1909 the two partners removed to Wheeling. In 1914 the partnership was dissolved, leaving Mr. Dancer at the head of the business. In

(Continued on Page 482)

G. ALAN GARDEN, WHEELING

G. Alan Garden is a member of the law firm of Handlan, Garden and Matthews. This is one of the distinguished legal institutions of West Virginia, engaged in a general practice of law, civil and criminal. They practice in all circuit courts of the state, before the Supreme Court of West Virginia, the Common Pleas and Supreme Court of Ohio, the United States district courts, the United States Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Garden was born in Wheeling, March 7, 1886, son of John B. and Mary Ralston (Sweeney) Garden. He attended Wheeling public schools; Trinity Hall preparatory school, Washington, Pa.; Washington and Jefferson preparatory school; Bethlehem Preparatory School; Washington and Jefferson College and the University of Virginia. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1918 with the degree LL. D. He is a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity and Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity.

The World War was in progress during his last year at the University of Virginia, and he took a special Government course there to qualify as a radio operator. Coming to Wheeling in 1918, he began to practice law and at the same time took an active role in the many war activities of the city, being a member of the advisory council to the Selective Draft Board of Ohio County and a foremost worker as a member of the several Liberty Loan drive committees. The firm of Handlan, Garden and Mathews was established in 1924.

Mr. Garden is a member of the Fort Henry Club, Cedar Rocks Country Club, B. P. O. Elks, the Sons of the Revolution, and the United Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat, although he has not engaged in any political campaigns.

He married, in 1922, Myrtle M. Mullet of Bellaire, Ohio. He has one son, John B. Garden, 2nd.

Home: Cherry Hill Road. Office: 1226 Chapline Street.

Kossuth

CAMPBELL H. HENDERSON

CAMPBELL H. HENDERSON, WHEELING

Campbell H. Henderson, Sheriff of Ohio County, W. Va., has filled that office since January 1, 1925, and is admired and respected for his competence and efficiency as Sheriff and for his achievements as one of the state's successful newspaper executives. Mr. Henderson was general manager of the Wheeling Telegraph, an independent Republican daily, whose affairs he directed from 1906 to 1925, with the exception of the two-year period from 1917 to 1919, when he served as Chief of Police of the City of Wheeling.

Mr. Henderson was born in Wheeling, January 2, 1881, son of David H. and Margaret (Garrison) Henderson. He attended the public schools and was graduated at Wheeling Business College in 1898. In that year he became circulation manager of the Wheeling News, filling that position four years.

In 1902 he joined the Wheeling Telegraph as circulation manager, and in 1906 was made general manager of the newspaper and the company. Prior to 1906 his personal work had been one of the main causes for the growth and prosperity of the Telegraph, and today his ability and popular personality are valuable points of contact with the public.

Mr. Henderson is secretary of the First Presbyterian Church, and is a past grand master of Wheeling Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. In 1909 he was married to Mary L. Kindelberger of Wheeling. They have two sons, David H. and James G., and a daughter, Louise.

(Continued on Page 482)

WALTER BURTON HILTON, WHEELING

Since 1920 Walter B. Hilton has founded, or been a leading organizer of, five of the most vigorous and valuable business, financial and industrial institutions of modern West Virginia. Mr. Hilton, who for a quarter of a century was a successful editor and publisher, is now a directing executive of numerous important Wheeling institutions. For his principal interests, he is sales manager of The Real Estate Finance Company and president of the Building & Loan Life Insurance Company. In 1920 he was one of the organizers of the Wheeling Savings & Loan Association, now one of the state's largest building and loan companies, of which he is still a director. In 1922 he helped to organize The Real Estate Finance Company, today among the largest realty concerns in West Virginia, of which he has been sales manager since formation. In 1924 he was one of the organizers, and is still a director, of the Homeseekers Fire Insurance Company. In 1925 he organized and was president of The Spud Cigarette Company, which in 1927 was merged with the Axton-Fisher Company. In 1927 he launched the Building & Loan Life Insurance Company, of which corporation he is president. He is also a director of the Bankers Trust Company of Morgantown, W. Va.

For many years Mr. Hilton has been recognized as one of Wheeling's genuinely valuable citizens, and few important civic projects in this generation have not profited by his assistance or leadership. He is at present a member of the Wheeling City Zoning Com-

(Continued on Page 482)

WALTER BURTON HILTON

ALBERT W. LAAS

ALBERT W. LAAS, WHEELING

Although of the younger generation of professional men, Albert W. Laas is even now recognized by the public and by his fellows in Wheeling's law circles as an attorney of definite brilliance and superior grasp of the law. Since 1921, when he established his practice in Wheeling, Mr. Laas has with success handled many difficult cases. Those familiar with his work recognize therein a scholarly understanding of the law and a talent for diplomatic handling of difficult matters. Already the business world is paying him the tacit tribute of the client's confidence, and indeed few young men can point to so firm a foothold on the ground of success. Mr. Laas is at present associated in practice with Wright Hugus and Carl Schmidt, with offices in the Riley Law Building.

Mr. Laas was born at Benwood, West Virginia, December 30, 1896, son of Henry and Matilda (Polley) Laas. In 1915 he was graduated from high school and in 1919 from the University of West Virginia, with the degree A.B. In 1921 he was graduated in law from the University of West Virginia, with the degree LL.B. Meanwhile, however, his studies had been interrupted by war service. At the University of West Virginia he was a Captain in the Students Army Training Corps, and in August, 1918, enlisted in the U. S. Army. He was sent to Camp Lee, Virginia, was assigned to the Depot Brigade and later transferred to the Overseas Training Corps. In December, 1918, he was discharged as a Sergeant of

(Continued on Page 482)

MILTON M. MOORHEAD, WHEELING

Milton M. Moorhead is one of two partners of the Ford agencies of Charleston and Wheeling, W. Va., distributing the products of the Ford Motor Company throughout a section which is one of the largest of Midwestern Ford territories. He is also vice-president of the New York Discount Corporation, financing retail sales of Ford cars throughout southern West Virginia. Mr. Moorhead, who was formerly a banker and business executive of Charleston, is widely known for his ability as an administrator and is held in fine esteem for his personal qualities. He is one of the substantial figures in the life of present-day West Virginia.

He was born at Findlay, Ohio, in 1895, son of Ostin J. and Olive M. Moorhead, and attended public and high schools at Findlay and Findlay College. From 1914 to 1917 he was teller in the Ohio Bank & Savings Company, Findlay, Ohio. He removed to Charleston, W. Va., in 1917 and became head teller of the Charleston National Bank, which post he filled until 1922. He was at the same time treasurer of the H. & C. Coal and Coke Company, of Charleston.

In 1922 he purchased the Ford agency at Charleston, W. Va., which he has since operated. Since November, 1926, he has also been the Ford representative in Wheeling. Both these enterprises have been highly successful, administered as they are by a man of long experience and sound knowledge of finance and business.

(Continued on Page 481)

MILTON M. MOORHEAD

Kossuth

HOWARD DIMMITT MATTHEWS

HOWARD DIMMITT MATTHEWS, WHEELING

Howard Dimmitt Matthews is a member of the law partnership of Handlan, Garden & Matthews, a well-esteemed firm of Wheeling, W. Va. He is a young man but has already been given posts of high responsibility in several spheres. From May, 1922 to May, 1924 he was assistant U. S. Attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia. In 1923 he served as president of the Kiwanis Club of Parkersburg, W. Va.; he is at present a director of the Kiwanis Club of Wheeling. In 1920 he was Post Commander of Parkersburg Post No. 15, American Legion; in 1921 was state representative from West Virginia on the National Executive Committee of the American Legion; in 1923 was Grand Chef de Guerre of the "40 & 8" of West Virginia. In May, 1927, was elected to the Board of Commissioners of the Triadelphia School District.

Mr. Matthews began the practice of law in 1919, following 22 months' service as an officer of the U. S. Army during the World War. He has practiced in Wheeling since May, 1924. He was born in Greely, Iowa, July 25, 1892, son of John C. and Helen (Dimmitt) Matthews, and attended Greely High School. In 1911 he completed the Normal Course at Upper Iowa University and for three years thereafter was principal of the schools at Wancoma, Iowa. In 1917 he received the degree LL.B. from the Law College of the State University of Iowa at Iowa City, Iowa.

Mr. Matthews was among the earliest volunteers

(Continued on Page 482)

DR. WILLIAM TURNER MORRIS, WHEELING

For the past twenty years Dr. William Turner Morris has practiced medicine in Wheeling. From 1902 to 1909 he practiced in Sistersville, W. Va., and established his offices in Wheeling in the latter year. His prestige is the sort that comes to a man of talent, knowledge and a sense of service. Dr. Morris is held in high esteem not alone by the public, but by his fellows in the medical profession as well. He is a member of the staff of the Ohio Valley General Hospital, former president of the Ohio County Medical Association, was first vice-president of the W. Va. Medical Association, and has taken an active part in all professional affairs. During the World War, Dr. Morris was a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, and of the Wheeling Draft Board. He also organized, and was president of, the Masonic War Service Commission.

He is also very active in Masonry, holding the honorary 33rd degree in the Scottish Rite. For nine years he was deputy in West Virginia of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. He has been an officer in all the Masonic bodies, and is Past Potentate of Osiris Temple of the Shrine, Wheeling. He is also an officer of the Grand Lodge of W. Va., and of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. Among other affiliations, he is a member of the Rotary Club of Wheeling and of the Episcopal Church.

Dr. Morris was born in Wheeling, February 26, 1880, son of Dr. John William and Anna (Pumph-

(Continued on Page 482)

Kossuth

DR. WILLIAM TURNER MORRIS

Trinity Court Studio
ARTHUR CLINTON SPURR

ARTHUR CLINTON SPURR, WHEELING

Since 1913 Arthur Clinton Spurr, general manager of the Wheeling Traction Company, has been an executive in various important railway corporations and is among those modernly trained engineers and executives whose work is solving and keeping ahead of, through community co-operation, the increasingly difficult problems of public transportation. To him and his associates must be given a large measure of credit for the circumstance that Wheeling and surrounding communities are served by the splendid transportation they enjoy. He has been general manager of the Wheeling Traction Company since October 1, 1925. Within the immediate past he has administered the expenditure of more than half a million dollars for the purpose of keeping its tracks in good improvement, and has had his company join hands with the different communities it serves and with state and county highway departments in development projects, having surrendered and traded valuable private rights of way and generally furthered the movement for better roads.

The Wheeling Traction Company, with 104 miles of track, has a daily schedule of 89 cars, all double-truck, equipped with latest safety devices, all electrically heated. With few exceptions no better cars can be found in America. The communities served in West Virginia are Wheeling, Moundsville and Weirton; in Ohio, service from Wheeling terminates at Shadyside, Barton, Rayland and Steubenville, touching, of course, all intermediate points. Within

(Continued on Page 483)

JOHN O. TUCKER, WHEELING

For a number of years John O. Tucker, now general sales manager of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, has been engaged in important work as a sales executive. He was appointed to his present position in January, 1926. Mr. Tucker is a native of Oak Park, Illinois, born February 27, 1888, son of John and Jennie Jane (Pearson) Tucker. On graduation from Oak Park High School he was awarded a scholarship in agriculture at the University of Illinois, but realized after some experience with farm work at the university that such a career was not to his tastes, and discontinued his studies.

In 1906 he became associated with Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, one of Chicago's oldest and largest steel jobbing firms, with whom he worked thirteen years, advancing to the position of sales manager of the St. Louis office. He resigned that connection in 1919, when he became district sales manager at Detroit for the La Belle Iron Works of Steubenville, Ohio, which was merged with the Wheeling Steel Corporation in 1920. Mr. Tucker remained sales manager in Detroit until June, 1925, when he was appointed assistant general sales manager of the Wheeling Steel Corporation at Wheeling. On January 1, 1926, he was made General Sales Manager. The great importance nationally of the Wheeling Steel Corporation makes his one of the responsible positions in West Virginia industry.

Mr. Tucker is a member of the American Iron & Steel Institute, American Society of Automotive En-

(Continued on Page 482)

JOHN O. TUCKER

Bachrach

JOHN H. TRUSCHEL

JOHN H. TRUSCHEL, WHEELING

John H. Truschel is secretary and treasurer of the Bankers Mortgage Co., Wheeling, having filled that office since 1922. One of the youngest of Wheeling's business executives, Mr. Truschel's achievements have been of a sort to justify the predictions of his acquaintances, who agree that no one is better suited to take over the tasks of leadership in the advancing generation of prominent business personalities. The Bankers Mortgage Co. is one of Wheeling's important financial institutions, with resources of over $1,000,000, financing building and industrial projects and similar undertakings, in the states of West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

The Truschel family has long been one of the most prominent of Wheeling's families, leaders for many years in the civic, business and financial life of the city. And Mr. Truschel's proved capacity for accomplishment has stamped him as a worthy heir of this fine tradition.

John H. Truschel was born in Wheeling, W. Va., September 11, 1900, son of W. H. and Rosa (Hoffmann) Truschel. He was educated in the Wheeling public schools and at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. He entered business in Wheeling with the Stroehman Baking Company, and at the time he resigned to carry on his present banking activity he was assistant secretary and treasurer.

He is a member of the Fort Henry Club, Wheeling Country Club, Cedar Rocks Country Club and the Elks.

(Continued on Page 481)

CARL O. SCHMIDT, WHEELING

Carl O. Schmidt, senior member of the law firm, Schmidt, Hugus & Laas, and City Solicitor of Wheeling, W. Va., was born in Wheeling, January 21, 1891, son of Charles C. Schmidt, for seven years mayor of Wheeling, and Minnie (Dauber) Schmidt. He attended Linsly Institute, Wheeling; Washington and Jefferson College, and studied law at the University of Virginia, graduating in 1912. For a year following graduation he undertook graduate studies at the University of West Virginia, and in 1913 began to practice law in Wheeling. He has been one of the very successful of Wheeling's younger attorneys, and the public has not been slow to recognize his quality. In 1921 he was elected City Solicitor, and continues to fill that office vigorously and capably.

Mr. Schmidt was an early volunteer for World War service, being commissioned a lieutenant in the first officers' training school, after which he served 19 months in France. He is a member and former Commander of Wheeling Post of the American Legion and a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

He married, August 12, 1917, Mary Elizabeth Paxton, of Washington, Pa., and has one son, Carl Paxton, born February 15, 1924, and a daughter, Mary Paxton, born March 13, 1927.

Mr. Schmidt is a Mason (32nd Degree), an Elk, and a member of St. Matthews Episcopal Church. In politics he is Republican. His father, the late

(Continued on Page 482)

CARL O. SCHMIDT

Robinson

—In Memoriam—

HOWARD P. WILKINSON, Wheeling

Howard P. Wilkinson, who practiced as a public accountant and insurance adjustor in Wheeling until his death on March 16, 1927, was a citizen of Wheeling for half a century, and all that time was held in highest esteem for his personal qualities. He enjoyed an unusual renown throughout many Eastern and Midwestern States as an expert in the accountant's profession, having numbered among his clients the most important firms of Wheeling and West Virginia, parts of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and other states. He also represented a large number of fire insurance companies operating in West Virginia, and had a wide reputation as a fire insurance adjustor.

Mr. Wilkinson was born in Wheeling, W. Va., November 12, 1856, son of Col. Nathan Wilkinson and Isabella A. (Howard) Wilkinson. Due to his mother's death when he was five years old, he passed his boyhood away from Wheeling, attending the Friends School at Wilmington, Del., until high school age, when he went to Zanesville High School, at Zanesville, Ohio. After graduation he took a three-year course in accounting under the late Z. M. Chandler, of Zanesville, and entered business as bookkeeper for the Hatcher Coffin Factory, Zanesville.

He was still very young when he returned to Wheeling. Here he was successively bookkeeper for the Mendel Furniture Company, secretary of the Wheeling Water Company, manager of the Red Letter Tobacco Company, and office manager of the firm of Neill & Ellingham, wholesale grocers. In 1900 he established his own offices as auditor and certified public accountant. At the time of his death in 1927 he was the oldest practicing certified public accountant in West Virginia.

For years he was auditor, accountant, tax specialist and office advisor for many of the leading corpora-

(Continued on Page 482)

ROBERT LINCOLN RAMSAY

ROBERT LINCOLN RAMSAY, WELLSBURG

Robert Lincoln Ramsay, attorney, has been a member of the West Virginia Bar since 1901, and has practiced in Wellsburg since 1905. He is now associated in practice with State Senator William S. Wilkin, in the firm of Ramsay & Wilkin. Mr. Ramsay has long been before the public in offices of importance, and is mentioned favorably for high State and national posts.

He was elected prosecuting attorney of Brooke County, W. Va., in 1908, serving till 1912, when he became a candidate for State Senator and was defeated in a very close vote. In 1916 he was again elected prosecuting attorney of Brooke County and served till 1920. In 1922 he was candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress, being defeated by only 20 votes in a poll that included seven counties. Since 1905 he has been City Attorney of Follansbee, W. Va., where he resides. During the World War he served on every war board or committee in Brooke County, being chairman or president of some, and an active member of others.

In June, 1927, Mr. Ramsay was appointed by Governor Gore of West Virginia as Governor-at-Large on the Board of Governors of West Virginia University, which post he now fills. He is attorney for the Follansbee Bank, district counsel for the West Penn Electric Company, district counsel for the Manufacturers Light, Heat & Power Company, and counsel for numerous other corporations.

Mr. Ramsay was born in Durham, England, March

(Continued on Page 483)

ANDREW C. SCHIFFLER, WHEELING

Andrew C. Schiffler is prosecuting attorney of Ohio County, W. Va., elected to that office in November, 1924. His capable, aggressive conduct of the state's interests as prosecutor has gained him the esteem not only of his fellows in the legal profession, but that of the general public as well. Added to an admirable grasp of the law, he has demonstrated the sort of energy and sense of responsibility which are the main reasons pointed to by friends who predict for him a notable future in his native state.

Mr. Schiffler was born in Wheeling, August 10, 1890, the oldest of nine children of Andrew J. and Emma (Franz) Schiffler. He attended public school and studied law privately and under the tutelage of Judge Hundt, of Wheeling. In 1911 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Wheeling. His professional career has been among the most successful of the younger attorneys of the city. From 1918 to 1922 he served as Referee in Bankruptcy, and was elected prosecutor of Ohio County in 1924 on the Republican ticket.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, Knights of Pythias, Elks and Odd Fellows. He married, March 30, 1910, Emma P. Muldrew of Marshall County, W. Va. They have one daughter, Virginia, born 1911, and a son, Robert, born 1915. Their residence is on National Road, Leatherwood.

ANDREW C. SCHIFFLER

Kossuth

WILLIAM C. CHURCH

WILLIAM C. CHURCH, WHEELING

William C. Church is president of the Yellow Cab Company of Wheeling, sole owner of the Burns & Church Transfer Company and proprietor of the Hertz "Drive It Yourself" System of Wheeling. He is a native of Wheeling, born July 24, 1880, son of Marcus W. and Katherine Church. He attended Wheeling public schools and as a boy worked for the Burns & Church Transfer Company, which he later acquired. In 1907, however, he left the company to work as a fireman on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and was later made an engineer. For nine years he remained in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio, giving up that work to enter business in Wheeling.

He became sole owner of the Burns & Church Transfer Company in 1917. In 1922 he incorporated the Yellow Cab Company of Wheeling and installed a fleet of twelve Yellow Cabs. In 1924 he established the first Hertz "Drive It Yourself" System east of the Rocky Mountains. All his undertakings have prospered in remarkable fashion. He has greatly expanded the Burns & Church Transfer Company. In 1921 he moved its headquarters from the McLure Hotel Building—where offices had been maintained since establishment in 1889—to present quarters at 58 Twelfth Street.

The Hertz "Drive It Yourself" System furnishes cars for all purposes to responsible persons who are their own drivers. This service has been increasingly in demand in Wheeling, and today Mr. Church

(Continued on Page 483)

RUSSELL D. IRVINE, WHEELING

Russell D. Irvine is a partner in the firm of McGregor, Irvine & Anderson, brokers of stocks and bonds, Wheeling. Mr. Irvine was born in Wheeling, December 27, 1890, the son of William B. and Evelyn (Drake) Irvine. His father is recognized as the leading financier of Wheeling, and for nearly half a century has been prominent in all important community affairs, being today president of the National Bank of West Virginia.

Russell D. Irvine attended the Wheeling public schools, Linsly Institute at Wheeling, and Mercersburg Academy. In 1912 he entered business as individual bookkeeper in the National Bank of West Virginia, where he remained until 1917, when he volunteered for war service in the U. S. Army shortly after the United States entered the war. He served in the army until late in 1919.

In 1919 he became secretary and treasurer of the Fidelity Investment Association of Wheeling, and in 1925 he left that connection to become a partner in the firm of McGregor, Irvine and Anderson.

This firm has membership in the Wheeling Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange.

He married, January 25, 1918, Elizabeth I. Carney of Wheeling. They have two children, Mary Elizabeth and William B., II.

Home: Elmwood Place, Wheeling. Office: Riley Law Building.

RUSSELL D. IRVINE

Kossuth

DR. GEORGE L. HILL

DR. GEORGE L. HILL, WHEELING

For more than a generation Dr. George L. Hill has practiced dentistry in Wheeling. Indeed, his offices have long been regarded as a distinctive Wheeling institution, such is the respect accorded him for his skill in that profession and for his personal cordiality. He has one of the most modern and best equipped dental offices and laboratories in the state, and his practice is drawn not only from the city of Wheeling itself, but from many sections of West Virginia, where his name is familiar to hundreds.

Dr. Hill is a native of Monroe County, Ohio, born September 11, 1879, son of Joseph and Hannah (Whitney) Hill. His mother is a descendant in direct line from the Whitney family that came to New England in 1620 on the Mayflower. As a boy Dr. Hill attended the public schools of Monroe County and later studied at West Liberty State Normal School and the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery. For a time, after graduation, he practiced dentistry in Cleveland, but settled permanently in Wheeling in 1900. He was married, in 1907, to Grace Nee, of Wheeling. They have four children: Patricia Whitney, Mary June, Nancy Jane, and George L., Jr. Dr. Hill is a member of the Masonic Orders, Scottish Rite and Osiris Temple of the Shrine; and is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church.

Home: 800 Warwood Avenue. Office: 1049 Main Street.

Kossuth

DR. WILL AMICK QUIMBY, WHEELING

Dr. W. A. Quimby, roentgenologist, was born in Wheeling, August 19, 1881, son of Charles H. and Sarah (Baker) Quimby. His mother is descended from one of the earliest and best-known pioneer families of the Middle West, her father and Col. Samuel Baker, the prominent Ohio leader, were brothers. Their father had many notable experiences in pioneer times, among them that of capture by an Indian tribe, which held him prisoner three years, after which he was exchanged to the British forces and set free. Dr. Quimby great grandson of this interesting personality, was educated in Wheeling public schools, Linsly Institute, University of West Virginia and Ohio State University. He took his medical degree at the latter institution in 1908. After graduation he was house physician in the Miami Valley Hos-

(Continued on Page 483)

Kossuth

FRED HENRY BRINKMAN, WHEELING

As public official, prominent Republican organizer in city and state politics, and successful attorney, Fred H. Brinkman, of Wheeling, has always been known as a friend of the common people.

He has never been associated as a partner or firm member in the practice of law, but has achieved noted success in the law since his admission to the bar in 1910, having always practiced alone. Mr. Brinkman, a native of Wheeling, was born February 18, 1888, son of Henry and Wilhelmina (Hoffmeister) Brinkman. He attended Ritchie School in Wheeling, Bethany College and West Virginia University, where he received his degree in law. In 1915 he served a term as City Solicitor of the City of Warwood, West Virginia, and is at present assistant prosecuting attorney of

(Continued on Page 483)

Kossuth

CHARLES EDWIN WEMPLE

CHARLES EDWIN WEMPLE, WHEELING

To the enterprise of Charles E. Wemple and his associates in the American Stone Company, of which he is secretary, treasurer and general manager, is due the gratifying circumstance that West Virginia is today second in the production of wood pulp grindstones in the United States. He was the organizer of the American Stone Company, whose products have played a great part in removing the dependence which compelled American paper manufacturers to buy pulpstone abroad, principally from England, a situation which proved embarrassing to the industry when war disturbed the balance of production. In this emergency Mr. Wemple made vast strides in the development of American production and his interests today represent immensely important factors in American paper manufacture. The American Stone Company quarries are distributed over a large area in this section of the Middle West; the factories where the company produces every variety of wood pulp grindstones are located at Littleton and Georgetown, West Virginia, and at Steubenville, Ohio.

Charles E. Wemple was born in Lockport, New York, October 23, 1878, son of McKenny and Eliza (Jakeway) Wemple, and was educated in the public and high schools of Lockport. He has been engaged in paper manufacturing and related industries since graduation from high school. For three years he worked in the joint offices of the Lockport Pulp Company and the Lockport Felt Company. In 1900

(Continued on Page 483)

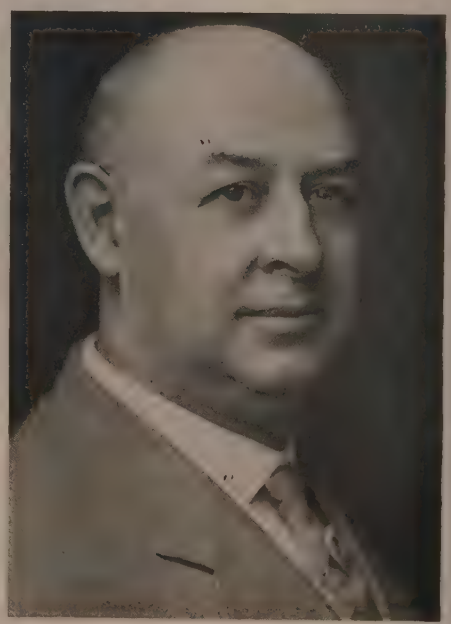
CHARLES FREDERICK BACHMANN, WHEELING

The interests, past and current, of Charles F. Bachmann, have stamped him as a man of large calibre. He is a builder, with talents tempered to big enterprise. As merchant, industrial organizer and general business executive, he has for half a century been accorded the respect of all who know him. He is today president of the Bachmann Realty Company and of the Tyler Iron Works, both of Wheeling; is a director of the Bertha Consumers Coal Company, Pittsburgh, a ten-million-dollar corporation; director, Half Dollar Bank, Wheeling; and secretary, Washington Transportation Company, Wheeling.

Mr. Bachmann, who is the father of Congressman Carl G. Bachmann, was born in Wheeling, June 25, 1865, son of Peter and Augustina (Valentine) Bachmann, and attended public schools. In 1884 he went to work with Baer's Grocery Company, Wheeling. Later he became associated with his father in P. Bachmann & Sons, wholesale produce dealers, which business was developed to be one of the largest in this section. For forty years Mr. Bachmann remained with that firm, leaving it in 1922 to engage in real estate investment brokerage and to give fuller time to his coal interests.

Mr. Bachmann's life has been one of unremitting business pressure. Notable among his activities has been his association with the Bertha Consumers Coal Company of Pittsburgh. With John H. Jones he took part in the organization of this immense cor-

(Continued on Page 483)



Kossuth

CHARLES FREDERICK BACHMANN

J. BRUCE ALLISON, Wheeling

For twenty years J. Bruce Allison has been a member of the bar of West Virginia. Mr. Allison, who has handled many difficult and important law suits, is known for his painstaking and his resourceful talents, one of his outstanding qualities being an unfailing courtesy to both friends and opponents. Mr. Allison has had his offices in Wheeling since 1924.

He was born March 5, 1879, in West Finley Township, Washington County, Pa., son of Oliver and Mary (Teagarden) Allison. He attended public schools and Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa. He graduated in the law department of the University of West Virginia in 1907 and was admitted to the bar in 1908. For a number of years Mr. Allison practiced law in Marshall County, W. Va., with definite success.

He is a member of the Ohio County Bar Association, is a Republican in politics, a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Knights of Pythias.

He married, May 23, 1917, Belle Milligan, of Wheeling. Their children (twins) are James Oliver and Elizabeth Jane, born January 10, 1919.

HARRY A. WEISS, Wheeling

Harry A. Weiss took office on July 2, 1927, as United States Marshal, with offices in the Federal Building, Wheeling, W. Va., resigning at that time his seat in the Legislature of West Virginia, which he had filled with distinction for more than a decade.

Mr. Weiss was born in Marshall County, W. Va., April 23, 1884, son of Fred J. and Caroline (Long) Weiss, and attended public schools and Wheeling Business College. In early life he was engaged as a mill worker, remaining for a number of years in that occupation. At the same time he became known in Wheeling and Ohio County as an individual thinker, a man of active tendency who could accomplish things and whose opinions compelled respect, as being opinions with a definitely constructive value to the community if given right opportunity and judicious support. Thus, in 1912, when he came up for election to the State Legislature from Ohio County he was already a popular figure, supported alike because of his fine personal qualities as for his capacity for achievement. Since 1912 Mr. Weiss served continuously until his resignation in 1927, with the exception of the 1923 session. In the legislature he was consistently looked to for leadership in important questions and was never found wanting in emergency. In 1925 he was the ranking member of the Committee on Labor, and on various occasions served on the committees on taxation, finance, claims and grievances and mines and mining.

During the World War Mr. Weiss was among

(Continued on Page 483)

Kossuth

Harry A. Weiss

Rev. Thomas J. Larkin, S. M.

REV. THOMAS J. LARKIN, S. M., Wheeling

Rev. Thomas J. Larkin is pastor of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Egington Lane, Wheeling. Few clergymen of any denomination have had more interesting careers than Father Larkin. A scholar, a capable executive and a popular personality, his position in the life of Wheeling is one of influence and dignity. He is among the best-known of the city's citizens, although he dates his residence here only since 1924.

Father Larkin was born in County Derry, Ireland, April 26, 1856, son of James and Eleanor (McIvor) Larkin. He studied at St. Mary's College, Dundalk, Ireland, and from 1878 to 1882 attended the Catholic University at Dublin, Ireland. From 1882 to 1884 he taught in St. Vincent's College, Senlis, France, and came to the United States in 1884, to Algiers, New Orleans, Louisiana. He was ordained to the Catholic priesthood in 1885 at Algiers, and appointed to the teaching faculty of Jefferson College, Louisiana, where he taught for six years.

In 1891 Father Larkin went to Salt Lake City, Utah, to join the teaching faculty of All Hallows College, where he remained until 1902, and during that period was vice-president of the college for four years, and president for eight years. In 1902 he returned to Algiers, La., as pastor of Holy Name of Mary Parish. He filled that office eighteen years, being successful in developing the material prosperity and the spiritual unity of his parish to a remarkable degree. From 1920 to 1924 he was pastor of the Im-

(Continued on Page 484)

EDWARD J. MILLAR, Wheeling

Edward J. Millar, civil engineer, has been established in Wheeling since 1894 and since that time has undertaken engineering projects of such magnitude and importance as to exert a great influence on the whole life of many Mid-western cities. He has planned and directed sewage systems, street paving systems and waterworks in many cities and is regarded as one of the most expert authorities on municipal engineering generally.

Mr. Millar was born in 1863, on a farm in Broome County, Province of Quebec, Canada, of Quaker parentage, and went to Boston in 1881 at the age of 18 to work his way to an education. As office boy and later assistant buyer for a manufacturing firm he earned his tuition for a year at Phillips Exeter Academy, and four years at Lehigh University, where he was graduated in 1892, with the degree C.E. He was an honor man in his class and elected to the honorary engineering fraternity, Tau Beta Pi.

Having been employed during summer vacation with the N. Y. & Providence Railroad, he was sufficiently experienced on graduation to take charge of a field engineering force of the Chevy Chase Land Company, near Washington, D. C. But, although he began with railroad work, his subsequent career was concerned almost entirely with municipal projects. In 1893 he came to the Ohio Valley to make surveys for a sewage system for Martins Ferry, Ohio, just across the river from Wheeling, W. Va. In 1894 he established his offices in Wheeling.

(Continued on Page 484)

Edward J. Millar

Kossuth

EDWARD ACKLEY MCGRANAHAN

EDWARD ACKLEY McGRANAHAN, WHEELING

Edward A. McGranahan, Chief of the Fire Department of the City of Wheeling, W. Va., has been a member of this city's fire department since 1905. He has been Chief since February 16, 1922. His first connection with the fire department was as Island driver, with Company 5, of which he was a member for twelve years. Chief McGranahan from the very outset was a marked man, manifesting forcibly those qualities of competence and quick decision in action so necessary for leadership. It was not many years before he was generally recognized as one of the outstanding men in the fire department, as he is today acknowledged one of the most successful fire executives in the country. In 1920 he was appointed Captain of Engine Company 8, and on February 16, 1922, was advanced to his present post as Chief.

Chief McGranahan is a native of Wheeling, born July 28, 1882, son of L. D. and Margaret (Berry) McGranahan. He graduated from the Wheeling public schools, and at the age of seventeen went to work with the Aetna Standard Iron & Steel Company, Bridgeport, Ohio. He worked eight years in their steel mill, and was later associated with the Laughlin Tin Mill, eventually giving up mill work to join the fire forces of Wheeling.

He was married, in 1905, to Bessie Porter of Martins Ferry, Ohio, and has eight children: Loretta, Bessie, Harry, Elsie, Harold, Nancy, Jean and Margery.

Chief McGranahan is a member of all the Masonic

(Continued on Page 484)

J. WILLIAM MOULDS, HOLLIDAYS COVE

For more than a generation J. William Moulds has been a force for progress in the affairs of the Republican party in Hancock County and the State of West Virginia. For sixteen years he served as one of the active members of the Hancock County Republican Executive Board, was elected to the State Legislature in 1918, and again in 1924, serving until January 1st, 1927. At present he is a member of the West Virginia State Board of Equalization and Review. Mr. Moulds is also a former Mayor of Hollidays Cove, having served two terms in that office, and also two terms as Justice of the Peace.

In business Mr. Moulds is a railroad telegrapher, having entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad nearly 40 years ago. In special assigned duty he represents the Telegraph Department in adjustment of wages and working conditions; he also is Chairman of the Publicity and Educational Committee of Hancock County of the Pennsylvania Railroad, having as its object a closer fellowship between the railroad and general public; this assignment is a delicate one and requires diplomacy and tact, both of which Mr. Moulds is endowed with, as evidenced by this duty coming from the Regional Vice-President's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In addition, he has been active in real estate development in the vicinity of Hollidays Cove, having developed the residential suburb known as "Panhandle Court" on which he has built fine homes, and has developed other properties in his home town of Hollidays Cove.

(Continued on Page 484)

J. WILLIAM MOULDS

Kossuth

HARRY W. GEE

HARRY W. GEE, Wheeling

Harry W. Gee, president and general manager of the Gee Electric Company (incorporated) of Wheeling, organized that business in 1899, at the age of 19. The business occupies a place of prominence in Wheeling; and today it is one of the largest wholesale electrical houses in West Virginia. Further, this firm has for a number of years maintained a branch at Huntington, W. Va., specializing in the installation of mine lighting and power systems, which has so equipped some of the largest coal properties in the tri-state district. The business of the Gee Electric Company embraces Eastern Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylsania.

Mr. Gee is also director and vice-president of the Industrial Relations Association and is director of the West Virginia State Fair.

He was born in Johnstown, Pa., April 12, 1880, son of Charles E. and Lueida A. (McFarland) Gee. He has lived in Wheeling since boyhood and attended this city's public schools.

For ten years after founding his electrical business, he operated it as a personal enterprise. He incorporated in 1909 and was secretary and general manager until 1920. Since that time he has been president and general manager.

Mr. Gee is a member of the Fort Henry Club of Wheeling and the Wheeling Country Club. He is noted as a horseman, his mounts having won awards in some of the largest exhibitions. During the World War he was active in the various drives and campaigns. He is Republican in politics.

(Continued on Page 484)

HOWARD H. HASTINGS, Wheeling

A popular and well-respected personality in Ohio County, W. Va., Howard H. Hastings can point to a fine tradition handed down to him by his father, the late William Hastings, a tradition of sound accomplishment in practical life which he has honorably continued. William Hastings was a leader in civic affairs in Wheeling, having been for many years a member of the city council and president of the city water board. In many things he gave a fine devotion to the community. Howard H. Hastings was born in Wheeling, September 2, 1871, son of William and Elizabeth (Ripley) Hastings, and attended Washington primary school, Mrs. Harris' private school and the Webster School. He left school in youth and spent two years in California. On his return he entered the employ of the LaBelle Steel Mills, where he worked for nine years, learning the plate mill rolling trade. He went to Steubenville, Ohio, for a period, to work in the present LaBelle Mills there.

His work was interrupted at the outbreak of the war with Spain, during which he served with Company M, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. After the war he became interested in the hotel business at Mannington, W. Va., and later was in business in Pittsburgh. Since 1905 he has been active in Wheeling's public affairs. He entered the city police department in 1905 and was made night lieutenant the same year. Later he was city sergeant, and still later made an honorable record as chief

(Continued on Page 484)

HOWARD H. HASTINGS

PRESSLEY BIRGER KLEIN, Wheeling

Pressley B. Klein is a member of the Wheeling law firm of Blackford-Hundt-Klein. He formerly practiced law in Pittsburgh, from 1920 to 1923. In 1923 he came to Wheeling to organize the local claim department of the Travelers Insurance Company, supervising their claims and litigations until the fall of 1924. At that time he was admitted to the bar of West Virginia and entered into the general practice of law in his present association. He is noted for the energetic manner in which he works, and has amassed a great fund of special knowledge of the law as it affects the insurance business and is also giving particular attention to corporation law. One of the younger lawyers of Wheeling, Mr. Klein is also one of the most able.

Probably his major interest, outside of his profession, is in military organization. With a record of long service in the World War as an officer on the Western front and with the Army of Occupation in Germany, he was commissioned a Captain in the Reserve Corps after the war, and now commands Battery "A", 374th Field Artillery and is acting battalion commander of the First Battalion.

Mr. Klein was born in Wilkinsburg, Pa., July 7, 1894, son of F. Birger and Anna C. Klein. He attended Wilkinsburg (Pa.) High School, Washington and Jefferson College (A. B. 1915) and University of Pittsburgh Law School (LL. B. 1920). His law studies were interrupted by the war. In 1917 he attended Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where he was commissioned Lieutenant of Field Artillery. With that rank he served overseas with the 79th Field Artillery, 7th Division, and the 7th Field Artillery, First Division, in France and in Germany. He returned from the Army of Occupation in September, 1919, and was promoted to Captain. He was reappointed in the Reserve Corps after his discharge from regular service.

He is a member of Fort Henry Chapter of the Reserve Officers Association; Orient Lodge No. 590, F. & A. M. of Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Pennsylvania Consistory of Scottish Rite; Syria Temple (Pittsburgh), and later Osiris Temple (Wheeling), Mystic Shrine; Wilmas Club, Pittsburgh; Cedar Rocks Country Club; Kappa Sigma Fraternity, W. & J. College; Phi Delta Phi Law Fraternity, Pittsburgh Law School.

Home: Oak Park, Wheeling. Office: 500-503 Board of Trade Building, Wheeling.

THOMAS A. LEWIS, Wheeling

Thomas A. Lewis, as general manager of the Wheeling district of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, directs the operation of one of the country's really important steel manufacturing systems. The mills of the Wheeling district, twenty-six in number, are the largest unit of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, devoted to the manufacture of sheet steel and black plate, products which contribute in most significant measure to the maintenance of American civilization in this era. Within the Wheeling district are included the Whitaker works, the Beech Bottom, and Martins Ferry Works,—all of the Wheeling Steel Corporation.

Mr. Lewis was born at Martins Ferry, Ohio, January 24, 1890, son of David L. and Alberta (Davis) Lewis, and attended the public and high schools of Martins Ferry. He began as shipping clerk with the Whitaker-Glessner plant at Martins Ferry in 1909. In 1913 he was made chief clerk in the same plant and in 1916 was made assistant superintendent, a position which indicated, in light of his youth, a fine capacity for responsibility and accomplishment. The same sort of record is seen in subsequent advancement. In 1924 he was appointed assistant general manager of the Wheeling district, and in 1927 was advanced to general manager, his present position.

Mr. Lewis is a member of the several branches of the Masonic fraternity, including Knights Templar, and in politics is a Republican. He was married, on June 17, 1913, to Minnie Nickerson of Elm Grove, Wheeling, W. Va. They have two daughters, Cora Lee Lewis and Alberta Lydia Lewis.

LOUIS STORCK, PARKERSBURG

Louis Storck is owner of the Storck Baking Company, Parkersburg, W. Va., which has become one of the most important baking companies of the state under his administration. Since 1893 Mr. Storck has been active in the baking business, and has during that period organized and developed various large baking enterprises. He is president of the Parkersburg Board of Commerce, a member of the Rotary Club of Parkersburg, and of the B. P. O. Elks.

Mr. Storck was born in Prussia, Germany, February 25, 1877, son of Adam Storck, and was educated in the common schools of his native province. In 1893, at the age of sixteen, he came to the United States, without much money, but rich in fact with the fine enterprise and love of work so strongly a part of the character of the German people. He went to Martins Ferry, Ohio, where he had friends, and worked at the bakery business four years, learning the trade thoroughly. In 1896 his brother, Daniel Storck, came to the United Statse, and in 1899 these two, with a combined capital of $150, established a bakery business at Wellsburg, W. Va., which was so well-managed and produced such a high quality product that it prospered from the outset. In a few years its business and plant had grown to large proportions. In January, 1903, seeking larger operations, Mr. Storck bought an interest in the Juergens Baking Company, Wheeling. In 1904 the Storck plant at Wellsburg was consolidated with the Juergens plant at Wheeling, under the name Juergens Baking Company. This corporation expanded under the joint management during the next four years, and in 1908 W. J. Juergens sold his interest to Fred H. Frazier, of Wheeling, whose former business, the Wheeling Bread Company, was discontinued when the plant was destroyed by fire in that year, With Mr. Frazier, Mr. Storck carried out even greater expansions, and in 1911 the firm name was changed to the General Baking Company, with headquarters in New York City. Mr. Storck was made manager of the Wheel-

(Continued on Page 484)

SAMUEL A. HAYS

SAMUEL A. HAYS, PARKERSBURG

Samuel A. Hays, successful banker, broker and capitalist, has had a career more interesting than is the lot of most men. Since his youth he has distinguished himself in versatile fashion, having made a success as a lawyer and timber merchant, and, as a leader in Democratic party affairs, having exerted a strong influence on policies in West Virginia. At present, with headquarters in Parkersburg he is acting as Income Tax Consultant for a number of the largest coal companies operating in the southern part of the state and is also engaged in caring for his several private business enterprises. He is president of the Wiant and Barr Hardware Company, wholesale and retail hardware dealers of Parkersburg, and is president of the Kanawha Union Bank of Glenville, W. Va.

He was born in Calhoun County, W. Va., March 31, 1861, son of Peregrine and Eliza A. A. (Sexton) Hays. He is the grandson of Samuel L. Hays, one of the first Congressmen from Virginia, and the man who appointed Stonewall Jackson, noted Confederate general to West Point. Mr. Hays graduated from the State Normal School at Glenville, W. Va., (A.B. 1878) and from the University of West Virginia (LL.B. 1884). For ten years he practiced law successfully in Glenville, and in 1894 became interested in a large timber enterprise, which he administered until 1913. Then he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for West Virginia and removed

(Continued on Page 485)

BLAIR PLATE, PARKERSBURG

Blair Plate is sole owner of the Plate Construction Company which he has developed in less than twelve years from a small personal enterprise to one of the largest construction organizations in the state of West Virginia, which has built many of the greatest and most important structures in Parkersburg and this part of the state. Mr. Plate is also a director in the Blackwood Electric Steel Corporation.

Mr. Plate is a native of Elizabeth, W. Va., born January 18, 1890, son of Albert and Anna (Rupert) Plate. He was educated in Parkersburg's schools and went to Pittsburgh, where he was employed several years with the famous Mellon Stuart Construction Company of that city. During this period he studied engineering with the company, and supplemented his private study with courses at the International Correspondence School of Scranton and the American Correspondence School of Chicago. In 1910, when he returned to Parkersburg to establish his own business, he possessed a broad practical experience as well as a highly unusual technical knowledge.

Mr. Plate is vice-president of the Parkersburg Board of Commerce, a past president of the Lions Club of Parkersburg, is one of the leaders in Community Chest work and a director of Union Mission. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Politically, he is an independent Republican.

(Continued on Page 484)

BLAIR PLATE

ROBERT BOREMAN McDOUGLE

ROBERT BOREMAN McDOUGLE, PARKERSBURG

Robert Boreman McDougle is one of Parkersburg's young lawyers, but he has not only made a conspicuous success in the law, but has attained to prominence in many fields of civic and social activity as well. He is, and for a number of years has been, one of the most influential leaders of the American Legion in West Virginia; he is secretary of the Wood County Bar Association; vice-president of the Parkersburg Community Chest; and very active in fraternal affairs, being Past Exalted Ruler of Parkersburg Lodge No. 198, B. P. O. Elks and a 32nd Degree Mason.

He was born in Parkersburg, February 7, 1893, the son of Walter Edmund and Myrtle Elizabeth (Curry) McDougle. He attended Parkersburg High School (1912), Washington and Lee University (A. B. 1917), and the law school of the same institution (LL.B. 1920). He practices in all the courts of West Virginia and before the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. McDougle has many times been mentioned for public honor, and, after having served four years as assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Wood County, declined appointment as assistant U. S. District Attorney and as assistant Attorney General of West Virginia.

In 1917 Mr. McDougle attended the Second Officers Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, was commissioned First Lieutenant of Field Artillery and served 14 months overseas with the 324th Field Arfillery, participating in the drives on the

(Continued on Page 484)

JAMES STEELE McCLUER, PARKERSBURG

James Steele McCluer, member of the law firm of Ambler, McCluer and Ambler, is one of the notable figures in legal circles of West Virginia. He has practiced law in Parkersburg since 1899, having first been associated with his father, the late John Grigsby McCluer, who in his generation was one of Parkersburg's foremost attorneys. Mr. McCluer also served nine years as City Attorney of Parkersburg, although not now filling that office.

He was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., November 15, 1877, son of John Grigsby and Betty (Cook) McCluer. He is a graduate of Parkersburg public and high schools and of Washington and Lee University (LL.B. 1899). He was admitted to the bar in 1899 and became a member of the firm of McCluer, Forrer and McCluer, with his father and Judge C. D. Forrer. Following Judge Forrer's election to the bench of the Criminal Court the firm became McCluer and McCluer, continuing so until his father's death in 1921. He joined the firm of Ambler, McCluer and Ambler in 1921.

Mr. McCluer is a Scottish Rite Mason (32nd Degree), a Shriner, member of the Kiwanis Club, Parkersburg Lodge 198 of the B. P. O. Elks and Mu Pi Lamda fraternity. He is a Democrat and a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman.

He married, October 21, 1903, Birdie Burroughs Baker, of Parkersburg, daughter of the late General Baker, onetime Adjutant General of West Virginia. Children: Anna Elizabeth, Helen Baker.

Home: 43 Eighth St. Office: 306 Juliana.

JAMES STEELE McCLUER

Jesse D. Folwell

JESSE D. FOLWELL, Parkersburg

Jesse D. Folwell, although one of the younger architects of West Virginia, has assumed a position of definite importance in that profession since opening his offices in Parkersburg in 1921. He has designed a large number of the more important buildings of Parkersburg and neighboring West Virginia cities, besides serving as consulting architect on several projects from the offices of other architects of West Virginia, including much very important work. Mr. Folwell was graduated from the Scranton School of Architecture in November, 1918, and served apprenticeship with reputable architects in design and superintendence from 1918 to 1921. At the end of this period he opened his own offices in Parkersburg.

Mr. Folwell has for a number of years been one of the most active members of the Odd Fellows lodge of Parkersburg, having filled all offices of that lodge, including that of Grand Commander. He is a member of the Lions Club and the Men's Bible Club of St. Andrew's Church.

Jesse D. Folwell was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., June 6, 1888, son of William H. and Anna (Dugan) Folwell. He attended public and high schools of Parkersburg as well as Scranton School of Architecture. He married Miss Alena G. Jordan, May 12, 1912, and has one son, Lucius C. Folwell, a high school student.

Home: 1909 20th St., Parkersburg. Office: 312-13 Union Trust Bldg.

EDWIN A. BRAST, Parkersburg

Edwin A. Brast is president of the Bank Block Investment Company, owners of the Chancellor Hotel, Parkersburg, W. Va.; is president of the Parkersburg Publishing Company, publishers of the Parkersburg News; and is Collector of Internal Revenue for the State of West Virginia. But the above interests, large as they are, are but a part of his active concerns. He is president of the Fairgrounds Land and Improvement Company, developers of numerous modern residential subdivisions in Parkersburg; a director of the Parkersburg National Bank, director of the Fidelity Investment Association of Wheeling, and interested in various other strong projects.

Edwin A. Brast was born at Powhatan Point, Ohio, September 11, 1872, son of William T. and Sylvia (Boger) Brast, and was brought to New Martinsville, W. Va., by his parents in infancy. He attended New Martinsville public schools and the Wheeling Business College, Wheeling, W. Va., fitting himself for a stenographer at the latter school. As a young man he worked as court reporter of the Fourth Judicial District of West Virginia, giving up that position in 1898 to come to Parkersburg, purchased lease on Blennerhasset Hotel about 1901, which he managed until 1902. He then leased the Chancellor Hotel and made it a profitable personal investment. Later he bought stock of the Bank Block Investment Company, and later on was made its president, with active direction of the affairs of

(Continued on Page 485)

Edwin A. Brast

JAMES STEPHENSON WADE, PARKERSBURG

Since 1896 James S. Wade has practiced law in Parkersburg. For nearly thirty-two years, except when holding public office, he has engaged in the general practice of civil law, specializing in land title law. Mr. Wade served as Prosecuting Attorney of Wood County from 1916 to 1920, and during the World War was Government Appeal Agent of the Wood County Selective Service Board. In general he is known as a citizen with a fine respect for the most constructive civic traditions, and a man who may be expected to work courageously in all progressive movements.

James S. Wade was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., February 8, 1875, son of Charles A. and Isabella (Stephenson) Wade. His father was at one time sheriff of Wood County and was prominently identified with the city's life during the last quar-

(Continued on Page 485)

J. W. MARTIN, PARKERSBURG

One of the noted legal figures of Parkersburg and Wood County, J. W. Martin, who has maintained his law offices in Parkersburg since 1918, is recognized among the most scholarly and capable attorneys of the state. His experience before the bar has embraced every conceivable branch of legal work, and he has had a brilliant success both in the courts and as private counsel to individuals and corporations. Although he is a young man as age is reckoned, nowadays, he is ranked among the leaders in his profession. Further, he has been frequently mentioned for high public office, and his friends confidently predict for him a future of distinguished public service. It is conceded that he has a fine judicial mind, and a judgment ripened by all sorts of experience.

(Continued on Page 485)

GORDON C. ENOCH, PARKERSBURG

Gordon C. Enoch, Sheriff of Wood County, W. Va., has filled that office since 1924, when he was elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate for sheriff in this county. For thirty years Sheriff Enoch has been active in Parkersburg and Wood County as a business man, a citizen of fine qualities and a farmer. Since 1911 he has been a partner in the Carney and Mullen Furniture and Undertaking Company and for a number of years has held a third interest in the South Side Lumber Company. He is a veteran lumberman, having associated himself with the D. M. Miller lumber interests in Parkersburg as far back as 1898, when he began as bookkeeper. Later he became a partner in the business with D. M. Miller and L. Dudley, and spent much time in southern West Virginia and Kentucky, buying and

(Continued on Page 485)

WILLIAM GARDNER PETERKIN, PARKERSBURG

William G. Peterkin, who has practiced law in Parkersburg since 1894, has during most of that time taken a valuable part in the administration of public affairs as well. He is at present City Solicitor of Parkersburg. From 1902 to 1904 he was a member of the Parkersburg City Council; in 1904 was the Democratic nominee for the office of Secretary of State of W. Va.; served in the West Virginia State Senate from 1911 to 1913; and in 1924 went as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in New York City. In general he is recognized as one of Parkersburg's most useful citizens, having all his life aligned himself very aggressively with constructive projects and never withholding his best powers in public cause. During the World War he was a leader in civilian activity, having served as Chairman of the selec-

(Continued on Page 485)

ALBERT S. HECK, SPENCER

Albert S. Heck, of Spencer, whose career stands out as forming one of the most impressive chapters of the West Virginia oil industry, was born near Stringtown, Tyler County, West Virginia, March 15, 1873, the son of Henry and Nancy Heck. His father, who was a carpenter came to West Virginia from Ohio. His mother was a native of West Virginia.

Following a youth spent mostly in railroad work he was a conductor on the Ravenswood, Spencer & Glenville Railroad at the age of twenty-two, and prior to entering the oil business and founding the Heck Oil Company, he was for several years successfully engaged in the real estate business in Spencer. He started his railroad career as a water boy on the construction job of the Ravenswood, Spencer & Glenville Railroad, and later was a news butcher and then a brakeman. He rode on the first train over the road, in 1892, and remained with it until December 18, 1901, when he made his final run into Spencer as conductor.

He was engaged in the real estate business in Spencer, as a partner with Mr. Lee Goff, continuously from 1900 to 1919, and in his development of the Heck Oil Company which began during the later years of his real estate enterprise he at present has a company with over one hundred producing wells and more than 15,000 acres of land under lease.

Mr. Heck first started oil operations near Liverpool, West Virginia, and it was through this enterprise that the Sandy Summit oil field was founded.

Mr. Heck is a former president of the Spencer Chamber of Commerce and besides his ownership and direction of the Heck Oil Company he is vice-president of the Roane County Bank at Spencer and a director of the First National Bank and the Pure Ice Cream Company at Parkersburg. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and during the World War period was chairman of the Roane County

(Continued on Page 484)

W. GUY TETRICK

W. Guy Tetrick was born at Enterprise, Harrison County, West Virginia, January 3rd, 1883, the son of Lucius Elmer and Sarah Florence (McIntire) Tetrick. He is of German, Scotch, Scotch-Irish and English ancestry. He was born and reared on a farm as were several generations of his ancestors. Was educated in the public schools and Mountain State and Elliott's Business Colleges, in Parkersburg and Fairmont, West Virginia. On June 1st, 1903, he entered the office of Charles F. Holden, Clerk of the County Court and Recorder, of Harrison County, West Virginia, at Clarksburg. He remained in that office until the death of Mr. Holden, in February, 1907, having been his chief deputy for three years previous. After the death of Mr. Holden the County Court appointed Mr. Tetrick to fill out his unexpired term of about two years. At the general election in November 1908, Mr. Tetrick was elected to the office of County Clerk for a six year term, serving as such until January 1st, 1915. On July 10th, 1915, he became publisher of The Clarksburg Exponent, a Democratic morning daily newspaper, and continued as such until July 1st, 1928, when that newspaper was consolidated or merged with The Clarksburg Telegram, when he became the publisher of those two newspapers and also of the Sunday Exponent-Telegram, which position he now holds.

In 1915 Mr. Tetrick was the Democratic nominee for Mayor of the city of Clarksburg, but was defeated by a small majority, and has been a life long Democrat, holding the position of member of the city, county and state Democratic executive committees, having been a member of the latter committee for the past ten consecutive years and just re-elected for another four year term.

He served as president of the West Virginia Daily Newspaper Publishers Association. Was elected as vice-president for one year and president for seven consecutive terms of the West Virginia Publishers and

(Continued on Page 485)

THOMAS P. RYAN, Spencer

One of the most widely known authorities on legal matters pertaining to the law on oil and gas and to mines and minerals in West Virginia, Thos. P. Ryan, of Spencer, has long held a place of prominence in the legal profession in West Virginia.

Mr. Ryan was born on October 15, 1869, the son of the late Rev. Thos. P. Ryan, belovedly remembered as one of the early divines of the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his early career was spent as a teacher in the Fayette County Public Schools. He was admitted to the Bar of this state in 1896, and in the years that have followed, he has served as counsel in many of the most important cases tried in the State and Federal Courts in West Virginia.

He has been particularly outstanding as a trial lawyer and, besides his general practice, which is among the largest in Roane and adjoining counties, he has for several years served as counsel for several of West Virginia's largest oil and gas companies; has made a specialty of law relative to oil and gas and other minerals for many years, and has a very large law library.

Although he never held any public office, Mr. Ryan is a staunch Democrat and a leader in party affairs in Roane County. He belongs to the various Masonic bodies and in other fraternal affiliations, is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He also belongs to the state and national bar associations. He does not affiliate with any church or religious creed, but is a firm believer in the Great God of the Universe and that "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." He was married to Fannie Drenen in Nicholas County, West Virginia, in 1889.

DR. R. LINN OSBORN, CLARKSBURG

To Dr. R. Linn Osborn, city manager of Clarksburg, West Virginia, goes the distinction of having established the first full time health department in that city. During his term of office as city health officer, 1921-1927, he devoted much of his time and energy to the organization and management of this department.

Dr. Osborn was born in Clarksburg, June 29, 1876, the son of Joseph Freeman and Viann (Frum) Osborn. He attended the public schools in Clarksburg and later was a student at Washington and Jefferson college, Washington, Pennsylvania, West Virginia University and the University College of Medicine, Richmond, Virginia, being graduated from the latter May 10, 1908 with the degree of Doctor of

(Continued on Page 486)

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ALEXANDER JACKSON FLETCHER, CLARKSBURG

Back of the achievements of Alexander Jackson Fletcher, president of the Farmer's bank and a leading citizen of Clarksburg, West Virginia, there lies a story of hard struggle and tireless ambition.

Left fatherless by the death of his father in a railroad accident, he lived with his mother, two brothers and a sister in Farmington, West Virginia, where he attended the public schools. He began his business career as a clerk in a general store in his home town. Then, for seven years he was in the employ of a mercantile firm in Fairmont, West Virginia. From there, at the age of twenty-four, he went to Clarksburg, having with him a little more than one hundred dollars. With this modest capital he entered into the mercantile busi-

(Continued on Page 486)

JOSEPH S. JEFFERSON, WHEELING

Joseph S. Jefferson is head of the firm of Jefferson and Company, Wheeling, investment brokers. Mr. Jefferson, whose father for many years was a prominent Wheeling banker, entered the banking business in 1910 as messenger in the City Bank of Wheeling, where he was later bookkeeper, note and discount clerk and teller. In 1919 he became associated with Hazlett and Company, investment bankers, of Wheeling, and remained with that firm eight years.

He formed the present firm of Jefferson and Company in 1927, handling investments and securities. Mr. Jefferson's thorough business experience, together with his many friendships and his community-wide reputation for fair and efficient dealing, are making this enterprise one of Wheeling's well known investment firms.

Mr. Jefferson is a native of Wheeling, born October 20, 1893, son of Jacob and Jane (Morrey) Jefferson, and was educated in the public schools of Wheeling. He married, December 15, 1921, Josephine Pollock, and has one son, Joseph S., Jr.

In the World War Mr. Jefferson served with the U. S. Navy, enlisting as a second class seaman aboard the U. S. S. Georgia and being mustered out of service as a yeoman.

He is a member of the American Bankers Association, the Fort Henry Club of Wheeling, Wheeling Country Club, Cedar Rocks Country Club, is a Thirty-second Degree Mason and a Shriner, a member of the Elks and of the Episcopal Church. In politics he is Republican.

ERNEST HOGE GILBERT, Morgantown

Ernest H. Gilbert is president of the Gilbert-Davis Coal Company and the R. M. Davis Coal Company, and is treasurer of the South Penn Coal Company. Mr. Gilbert, who is also a member of the West Virginia bar and a former well-known railroad man, is today one of Morgantown's most valuable citizens. He is a member of the executive committee of the Monongahela Coal Operators Association and chairman of its transportation committee, having filled those offices since reorganization of that body in 1926. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Allegheny Regional Advisory Board, now serving his second term, and is president of the Economic Club of Morgantown, which he organized in 1927. He is also leading the movement to establish an air port in Morgantown.

The companies which Mr. Gilbert directs are the operators of numerous coal mining properties in the Morgantown district, and are also largely interested in oil and gas properties. Since launching his first coal mining enterprise in 1916, Mr. Gilbert has been the principal force behind the expansion and increased prosperity of his interests, and is today recognized as one of the very successful coal operators in the district.

Mr. Gilbert was born in Johnson County, North Carolina, October 22, 1884, the son of Charles Herbert and Amesia Matilda (Wilder) Gilbert, and is descended from a line of honored North Carolinians dating their ancestry to Colonial days in that state. His father, who was a railroad construction contractor, removed to Norfolk, Virginia, in 1898, where he died at the time Ernest H. Gilbert was fourteen years of age. Confronted with the necessity of going to work at that early age, Mr. Gilbert prepared himself with a commercial course and became bookkeeper for the Western Union Telegraph Company at Norfolk, where he also learned the telegrapher's profession. Shortly afterward he became a station agent and telegrapher for the Seaboard Airline Railroad in North Carolina, and then, for six years, he travelled from coast to coast, working for different railroads and accumulating a thorough knowledge of railroad operations. In 1907 he came to Morgantown as chief dispatcher of the Morgantown and Kingwood Railway, now a part of the Baltimore and Ohio systsem. In the train dispatcher's department of that railroad he installed the book of rules he had compiled some time previously and for which he gained considerable renown in the railroad world. While engaged as chief dispatcher in Morgantown he studied law at West Virginia University, and was admitted to the bar of West Virginia. He practiced law in Morgantown for one year, and in 1916 organized the Davis Coal Company. Since that time he has been solely devoted to coal, oil and gas enterprise.

The Davis Coal Company began operations by buying mines which had been opened by farmers in this district and later abandoned, and from the beginning their success has been outstanding. The firm of Gilbert-Davis Coal Company was organized in 1920; the R. M. Davis Coal Company in 1921; and the South Penn Coal Company in 1917.

Mr. Gilbert is a member of the Morgantown Chamber of Commerce; Morgantown Union Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M.; Morgantown Chapter, R. A. M.; Osiris Shrine, Wheeling; the National League of Masonic Clubs; Odd Fellows; Life Membership in Elks; Life Member Alumni Association West Virginia University; International Railway Fuel Association; and is a charter member of the Morgantown Country Club.

He was married at Cumberland, Maryland, September 17, 1906, to Eleanor Mae Matthews, a native of Cumberland, Maryland. They have three children, Ernest Hoge, Jr., Eleanor Matilda and Betty Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Home: Broadmeadows, Morgantown, W. Va. Office: Monongahela Building.

I. GRANT LAZZELLE

I. GRANT LAZZELLE, MORGANTOWN

Hon. I. Grant Lazzelle, Judge of the Circuit Court of Monongalia County since January 1, 1921, has not only achieved a definite prestige and distinction for his remarkable work on that bench, but he has for more than a generation been one of Morgantown's leaders in every department of community life. He began to practice law in Morgantown in 1889, and in 1897 became senior member of the firm of Lazzelle and Stewart. For nearly 35 years he, as an individual, and this firm continued as one of the most successful in this part of the state, being dissolved when Judge Lazzelle was elevated to the Circuit bench. Judge Lazzelle's first official participation in public affairs was in 1894, when appointed Mayor of Morgantown, to fill a vacancy. He functioned as the city's chief executive for a year. In 1896 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Monongalia County, serving four years in that office. In 1920, when he was chosen as Republican candidate for his present office, he was known and esteemed for his very high abilities and for his constructive and aggressive spirit in public affairs. It is universally conceded that his election to the Circuit bench has been highly beneficial to judicial procedure in this county.

Judge Lazzelle was born in the Cass District of Monongalia County, May 10, 1862, son of James and Eleanor (Courtney) Lazzelle. He was graduated from West Virginia University in 1883, with the degree A.B. and in 1884 with the degree LL.B. and

(Continued on Page 486)

JAMES LEWIS CALDWELL, MORGANTOWN

James Lewis Caldwell, vice-president of the Chrisman Foundry Company, manufacturers of mine cars, car irons, trucks and grey iron and brass castings, Morgantown, was born at Huntington, West Virginia, September 1, 1889, a son of the late James Lewis and Mary (O'Banon) Caldwell, the memory of both of whom is belovedly associated with much of Huntington's early history.

His early intentions were to follow the profession of law and after studying at Marshall College, Huntington, and the Bingham School, at Asheville, North Carolina, he entered West Virginia University and was graduated with LL. B. degree in 1913. After this he was engaged with a Huntington law firm for a considerable period and later was a member of the firm of Bierns & Caldwell there. In 1920 he removed to Morgantown to become identified with the Chrisman Foundry Company and here he has remained continuously since. During the World War he served with the Army Signal Corps at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.

Mr. Caldwell is a Mason and a member of the West Virginia University chapters of Phi Kappa Psi and Theta Nu Epsilon. He also belongs to the Sphinx at the university and the Morgantown Country Club.

He was married in March, 1914, to Mary Louise Chrisman, of Morgantown, and has two sons, Robert Ralston Chrisman Caldwell and James Lewis Caldwell, Third.

Home: 100 Prairie Avenue. Office: Chrisman Foundry Company, Morgantown.

EDGAR BURKEHART STEWART, Morgantown

Born at Bunker Hill, in Berkeley County, West Virginia, February 6, 1873, son of John Thomas Stewart and Alice Stewart. Was educated at the public schools by private instruction, and at West Virginia University, graduating from the latter institution in the law class of 1896, with the degree of LL. B. At the age of 17 became local editor of the Martinsburg Statesman and established a connection with several papers of the larger cities, for which he did assigned staff work. Upon graduation in law he was for a short time an instructor in Common and Statute law at his alma mater, but soon entered active practice, forming a partnership with I. G. Lazzelle, which continued until Mr. Lazzelle went on the bench. Practiced thereafter alone until 1927, when he formed a partnership with his son Thomas Nelson Stewart. Was

(Continued on Page 486)

PRESCOTT C. WHITE, Morgantown

Prescott C. White, city clerk of Morgantown, W. Va., has for a number of years been giving this city a superior brand of public service. Equipped with a practical knowledge of the law and having the advantage of thorough experience in the city's affairs, he is able to administer numerous and complex affairs to the highest benefit of the community as a whole. Since the introduction of the city manager form of government and commission council, the office of City Clerk has embraced the duties of tax collector, treasurer, clerk of the council and police court.

Mr. White was born in Albany, Ohio, November 4, 1864, son of Robert C. and Mary A. (DeWitt) White. He attended public schools in Chillicothe, Ohio, South Salem (Ohio) Academy, and West Virginia University, where he was grad-

(Continued on Page 485)

HARRY OUTEN COLE, Morgantown

Harry O. Cole, construction engineer, member of the Cole Brothers Construction Company, was born on Dent's Run, near Morgantown, W. Va., April 3, 1874, the son of Nimrod and Sarah Jane (Lough) Cole. He is descended from a distinguished West Virginia line, founded in 1794 in this state, when his great-grandfather, Coverdale Cole, purchased 700 acres of land. Harry O Cole was graduated from West Virginia University in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. Between then and 1920, when he returned permanently to Morgantown as senior member of the firm of Cole Brothers Construction Company, he was engaged in every conceivable type of engineering work, much of it involving complex problems and taking him to many parts of the world.

(Continued on Page 486)

HON. FRANK COX, Morgantown

Judge Frank Cox has been prominent as an attorney and in public life for more than a quarter of a century. He was admitted to the bar of West Virginia in 1883 and began to practice in Morgantown. In 1888 he began his public career when elected prosecuting attorney of Monongalia County, and his brilliant performance in that office was recognized by the public when he was re-elected in 1890. At that time he appointed George C. Baker as his assistant, and the latter, when elected prosecuting attorney in 1892, appointed Mr. Cox as assistant, so that his influence on the prosecutor's office was in reality in force much longer than the actual time of his incumbency as prosecuting attorney. In 1899 the law firm of Cox and Baker was established, and this association has been maintained until January 1st,

(Continued on Page 486)

W. HARRY ARMSTRONG, FAIRMONT

For more than a quarter of a century W. Harry Armstrong has been engaged in important engineering and highway construction work. He is now president of W. H. Armstrong & Company, Fairmont, W. Va., road contractors. This firm was incorporated in January, 1928. Mr. Armstrong, a native of West Alexander, Pa., was graduated in 1900 from Washington & Jefferson College, after which he worked three years in the office of his father who was then County Treasurer of Washington County, Pa. In 1903 he became a partner in the firm of Chaney & Armstrong, engaged in civil engineering and highway and bridge construction. He remained in that connection until 1918, meanwhile having specialized for almost a decade in highway and bridge work for Washington County, Pa. Mr. Armstrong personally was retained by the County of Marion, West Virginia, in 1913, as consulting engineer, and for the next four years he undertook the county's work, residing in Fairmont. In 1918 he sold his interest in the firm of Chaney & Armstrong to his partner, and accepted a commission as Captain in the Construction Division, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, stationed at the Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia. He was discharged in Philadelphia after the armistice. From 1918 to 1928 he was sole owner of the organization operating as W. H. Armstrong & Company, road contractors, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Fairmont, W. Va. He returned to Fairmont late in 1922 and in January, 1928, W. H. Armstrong & Company was incorporated, of which he became president.

Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, the Fairmont Country Club and the Basset Club of Washington, Pa.

He was born April 28, 1876, at West Alexander, Pa., the son of Winfield Scott and Kate (Gordon) Armstrong. He was graduated from the public schools in 1893, then studied three years under private tutelage, and entered Washington & Jefferson College in 1896, graduating in 1900 with the degree A.B. He

(Continued on Page 487)

GEORGE MILTON ALEXANDER

GEORGE MILTON ALEXANDER, FAIRMONT

George M. Alexander, president of the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company, lawyer and noted public utilities executive, is also president of the Kanawha Traction & Electric Company, the Monongahela Transport Company, the Monongahela Securities Company, and the Marietta & Parkersburg Bridge Company. He is very active in the civic life of Fairmont, having served two terms as president of the Board of Education of the Fairmont Independent District, and having always stood strongly behind progressive works.

He was born near Morgantown, W. Va., November 10, 1867, the son of John and Caroline (Conn) Alexander. In 1892 he was graduated from West Virginia University and was admitted to the bar of West Virginia the same year. From 1892 to 1895 he practiced law in Fairmont; served as prosecuting attorney of Marion County from 1895 to 1900. He became attorney for the Fairmont Coal Company in 1901, and when that company was consolidated with the Consolidation Coal Company he became general counsel. In February, 1919, he was elected president of the Monongahela Power & Railway Company, which has since become the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company.

During World War Mr. Alexander served as a Captain in the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army.

Mr. Alexander married, June 22, 1892, Gertrude Jamison, at Laurel Point, W. Va. Children: Edward and Virginia.

(Continued on Page 487)

ARTHUR GEORGE MARTIN, FAIRMONT

Hon. Arthur G. Martin, mayor of Fairmont, W. Va., is now serving his second term as the city's chief executive. His conduct of that office will stand for all time as a splendid example of vigorous, non-partisan administration. To a marked degree it is considered by the vast majority of Fairmont's citizens that Mayor Martin is ideally equipped by character and knowledge for the responsibilities of his office. He is noted not only for his diligence in his work, but also for his fine judgment and thorough grasp of the problems of the city.

Mayor Martin was born in Grafton, Taylor County, W. Va., October 24, 1874, the son of John V. and Sara Amanda (Burdette) Martin. As a boy he attended the public schools of Pruntytown, W. Va., and later, his family having removed to Fairmont, he studied at Fairmont High School and the Fairmont State Normal School. He prepared for business at the Iron City Business College, Pittsburgh, graduating in 1895. Then returning to Fairmont, he organized the A. G. Martin Company, after some years of other work, and was its proprietor from 1904 to 1914, dealing in stationery and books. He was first elected Mayor on the Democratic ticket in 1910, for a two-year term. From 1914 to 1920 he served as County Clerk, selling out his business, which is now the Harry P. Neptune Company. After that he associated himself with the Conservative Life Insurance Company of Wheeling, W. Va., and was connected with that firm, with offices in Fairmont,

(Continued on Page 486)

ARTHUR GEORGE MARTIN

Bachrach

ROLFE M. HITE, FAIRMONT

Rolfe Millar Hite is president of the Virginia & Pittsburgh Coal & Coke Company, the Edna Gas & Coal Company, the Hite-Barnes Coal & Coke Company and the Lucille Gas & Coke Company, and is manager of the Montfair Gas & Coke Company. Mr. Hite has been active in the coal industry since 1885, as was his father, the late Peter Y. Hite, who had purchased valuable coal properties in Fairmont as early as 1865.

Mr. Hite was born in Hite, Allegheny County, Pa., July 16, 1867, the son of Peter Yost and Susan Rebecca (Richardson) Hite. His father, a Virginian, entered the Pennsylvania Coal industry in 1855, situated at Hite, Pa., where he also manufactured salt until 1885. Subsequently he was active in Ohio and Virginia for a time, and in 1891 settled permanently in Fairmont, where Rolfe M. Hite now directs the numerous interests that have developed here since then.

Prior to coming to Fairmont, Rolfe M. Hite was for a time associated with his father in Ohio, and later represented the interests of T. P. Trigg & Company, a subsidiary of the Tennessee Coal, Iron Company, which was then developing a vast tract of coal lands in Dickerson and Wise Counties, Virginia, as well as in Tazewell County, where Mr. Hite handled their interests. Later he supervised mine development in Kentucky for the same company.

In Fairmont, in 1890, Mr. Hite organized the Virginia & Pittsburgh Coal & Coke Company, whose interests he has been directing with great success since 1891. In association with his father and brothers, this company developed the Kingmont Mine and the Morgan Mine in 1910 at Rivesville, Marion County, W. Va. In 1905, with his brother, J. Yost Hite, and other associates, he organized the Potomac Valley Coal Company, which operated mines in Maryland, near Blaine, W. Va. In 1920, associated with Glenn F.

(Continued on Page 487)

CHARLES VINCENT CRITCHFIELD, Fairmont

Charles V. Critchfield, vice-president, treasurer and general manager of the Domestic Coke Corporation, Fairmont, W. Va., is one of the very well known figures in the life of the Middle West, having been prominent for a long time in Ohio, as an organizer and operator of telephone and public utilities companies and later, as engineer for the Ohio Public Service Commission. He was graduated from Bethany (W. Va.) College and became active Postmaster at Mount Vernon, Ohio, his father having been appointed Postmaster. After his father's term of office he became a partner with a number of gentlemen in organizing the Mount Vernon Telephone Company, which was the first independent telephone company organized and put into operation in Ohio. Then, with these same gentlemen, he became interested in a number of other utilities operating electric light and gas plants throughout the state. In 1911 he was appointed, by Judson Harmon, Ohio's famous governor, as Engineer for the newly created Public Service Commission, and was engaged particularly in appraisals for rate making. He made the Commission's first appraisal (in connection with rate for gas in Toledo), which was made the basis for all subsequent appraisals. In the spring of 1918 he left the state employ and organized the Domestic Coke Corporation, securing the contract from the War Department for the production of certain ingredients, produced from the distillation of coal, used in the manufacture of ammunition. Performance on these contracts required the construction of two by-product plants, one at Cleveland, Ohio, and the other at Fairmont, W. Va. Owing to the passing of the emergency by the termination of the war, in November, 1918, the contracts were cancelled by the War Department and the building of the plant at Cleveland was abandoned. The plant at Fairmont, however, was completed by the Domestic Coke Corporation, and has been in operation since.

Mr. Critchfield was born on a farm in Knox County, Ohio, the son of Judge Charles E. and Amanda

(Continued on Page 486)

Kay Stoker

JAMES D. AHERN, FAIRMONT

James D. Ahern, president of the Ahern Advertising Corporation and The Ahern Company, of Fairmont, W. Va., is a nationally known figure in the outdoor advertising field and has an experience and special capacity in that line which is not excelled by anyone in the business today. He has been active in this work since 1885, when he entered the employ of the Gunning System of Chicago, as a painter of signs and billboards until 1898, when he joined the force of the famous Thomas Cusack Company in the same capacity. From 1909 to 1913 he was general superintendent, with full supervision of all activities of the Thomas Cusack Company. He left this company in 1913 to form the James D. Ahern Company of Chicago, an outdoor advertising firm. Shortly afterward he came to Fairmont and founded The Ahern Company, special-

(Continued on Page 487)

ERNEST R. BELL, FAIRMONT

Ernest R. Bell is a partner with Judge James A. Meredith in the law firm of Meredith and Bell. This firm acts as counsel for many important corporations and business institutions, among them the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company, the First National Bank of Worthington, W. Va., the First National Bank of Fairview, W. Va. and the Exchange Bank of Mannington, W. Va. Mr. Bell has been practicing law in Fairmont since 1912. During this period he has been active as a worker in various campaigns of the Republican party in Marion County, and in 1922 served as secretary of the Republican County Executive Committee.

Mr. Bell is a native of Seneca, Pa., born August 25, 1889, the son of Emerson A. and Jennie LeVier Bell. He has

(Continued on Page 487)

ROLLO J. CONLEY, FAIRMONT

Rollo J. Conley, trial and corporation lawyer of Fairmont, is one of the city's successful men and useful citizens. As a lawyer he is counsel for the Monongahela Railroad Company, Owens Bottle Company, Monongahela Fuel Company and Lewis Manufacturing Company, and has a widespread reputation for his success in the courts. He is also a director in the Fairmont Building & Loan Association, the Martin Brothers Drug Company and the Westmont Realty Company. He is a past president (1923) of the Fairmont Kiwanis Club, a former post commander of the American Legion (1920), and is a Captain in the Officers Reserve Corps, having served both in the Spanish-American and the World Wars.

For a number of years prior to the World War, Mr. Conley served as Judge Advocate of the West Virginia National

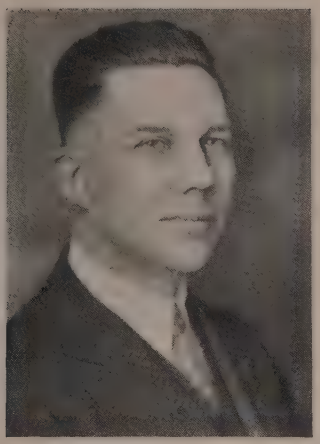
(Continued on Page 487)

C. BROOKS DEVENY, FAIRMONT

C. Brooks Deveny, member of the law firm of Deveny & Furbee, of Fairmont, W. Va., was born in Fairmont, March 14, 1894, the son of Thomas A. and Laura E. (Berns) Deveny. He was educated in the public schools of Fairmont; St. Mary's Seminary at Greensburg, Pa.; St. Vincent College at Beatty, Pa.; West Virginia University, and Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. He was graduated from Georgetown with the degree LL.B. Later he attended the University of Nancy, Nancy, France.

After finishing school he served with the First Division, A. E. F., overseas, taking part in the activities on the Western Front and going into Germany with the Army of Occupation. He returned to the United States in 1919 and in 1920 began to practice law alone in Fairmont. In 1926 he or-

(Continued on Page 487)



FRANK C. HAYMOND, Fairmont

Frank C. Haymond, attorney, director of the People's National Bank of Fairmont, and former member of the West Virginia House of Delegates, is now a member of the law firm of Haymond & Haymond, associated with his father, Judge William Stanley Haymond, who retired from the bench of the Marion County Circuit Court on January 1, 1921. The firm is engaged in the general practice of law and make a specialty of corporation matters and the trial of cases.

Frank C. Haymond was born in Fairmont, W. Va., April 13, 1887, son of William Stanley and Agnes B. (Cruise) Haymond, and grandson of Alpheus T. Haymond, former Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872. He finished the Fairmont public school course and at the age of

(Continued on Page 487)

Bachrach

ROBERT M. HENRY, Fairmont

Robert M. Henry, vice-president of the Laughlin-Henry Agency, general insurance agents, was born in Shinnston, W. Va., August 26, 1896, the son of Charles O. and Virginia (Hood) Henry. He has lived in Fairmont since boyhood, however, being educated in the public and high schools of this city, and at West Virginia University (A.B. 1917). After graduation he was engaged in the automobile business with the Standard Garage Company of Fairmont until he enlisted in the U. S. Army for World War service. He served from January 3, 1918 until his discharge on December 20, 1918, being commissioned a First Lieutenant of Machine Gun Company, stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio, Camp Lee, Va., and Camp Hancock, Ga. In 1922 he organized the Patton-Henry Company, oil jobbers, and was

(Continued on Page 487)

Johnson Studio

EDWIN F. HARTLEY, Fairmont

Edwin Forrest Hartley, corporation lawyer, is one of the prominent business and industrial figures of Fairmont, being vice-president and director of the Monongahela Fuel Company, vice-president and director of the Maxton Oil & Gas Company, vice-president and director of the Fairmont Cleveland Coal Company, and a director of the Greater Fairmont Investment Company and of the Watson Coal Company. For more than 20 years Mr. Hartley was engaged in the general practice of law in Fairmont, but since 1915 he has confined his legal activity to the affairs of the corporations in which he is interested.

He was born in Independence, Preston County, W. Va., April 26, 1870, son of Joseph Milton and Mary M. (Carney) Hartley. He attended public and high schools and Fairmont

(Continued on Page 488)

CLETUS H. JENKINS, Fairmont

C. H. Jenkins, vice-president of the Hutchinson Coal Company, Fairmont, W. Va., is also a director of the Fairmont Trust Company, the Fairmont Building & Loan Association, the Community Savings & Loan Company and Cook Hospital. He was born in Barbour County, W. Va., November 13, 1871, son of Joseph and Delia (Booth) Jenkins. He attended the public schools of Astor, Taylor County, W. Va., and West Virginia College at Flemington, W. Va. He has been associated with the Hutchinson Coal Company since 1898, beginning as a clerk and advancing successively to be secretary and treasurer and in 1917, vice-president. For the past twelve years he has been in charge of sales and operation activities of the company. He is a director of the National

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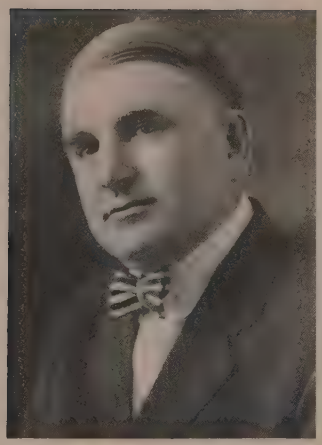


IRA L. SMITH, Fairmont

State Senator Ira L. Smith has long been recognized as one of Fairmont's very valuable citizens, having made a splendid success as an attorney and having at the same time taken a leading part in the city's government and in civic affairs generally. Furthermore, for 10 years prior to studying law he was engaged as a school principal in Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the high school of Masontown, Pa. in 1887, then attended California State Normal School at California, Pa., where he received the degrees of A.M. and M. E. (Education). Later he entered Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, and took two years' college work there. From 1891 to 1894 he was principal of graded schools at Belle Vernon, Pa.; from 1895 to 1900 at Brownsville, Pa.; from 1900 to 1902 at Apollo, Pa. In 1904 he

(Continued on Page 488)

ALBERT J. KERN, Fairmont

Albert J. Kern, city attorney of Fairmont and former member of the West Virginia State Legislature, has practiced law in Fairmont since 1911, and during that time has been very active in public affairs. He became city clerk of Fairmont in 1914 and served until 1919. He served in the House of Delegates of the West Virginia State Legislature in 1919 and 1920. He has been city attorney of Fairmont since 1917.

During the World War Mr. Kern was chairman of the Four Minute Men of Fairmont, and chairman of the Marion County Speakers' Bureau.

He is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., born February 23, 1882, son of George and Catherine (Throme) Kern. He attended Pittsburgh public schools and was graduated in 1903 from

(Continued on Page 488)

H. E. KETTERING, Fairmont

H. E. Kettering, president of the Kettering Baking Company, was born in Fulton, Missouri, July 9, 1891, son of Henry S. and Lydia S. (Kreider) Kettering. As a boy he lived in Pennsylvania, studying in the public schools of Annville, Pa., and Lebanon (Pa.) Business College, where he was graduated in 1908. From 1908 to 1911 he was travelling representative of the Cudahy Packing Company of Pittsburgh, covering eight Eastern and Middle Atlantic states. From 1911 to 1919 he was manager and part owner of the Chicago Dairy & Baking Company, a retail food concern. He left that connection, however, to become merchandise manager for the wholesale shoe house of The A. S. Kreider Company of St. Louis, where he remained until 1921, at which time he returned to West Virginia

(Continued on Page 488)

M. C. LOUGH, Fairmont

Since his earliest youth, M. C. Lough, Fairmont realtor and dealer in mortgage loans, has been known for his able handling of serious tasks. Before he had attained his majority he was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Barbour County, and since that time he has been a normal school instructor, a newspaper editor, a coal company executive and a realtor. He is now president of the Standard Building & Loan Association (since 1924) and of The Real Estate Corporation (since 1923).

He was born in Philippi, Barbour County, W. Va., June 25, 1870, son of William and Louise (Cook) Lough. He attended public schools in Barbour County, West Virginia Conference Seminary (now Wesleyan College), Denison University at Granville, Ohio, and West Virginia University.

(Continued on Page 488)

JAMES A. MEREDITH, Fairmont

Hon. James A. Meredith, attorney, of Fairmont, W. Va., and former Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, was born in Alma, Tyler County, W. Va., January 27, 1875, son of Absolom P. and Catherine (Riley) Meredith. He was graduated in 1895 from the Normal and Classical Academy of Buckhannon, W. Va., then entered West Virginia University, pursuing both academic and legal courses. He was graduated in 1900 with the degrees A.B. and LL.B.

From 1900 to 1903 he practiced law at Middlebourne, W. Va. In 1903 he came to Fairmont as cashier of the Fairmont Trust Company, a post he resigned in 1904 to practice law. From 1907 to 1915 he was the law partner of J. G. Prichard; he practiced alone until 1919; and from 1919 to 1922 was a partner with Ernest R. Bell, in the firm of Mere-

(Continued on Page 488)

JOHN G. PRICHARD, Fairmont

Few men in West Virginia are better conversant with the problems of present-day industry than John Guy Prichard, whose knowledge of these matters is the more complete by reason of his unusual command of corporation law, and in his handling of industrial problems and association with industrial leaders in the past ten years.

He has practiced law in Fairmont since 1907, formerly with Judge James A. Meredith, but since 1915 alone. He has been executive secretary of the West Virginia Manufacturers' Association since 1915, is a member of the Advisory Committee of the National Industrial Council and is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Conference of State Manufacturers' Associations. In 1913 and 1915 he served as Clerk of the House of Delegates of the West Vir-

(Continued on Page 488)

HARRY SHAW, Fairmont

Hon. Harry Shaw, Judge of the Circuit Court of Marion County, W. Va., has for a quarter of a century been a distinguished public figure and a valuable worker in civic affairs of his community. Judge Shaw, a native of Marion County, began to practice law in Fairmont in 1895, having previously studied at Fairmont Normal School, Duquesne College, Pittsburgh, Pa., and West Virginia University (1893-95). He received his degree LL.B. at West Virginia University before he had qualified for the Bachelor of Arts degree, and while practicing he completed this course at the university and was given the degree A.B.L. in 1898. He practiced his profession alone until 1922, when his son, Victor H. Shaw, was admitted to the bar, and the firm of Shaw and Shaw was established. He was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court January 30, 1928, by Governor Gore.

From 1909 to 1928 he was president of the Board of Education of the Union Independent School District, and in 1905 was appointed a director of the West Virginia Penitentiary by Governor Wm. O. Dawson. Previous to that he had served (1903-05) as Clerk of the House of Delegates of West Virginia. In 1912 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, where he was selected as a member of the Credentials Committee, having to decide the contests between the Roosevelt and Taft delegates.

He taught in the elementary schools of Marion County and also in the schools of Alleghany County,

(Continued on Page 488)

Harry Shaw

JOHN ROCHFORT SPEASE, Fairmont

J. Rochfort Spease, president and treasurer of the Fairmont Wall Plaster Company, was born at Independence, Iowa, March 14, 1878, son of George Henry and Helena (Cox) Spease. He was reared and educated in Ohio, in the public and high schools of Dresden and Coshocton. In 1901 he came to West Virginia to become interested in the newly organized Fairmont Wall Plaster Company and was elected its first treasurer. Mr. Spease has resided in West Virginia continually since his arrival in his adopted state in 1901, all the while developing and enlarging his business interests with his company. He was made president of the Fairmont Wall Plaster Company in 1921, continuing also in the office of treasurer.

He was married November 18, 1903, at Fairmont, to Helen

(Continued on Page 488)

Underwood & Underwood

CLARENCE E. MARTIN, Martinsburg

Clarence E. Martin was born in Martinsburg, on March 13th, 1880, his father being Morgan W. Martin and his mother, Ella Genevieve Martin: Married in 1904 to Agnes G. McKenna, of Cumberland, Maryland. Two sons. Educated in parochial school in Martinsburg, and at West Virginia University. LL. B. West Virginia University, 1899; LL. M. Catholic University of America, Washington, 1901. Admitted to the bar in 1901. Member of Berkeley County, West Virginia, American Bar Associations, and of American Law Institute; member also of American Historical Association, American Catholic Historical Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science. City Attorney of Martinsburg 1904 to 1906. President of West Virginia Bar Association, 1924; West Virginia member Conference on

(Continued on Page 489)

Smith Studio

CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER

CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, MARTINSBURG

Few men in this state have stamped their personalities with greater force on the affairs of their generation than has Hon. Charles James Faulkner, whose past is distinguished by brilliant achievement in many distinct fields. The son of a noted Virginian who was himself a leader in his day at home as well as the nation's Minister to France (1859-1861), Judge Faulkner has performed with high honor as a soldier (in early youth), as an advocate, a judge, a United States Senator and, generally, as a leader of public affairs.

He was born in Martinsburg, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 21, 1847, the son of Charles James Faulkner, Sr., and Mary Wagner (Boyd) Faulkner. In 1859, when his father was appointed Minister to France, he accompanied him abroad, attending schools in Paris and Switzerland. In 1861, when the Civil War broke out, his father returned to Virginia and took part in the struggle as a loyal Virginian, with the Confederate cause, despite he had for 20 years held the conviction that emancipation of the slaves was a problem that should eventually have to be met. Judge Faulkner, then a boy of 15, became a student at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, and in the desperate fighting of 1864 he was one of that little battalion of cadets who were rushed into the service and fought so heroically in the battle of New Market. From that time until the close of the war, the boy was in active service, first as an aide on the staff of Gen. John C.

(Continued on Page 489)

GEORGE BERRINGER GOETZ, RANSON

Col. George Berringer Goetz is president of the Goetz Saddlery Company, Ranson, W. Va.; president of A. D. Goetz Sons Company, Ranson, W. Va.; director of the National Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C.; and director of the Shenandoah Hotel, Martinsburg, W. Va.; also, a director of the West Virginia Manufacturers Association; the Kiwanis Club of Charles Town, W. Va.; and the Chamber of Commerce of Martinsburg, W. Va. His principal interest is in the two first-named companies, which have been manufacturing and exporting saddlery since 1856 without a break. He became a director of the National Bank of Washington in 1913 and a director of the Shenandoah Hotel in 1927.

After leaving school in 1881, Col. Goetz became associated with his father, A. D. Goetz, then operating a small factory at Martinsburg, Pa., making collars, harness, fly nets, and similar products. Learning the business, he became chief salesman and general manager. In 1891, the business was removed to Charles Town, W. Va., where with better facilities, the volume both domestic and foreign, was greatly increased. In August, 1909, to meet increasing demands, the business was incorporated under the title of A. D. Goetz Company, with A. D. Goetz, president; Hiram A. Goetz, treasurer; and George B. Goetz, secretary and general manager. In 1921, after the death of the president, the A. D. Goetz Sons Company and the Goetz Saddlery Company were incorporated to properly conduct the business.

(Continued on Page 490)

David B. Edmonston

GEORGE BERRINGER GOETZ

FRANK B. ROBINSON

FRANK B. ROBINSON, CHARLES TOWN

Frank B. Robinson is one of the leading business men of Jefferson County, W. Va., and one of the prominent figures in Republican party politics. He was elected State Senator in 1926, term to expire in 1930; and elected chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1920, term to expire in May, 1928. Those familiar with his abilities are confident that he will in the not distant future figure in still higher public honors. In business he is president of the C. L. Robinson Ice & Cold Storage Corporation; president of the Jefferson Bank & Trust Company, Charles Town; president of the Charles Town Hotel Corporation; and president of the Martinsburg Steam Laundry, Martinsburg, W. Va.

He entered business at the age of 16, in the employ of the C. L. Robinson Ice & Cold Storage Corporation, of which his father was president, and whose plant was then situated at Winchester, Va. He worked three years in the engine room and then entered the office work. In 1908 the present large plant was added at Charles Town. From then until 1925 he was manager, and was made president in 1925. Meanwhile he had been expanding his interests in other directions and is now a leader in business affairs.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Masons (Knights Templar and Shrine), and the P. O. S. of A.

He was born in Fairmont, W. Va., November 20, 1885, the son of Charles L. and Maria E. (Barnes)

(Continued on Page 489)

LEWIS H. THOMPSON, MARTINSBURG

Not only is Lewis H. Thompson one of the outstanding business leaders of Martinsburg and Berkeley County, W. Va., but he has for many years been among the most influential personalities in Democratic party affairs throughout the county and has a highly estimable record for his administration of various elective positions in the city of Martinsburg. His principal business is the gents' furnishing and clothing firm of Thompson and Thompson which he founded and, within the past quarter of a century, developed to be one of the most successful firms of its kind in the state. He is, additionally, president of the Martinsburg Fruit Exchange; president of the Martinsburg Community Hotel Corporation, operating the Shenandoah and Berkeley Hotels; president of the Shenandoah Valley Bank & Trust Company and vice-president of the Blue Ridge Baseball League, with which he has been active for fifteen years, formerly as president. He is also a former president of the Kiwanis Club.

He was chairman of the County and City Democratic executive committees, and went as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in New York in 1924. He was only 21 years of age when he began his public career, being elected a member of the city council, in which he served 13 years. He later served eight years as city treasurer and at the same time a member of the board of affairs. Few men in this county have exerted a greater influence on public matters during his lifetime.

(Continued on Page 490)

LEWIS H. THOMPSON

Harris & Ewing

FRANK J. TRAMMELL

FRANK J. TRAMMELL, MARTINSBURG

Frank J. Trammell, who has been active in the insurance business in West Virginia for more than a quarter of a century, is at present manager of the Martinsburg (W. Va.) branch office of the Reliance Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh and is general agent in the territory controlled through this office, with full supervision over all agents throughout the district. He is one of the most competent insurance men in the business and has done much to bring about the immense increases in business his Company has been enjoying throughout recent years. He has been associated with the Reliance Life Insurance Company since 1914. He has also been for a long time active in public affairs of this, his native city. From 1910 to 1912 he served as a member of the city council and is generally active in civic affairs.

He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, a Shriner and a 32nd degree member of the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Kiwanis Club and the Elks.

He was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., September 16, 1882, the son of Jacob Sperow and Maria Foster (Hollman) Trammell. He attended public and high schools, and then entered the employ of his father, who operated the general insurance business under the name of Jacob S. Trammell. When this business was consolidated with another and became Alexander & Trammell, he continued to work with that firm until 1907, when he established his own business, as Frank J. Trammell, handling a general line of insurance. At the time he sold that business (1914) he had the

(Continued on Page 490)

J. FRED WILSON, MARTINSBURG

One of the outstanding figures in West Virginia's great fruit-growing and distributing industry, J. Fred Wilson, as manager of the Cumberland Fruit Exchange, is directing head of the largest fruit-distributing institution in the state. He is also treasurer of the Cumberland Valley Fruit Products Company and owner of the Package Supply Company.

Mr. Wilson was born in Rural Retreat, Va., March 8, 1896, the son of James Henry and Virginia (Andis) Wilson. He was graduated from high school in 1908, attended Augusta Military Academy at Staunton, Va., in 1909 and 1910, and the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1910 and 1911. He left the naval academy, entered the fruit-growing and fruit brokerage business and has been connected with that activity ever since. He is today one of the really great leaders in this important field.

During the World War Mr. Wilson served in the Aviation Corps, with the 19th Division.

He married, September 26, 1917, Myrtle Jennings, at Roanoke, Va.

He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Elks and the Epequon Country Club.

Home: 632 South Queen Street. Office: Shenandoah Valley Bank Building.

J. FRED WILSON

DR. A. BRUCE EAGLE, Martinsburg

Dr. A. Bruce Eagle is well known in Berkeley County, W. Va., not only as a highly competent physician but as a man who has attained considerable distinction as a fruit grower, having for a number of years been very successful in the production of apples. He is president of the Martinsburg Chamber of Commerce, president of the Berkeley County Horticultural Society and a member of the Inwood Fruit Growers Club. As a physician he is, in addition to an extensive general practice, a member of the staff of the King's Daughters Hospital. He has practiced medicine in Martinsburg since 1904.

Dr. Eagle was born in Upper Tract, W. Va., November 12, 1880, the son of George W. and Margaret E. (Sites) Eagle. He was graduated from Public Schools of West Virginia.

(Continued on Page 490)

HARRY PRESTON HENSHAW, Bunker Hill

Former State Senator Harry Preston Henshaw, a prominent Berkeley County farmer and fruit grower, has long been prominent also in Democratic political affairs and has demonstrated by his record in public office that his counsel on important affairs is highly valuable to the state he serves. He entered public life in 1917 when elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates, where he served through 1918. In 1920 he was elected to the State Senate from the fifteenth district and was re-elected in 1924, serving through 1927. He was one of the most vigilant members of the upper house, distinguishing himself always by constructive and intelligent service on many important committees.

In addition to his successful activity as a farmer and fruit grower in Bunker Hill, W. Va., he is also a director

(Continued on Page 490)

JOHN W. LLOYD, Martinsburg

John W. Lloyd, now retired, was for more than a quarter of a century one of the most active business men of Martinsburg. In 1912 he founded, developed, and was for years the sole proprietor of the famous bakery and ice cream manufacturing enterprise that bears his name. Having begun with a small bakery, he had expanded his business at the time of his retirement until it ranked as one of the largest of its kind in the state, with a modern and fully equipped bakery and up-to-date, spacious ice cream plant.

Mr. Lloyd is at present a director of the Shenandoah Valley Bank and a member of its real estate committee. He is secretary and treasurer of the Rosemont Orchard Company of Washington County, and is financially interested in various other enterprises.

(Continued on Page 490)

WARD McLANAHAN, Martinsburg

Ward McLanahan is General Superintendent of the Blair Limestone Company, a subsidiary of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pa., having supervision of the lime and dolomite properties of this company at Martinsburg and Millville, W. Va.

He maintains a direct interest in banking, orcharding, mining, and manufacturing projects in Martinsburg and other sections. His interest in community undertakings, both in Martinsburg and in the affairs centering about his company holdings, has been valuable and sustained. He has been active in church and Sunday School work, and the community projects that have enlisted his assistance include a hotel, the Young Men's Christian Association, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Golf Club, and Hi-Y club work.

(Continued on Page 490)

MOUNT DE CHANTAL ACADEMY, WHEELING, W. VA.

MOUNT DE CHANTAL convent and academy of The Visitation, situated two and one-half miles from Wheeling, is the oldest Catholic educational institution in the State of West Virginia; being now in the eightieth year of its existence. The first body of teachers, a colony of eight Visitation Sisters, was brought to Wheeling from Baltimore by Rt. Rev. Richard Vincent Whelan, first Bishop of the Diocese, the teaching staff being afterward reinforced by the acquisition of members of the same Order of the Visitation from Georgetown, D. C. A boarding and day school was conducted by these Sisters in the city of Wheeling from 1848 until 1865 at which latter date the community and school were transferred to the present location, where a more commodious convent and academy had been erected for their accommodation.

The original band of Sisters and their immediate successors were women of remarkable scholastic attainments, establishing by means of their proficiency in the higher branches of literature, art and science, a prestige which Mt. de Chantal has never lost.

From modest beginnings the academy gradually gained the reputation of being one of the leading convent schools of the country, the music department becoming especially well-known, by reason of the fact that the lady by whom it was established was famous for her superior musical education and a phenomenal voice. This was Miss Louise Gubert, afterwards Sister Mary Agnes. Although, in time, Mt. de Chantal became nationally renowned as a music school, its academic department bore an equally high standard for thoroughness, breadth and refinement. Scholarly women succeeded each other in the various departments, each generation adding its contribution to the ever-advancing influence which the institution exerted for solid intellectual culture. Among the graduates of Mt. de Chantal, in the four score years of its history, may be counted hundreds of representative American women of high social position and of various creeds; while, in the records of the community which has carried on the apostleship of education with such continuous success, there may be found the names of many who left Alma Mater only to return and give their services to the perpetuation of her hallowed traditions.

The system of education employed at Mount de Chantal is to be commended for its practical features. In the early years of its career a method of teaching formed by the learned Bishop Whelan, gave scope and direction to the mental training of the pupils, and that method still preserves its fundamental principles, upon which newer educational methods have been engrafted. The curriculum as it stands today, embraces, a standardized course of studies, arranged on the plan of the latest elementary and high school regulations. A staff of instructors holding college degrees constitutes the teaching faculty, in academic and music departments while in the departments of art and expression, special teachers are employed.

In 1909, the new wing, known as the Music and Art building, was erected. This structure comprises a fine conservatory of music, an art studio and display room, besides a well-equipped gymnasium, where the pupils may engage in the various forms of athletics which nowadays constitute an indispensable feature of school life.

In 1923, Mount de Chantal celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of her foundation. The event was honored by the attendance of many members of the clergy, besides a large gathering of the Mount de Chantal Alumnae Association, an organization which numbers about nine hundred of the Mount's former students. With the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary a new era in the history of Mount de Chantal was begun, an era which promises to perpetuate the achievements of the past three quarters of a century.

WHEELING HOSPITAL, *Sisters of St. Joseph*

THE WHEELING HOSPITAL is located in the northern part of the city, on the bank of the Ohio River.

The hospital was first established through the untiring efforts of Bishop Whelan, Drs. John Frissell and S. P. Hullihen. Several years, previous to this, in 1845, Dr. Frissell sent a case of typhoid fever to the house of Mrs. Barnes, located near the present Bertschy Memorial. This lady gave the patient such excellent attention that Drs. Frissell and Hullihen continued to send her patients, and her residence became a regular infirmary. For larger accomodations, she removed to a house near the Market Street bridge, and afterwards to one on Sixteenth Street owned by Lewis Steenrod.

The prosperity and increasing importance of this unpretending charity became the cherished object of Dr. S. P. Hullihen's daily and devoted attention and at length he concerted measures with Bishop Whelan, a prelate of great energy and practical benevolence, to establish a hospital under the charge of one of the religious orders of the Catholic Church.

The Wheeling Hospital was incorporated by an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed March 12, 1850. The company was organized under Charter, July 10, 1852, by appointment of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whelan, Rev. John Brasil and Henry Moore as trustees. Drs. John Frissell and S. P. Hullihen were appointed surgeons and Dr. M. H. Houston as physician.

For three years, the hospital was in charge of paid nurses. In 1853, Sisters of St. Joseph, whose mother house was in St. Louis, Mo., were placed in charge of the hospital. After the Sisters came, a new location was necessary and for six weeks, the hospital occupied the Zane residence on Chapline Street. It was then removed to the Metcalf property on Fifteenth Street beyond Jacob, and remained there until the year 1856, when it was removed to present site.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, a resolution was adopted to petition the Legislature to so amend the charter to permit the corporation to keep an Orphan Asylum in connection with the hospital. This petition was presented to General Assembly of Virginia and amendment to the charter was granted February 21, 1856.

In order to provide for the accommodation of Orphan children and of the necessary number of patients, the Sweeney property in North Wheeling was purchased, repaired and enlarged. The first board appointed were: M. Reilly, N. Crawley, John Black, B. H. Watson, Thos. Askew, John White, James Quigg, Jacob Kiger and Wm. A. Edwards, with Bishop Whelan, Rev. J. Brasil and Henry Moore as trustees.

In the commodious building situated in the most quiet part of the city and on the banks of the Ohio River, the Sisters of St. Joseph have since been carrying on their noble work. Mother Agnes Spencer, of Philadelphia, was first Superior, followed by Mother Protase. In the year 1860, this community was separated from the jurisdiction of St. Louis.

On December 8, 1860, Sister Immaculate Feeney became Mother Superior and remained in charge until 1864, when Sister Mary de Chantal became superior. From the hour in which Civil War was declared, Wheeling, chiefly because of its geographical position, felt the shock of each battle. From all sides, in ambulance, cattle trains and transport boats, Wheeling Hospital cheerfully received more than its quota of soldier patients, whose good fortune it was to be placed under the tender care of Sisters of St. Joseph.

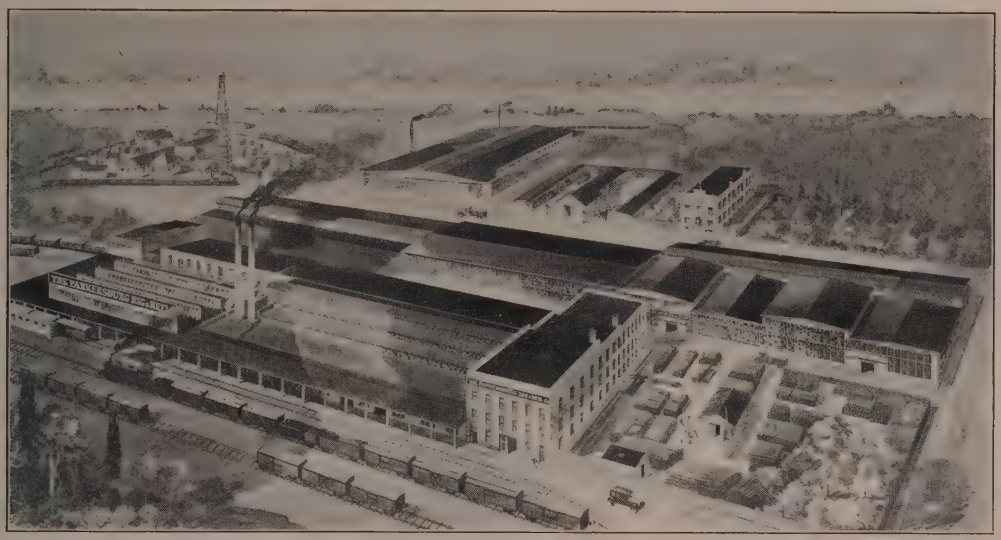
In their primitive hospital, which was established a decade before the war, the Sisters had acquired a recognized standing as exceptionally efficient nurses, and, true to their teachings, they gave themselves whole-heartedly unto the labor of nursing the soldiers of the Blue and the Gray back to health and strength.

The south wing of the hospital, on July 23, 1864, was rented by Quartermaster Farnsworth to establish a Post Hospital for incapacitated soldiers. On July 26, 1864, the entire hospital was taken over and made ready for the increasing number of invalid soldiers. Through the endless labor, the faithful Sisters served in the capacity of army nurses. Sister M. Ignatius Farley is the only surviving member who formed a part of this "Grand Army of the Republic."

Always solicitious for the soldier's comfort and owing to the crowded conditions of the hospital, the orphans, who had hitherto been cared for in the hospital, were sent to the Island House, a diocesan property. Here, they remained until the close of the war, when they returned to the hospital.

The pioneer major surgery of West Virginia was practically all done in Wheeling Hospital. Here the first

(Continued on page 490)



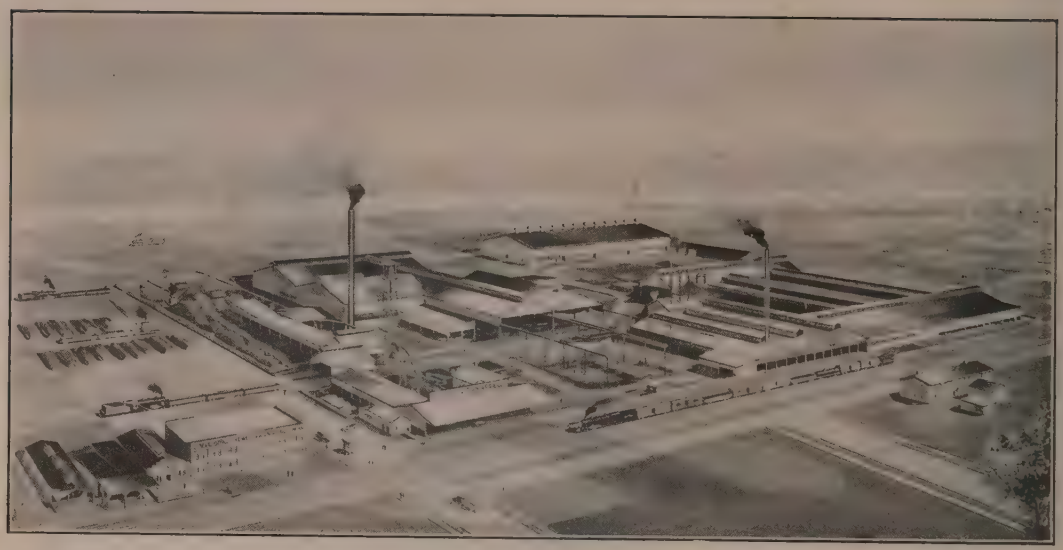
1897-1927

For thirty-one years, The Parkersburg Rig & Reel Company has grown with the industry it serves.

Starting in 1897 with a few pieces of machinery and less than two dozen men, the company today comprises an organization of hundreds of men and women who are engaged in manufacturing, selling and servicing oil well Drilling and Pumping Equipment and Tankage throughout the entire world. In the future, as in the past, this organization is pledged to maintain the high standard of Parkersburg *Quality* and *Service.*

Guiding the destinies of this corporation are Jno. M. Crawford, President; David B. Crawford, Secretary and Treasurer; H. J. Lockhart, Vice-President and General Manager.

THE PARKERSBURG RIG & REEL COMPANY
Executive Offices and Main Plant
Parkersburg, West Virginia



THE WEST VIRGINIA RAIL COMPANY

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Founded in June, 1907, the West Virginia Rail Company has in the course of 21 years grown from a little, one-mill concern, capitalized at $40,000 and employing from forty to fifty men, to a million-dollar company, with more than 400 employes and an annual production of 100,000 gross tons, the largest manufacturer of rail steel products in the United States.

Such a history is not only impressive but thoroughly indicative of the high character of products of the company. Every mining state in the Union knows and uses track equipment made by the West Virginia Rail Company and where rails in four sizes were sufficient to meet demand of the markets in 1907 eleven are now produced. Thousands of tons of reinforced steel for concrete construction are also included in the annual production of the company and its market in this field now extends throughout the entire country. Modestly speaking, the West Virginia Rail Company is proud of its place in West Virginia industry.

JOSEPH SCHONTHAL
President

H. A. ZELLER
Vice-President and
General Manager

S. N. SUMMER
Vice-President

W.VA.RAIL

D. C. SCHONTHAL
Secretary and Treasurer

C. C. WATERS
Assistant Treasurer and
Sales Manager

H. H. DIEHL
General Superintendent

THE LOGAN COAL OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

The Logan Coal Operators Association is the medium through which the mine operators of the famous Logan field are joined in the common purpose of increasing the efficiency, bettering all conditions and strengthening the influence of this great coal center in the industrial life of America. In the association are represented the forty-two companies which now (1928) are operating 97 mines. M. E. Kent is its president, C. W. Jones, vice-president, H. A. McAllister, treasurer, and J. M. Colley, secretary.

The Logan District, situated in Logan County in Southern West Virginia, is, for its size, one of the greatest coal-producing districts in the world. Eight billion tons is the estimate made by the West Virginia Geological Survey as to the amount of coal originally in the ground in the Logan District. Up to the first of 1928 only 192,565,870 tons of coal had been mined. This indicates that the Logan Field is still only in its infancy, with its greatest possibilities yet ahead. With well over seven billion tons of coal waiting to be taken from this field, the great future is at once obvious.

The Logan District covers approximately 400 square miles of bold mountains. Although the existence of coal along the Guyan River—which traverses the field for 35 miles—is said to have been discovered in the early fifties of the last century, the year 1904 marked the beginning of operations. In that year but 500 tons were shipped, the operators being confronted with the necessity of hauling from the mine to the city of Logan because at that time the railroad had not been extended beyond Logan. From that year on, however, progress was steady. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, which serves the Logan District, launched a program of railroad construction which at present has provided many miles of track through the various coal properties and connecting with all main lines of communication. Production of coal by 1910 had increased to 2,750,000 tons; more than 7,000,000 tons were shipped in 1915; over 9,000,000 in 1920; and in 1927 the year's shipment was 21,803,810 tons.

The coals principally mined in the Logan District are the Island Creek, Eagle, Winifrede, Alma and Chilton. Of all these the type of coal produced in largest quantities is Island Creek, which is famous throughout the country and has made the Logan District celebrated. Island Creek coal lies in seams of 48 to 72 inches in thickness and with very little parting or impurity.

The Southern West Virginia coal fields, and the Logan District in particular, is now widely famed for the gas, by-product and coking coals here mined. Numerous studies and investigations of the methods of coal-mining in the Logan field have revealed that every known modern device and every precaution has been taken to prepare the product so that it will be delivered as nearly perfect as possible to the consumer. In the natural state these coals are remarkably free from ash and sulphur, which is a great advantage at the outset, and nothing has been spared to refine upon the product as it is mined.

The attitude of employer to employee in the Logan District is notably an enlightened and beneficial outlook, based on a sense of responsibility on the part of the operators toward those men who work in the mines. Everything possible is done so that the mining communities shall have a high standard of living. These mining towns are provided with filtration and settling plants for the water supply, trained and intelligent welfare workers, club houses, moving picture theatres, and every feasible adjunct of pleasant and healthful home life. Graded schools are found in every town in the Logan District and high schools are afforded in Logan, Omar, Man and Holden. Churches for all denominations are established throughout the district. One noteworthy instance of solicitous care for employees was the action of an operating company which built more than 20 miles of hard-surfaced road, so that freedom to travel in and out with comfort would increase the happiness of employees.

Despite the circumstance that the Logan District has been in process of development only since 1904, the improvement of the country and the communities in this section is today in a highly perfected condition. More than 50,000 people work and make their homes in the district, so that there is a very active community life and a constant contact, one town with another. Logan, the county seat and center of the District, has a population of about 4,000. It is situated about 70 miles by road southeast of Huntington, and about the same distance from Charleston. The principal development in facilities of travel through the District has been brought about since 1922. Prior to this time it was virtually impossible to enter Logan County except by train, due in part to the mountainous formation of the country. Today, under the road system mapped out by the State and County, improved roads extend in all directions. Charleston and Logan are joined by an all-year road; Huntington and Logan are similarly joined. Between Logan and Williamson there stretches a well-graded and graveled road. Welch and Bluefield, to the south, are likewise now comfortably accessible by well-improved highways. In brief, the Logan Field is one of the easiest traveled districts in Southern West Virginia.

The progress of the Logan District's development may best be seen by a comparative survey of production. The following figures tell that story:

YEAR	NO. OF MINES	PRODUCTION	YEAR	NO. OF MINES	PRODUCTION
1904	1	500 tons	1916	79	8,867,565 "
1905	7	272,080 "	1917	102	8,605,570 "
1906	9	592,780 "	1918	112	10,228,690 "
1907	19	906,155 "	1919	119	9,016,010 "
1908	19	1,467,900 "	1920	130	9,490,245 "
1909	24	2,153,750 "	1921	133	10,551,180 "
1910	27	2,755,340 "	1922	138	12,566,810 "
1911	32	3,189,255 "	1923	146	12,478,250 "
1912	45	4,082,420 "	1924	114	16,606,060 "
1913	49	4,453,610 "	1925	101	19,063,190 "
1914	59	5,991,590 "	1926	101	20,338,830 "
1915	71	7,082,280 "	1927	97	21,803,810 "

From these figures it is observed that, although the number of mines in operation was at its greatest in 1923, with 146, the greatest production year has been 1927. The 97 mines now in operation are operated by 42 companies, meaning that a number of companies own and operate several mines.

The joint interests of all the operators in the Logan District are in the hands of the Logan Coal Operators Association, and their efficient organization is equipped to furnish every sort of information and statistics on the operations and the coal itself, in a manner only possible after organized study of conditions here. The headquarters of the Logan Coal Operators Association are in the White and Browning Building, Logan, W. Va.

ISLAND CREEK COAL COMPANY

BOSTON—NEW YORK—CINCINNATI—DETROIT—RICHMOND

West Virginia General Offices—Huntington, West Virginia

Inside View—Typical Island Creek Mine, Holden, Logan County, West Virginia

"PIONEER" ISLAND CREEK COAL—ALSO "P. C." POCAHONTAS

Actual Production Island Creek Coal 1927—7,397,980 Tons

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1905	147,703	1916	2,280,661
1906	351,541	1917	1,933,805
1907	691,547	1918	1,891,375
1908	941,036	1919	1,781,413
1909	1,220,326	1920	1,795,077
1910	1,685,487	1921	3,240,993
1911	1,876,446	1922	3,144,423
1912	2,039,887	1923	3,152,919
1913	1,916,100	1924	4,951,403
1914	2,207,444	1925	6,025,715
1915	2,213,616	1926	6,568,930

1927—7,397,980

THOMAS B. DAVIS, New York, N. Y.,
President

R. S. MCVEIGH, Cincinnati, O.,
Vice-President

JAMES D. FRANCIS, Huntington, W. Va.,
Vice-President

A. R. BEISEL, Huntington, W. Va.,
General Manager

Modern Steel Tipple at One of the Largest Amherst Mines

BUFFALO CREEK COAL & COKE COMPANY
AMHERST COAL COMPANY

HERBERT E. JONES,

President and General Manager.

General Offices—Amherstdale, West Virginia.

Primarily a holding company with property comprising 8,000 acres in Logan County, the Buffalo Creek Coal & Coke Company forms one of the important holding companies of Southern West Virginia. In three or more workable seams the property is underlaid with superior coals and it stands as one of the compelling evidences of the greatness of the Logan Field.

The Amherst Coal Company, institutional since the earliest days of the Logan Field, and owning large acreage and producing high quality coal for by-product, gas-making, malleable and other special use, holds similar place among the producing companies, and each shares in the ever forward progress of the Logan Coal Industry.

Sales and Distributing Offices—Amherst Coal Company,

Virginian Land Bank Building, Charleston, West Virginia.

THE CARBON FUEL COMPANY, Charleston

The Carbon Fuel Company, one of the outstanding coal companies in Southern West Virginia, was organized in 1905, being an outgrowth of the old Carbon Coal Company and subsidiaries organized in 1901-1902 by the late J. R. Thomas and Charles A. Cabell of Charleston. The Company affairs have been continuously in the hands of these men since that time, the presidency of the company going to Mr. Cabell, then vice-president in charge of production, on the death of Mr. Thomas, its president from its formation, in 1905.

The far sightedness and efforts of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Cabell are responsible for the high position which The Carbon Fuel Company holds in the rating of coal companies in West Virginia today. A rich property, consisting of 11,000 acres of land at the head of Cabin Creek has been thoroughly developed, yielding one and one-half million tons annually with one-half of the mines running and having a potential annual capacity of three million tons. The famous Carbon Splint, a domestic coal which is good for malleable iron and water gas production is a product of these mines. The Company also produces a Number One and Powelton seams, a by-product coal, and Number Two seam, a gas and steam coal.

The Carbon Fuel Company has also taken the lead in accomplishing two events of great civic importance. One was the construction of a gravel road from Decota, on the head of Cabin Creek, to the mouth of the Creek, which connected Charleston with that section. The Carbon Fuel and other coal companies gave dollar for dollar with the county for the major portion of this work. The completion of this construction took four years, but as a result the trip to Cabin Creek, which formerly took a day now comprises but one and one-half hour's time, and thus has been of incalculable value to the residents of the section commercially and socially. To the Carbon Fuel Company, in conjunction with the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Company, also goes recognition for having been the first bituminous coal company in the United States to establish a Young Men's Christian Association on its property. Following this, a number of other coal companies began the working out of welfare programs for their employees. The community life at The Carbon Fuel Company plants is second to none in Southern West Virginia.

The late Mr. Thomas was in every way a commanding figure in the coal industry in West Virginia. He was not only president of the Carbon Fuel Company at the time of his death, but served as president of the Kanawha Fuel Company, which was a consolidation of a number of operating companies for the mutual advancement of the marketing and sale of coal, etc. He was a pioneer in the development of the upper Cabin Creek section and had various other interests in and around Charleston. He was thoroughly cognizant of every branch of the coal business and took a prominent part in all progressive civic movements in Charleston where he made his home. He has two sons, L. Newton Thomas, secretary of the board of directors of The Carbon Fuel Company, and Addison Thomas, and one daughter, Nancy Ruth Thomas. His wife was formerly Miss Ruth Baker.

The Carbon Fuel Company has offices in Charleston and sales offices in Cincinnati. The board of directors is as follows: Charles A. Cabell, President and General Manager, W. J. Magee, Vice-President in charge of sales, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Newton Thomas, Secretary, E. C. Hanna, Treasurer, John L. Dickinson, Frank Cox and A. H. Boyd, directors.

Railroads:
Chesapeake and Ohio
Virginian, and
Norfolk and Western

Tidewater Piers:
Sewell's Point, Va.
Newport News, Va.

C. H. MEAD COAL COMPANY
FAITH SMOKELESS COAL COMPANY

C. H. MEAD, *President and General Manager.*
General Offices, Beckley, Raleigh County, West Virginia.

The C. H. Mead Coal Company was organized by C. H. Mead in 1920, to purchase, develop and operate its property originally containing 2580 acres Land and about 3500 acres of Coal containing approximately 20,000,000 tons of workable coal, located at East Gulf, Raleigh County, West Virginia, in the heart of the Winding Gulf Field of the New River Smokeless, Low Volatile Coal Measures.

Coal and Quality—Mined from the Famous Beckley Seam, recognized as the best bituminous Coal produced, and the Pocahontas No. 3 equally as good, on this property, in quality. Coal, Navy Standard .....Pool One.

These mines have not lost one day's operation, by reason of "No Market" or inability to sell coal, for over five years, illustrating excellent quality and preparation.

Development—originally with one mine producing 12,000 tons per month, the C. H. Mead Coal Company, developed two additional mines increasing capacity to *50,000 tons per month.*

All mines are equipped with the most modern Tipples and Mine equipment. Coal is transported to Tipples via conveyors, double shaker screened and Boom Loaded into Railroad Cars.

Improvements and conveniences supplied by the Company involve the following: Many well constructed dwellings and buildings, painted, all wired for electricity, fenced in, supplied with excellent water piped throughout the town, pumped from deep wells—Boarding and Club Houses, supplied with Baths and Shower Baths—Wash Houses for the Employees furnished with shower baths—Emergency Hospital—Garages for housing over *one hundred* high priced automobiles owned by the Employees—Play Ground for the Children—Public Schools served by eight teachers—Amusement Hall, Billiard Parlor, News Stand—Town illuminated by Electric Lights—Two Churches one each for the White and Colored population.

The Company also maintains two First Aid Crews, one of which won a tie for first prize at the Morgantown State Contest in 1927.

The Company also donates four prizes each for the White and Colored for the best maintained and cleanly premises and gardens.

All the above and many well kept yards and gardens, excellent sanitary conditions surrounding the town, attest interest, a contented people and a healthful and prosperous community.

The Faith Smokeless Coal Company is a recently organized Company under the direction of Mr. C. H. Mead and has developed mines on the Sewall Seam of the New River Smokeless Low Volatile Measures, producing a Coal of excellent quality and preparation, Navy Standard, which is screened and produced in a manner similar to East Gulf Coal above described. This Mine is a new development and it is the intention of Mr. Meade to build up the output to proportions equal to East Gulf in the not far distant future.

The Town of Faith is composed of Buildings and conveniences somewhat equal to East Gulf, except that the buildings here are equipped with *Natural Gas,* produced from the premises, for Heating, Lighting and Cooking an innovation indeed in a Coal Town. Power at this mine is generated by Natural Gas.

These mines have the distinction of not losing a day's work by reason of inability to sell their output, emphasizing the fine quality of the fuel produced.

Mr. C. H. Mead also organized the Milams Fork Land Company, owning many acres of Coal, Oil and Gas Lands, already producing a large Coal Tonnage under his own operation and Leases to others, has two producing Gas Wells, is drilling a Third, and has acquired the Oil and Gas rights to a total of 32,000 acres in Wyoming County, under further development.

Mr. C. H. Mead has been and is a prominent and important factor in the development of the mineral resources of West Virginia, although hesitating to give it publicity, has been President and General Manager of the following Companies, in the Smokeless Coal Field: Sabine Smokeless Coal Company, Mead-Tolliver Coal Company (Killarney), Baileywood Coal Company, Rocklick Smokeless Coal Company, C. H. Mead Coal Company, Faith Smokeless Coal Company. In the Kanawha High Volatile Coal Field: Peytona Coal Company, Red Warrior Coal Company, Mill Creek Cannel Coal Company and Imgram Branch Coal Company.

Ravencliffe Development Company, for Oil and Gas, also owning and developing a town site, which also owns now oil and gas rights above mentioned to 32,000 acres.

Work in Progress and Plant of

THE CHARLES WARD ENGINEERING WORKS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Founded 1872 by the late Mr. Charles Ward
Incorporated 1907

Every Facility For The Design And Complete Construction Of
The Most Efficient Craft Of All Types For Rivers And Harbors.

STEAM DIESEL „ DIESELECTRIC

Launching Twin Screw Diesel
Inspection Boat

GENERAL HUMPHREYS
Built for United States Engineer Office,
New Orleans, La.

720 H. P. Towboat

DUNCAN BRUCE
„ *Most powerful Diesel sternwheel*
towboat in service on
Western Rivers.

The Appalachian Electric Power Company

THE APPALACHIAN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY is an outgrowth of a situation which existed in West Virginia and Virginia some years ago at a time when this territory was inadequately served by a number of companies and small inefficient municipal electric plants, none of which was able to serve the public commensurately with the expanded and warranted growth of the two states. None of these companies or municipal plants was able to supply power in large quantities.

The men who have guided the development of the Appalachian Electric Power Company felt that the growth of West Virginia required the enlargement and co-ordination of electric power facilities so that the state could compete with the rest of the world in attracting large industries. It was first necessary to tie together all the principal sources of power supply, consisting of six or seven large steam plants and some hydro-electric plants of smaller capacity, by co-ordinating the output of all plants and making it available at any point where large industries required quantities of power.

The Appalachian Electric Power Company has made it possible for the people of West Virginia to offer compelling inducements to large basic industries seeking favorable location.

The next step after co-ordinating the power plants themselves was to extend the field of operations so that every city, town, and village, as well as important rural areas, would be able to take advantage of the power resources at hand. This involved the purchase of a large number of small power plants which were uneconomical and had to be shut down and dismantled. In its efforts to supply service of the utmost reliability to the inhabitants and industries of West Virginia, the Appalachian Electric Power Company does not depend exclusively on its own power plants, but is interconnected for break-down service with other surrounding large power companies in Ohio and Pennsylvania who generate power by steam, and with companies in Carolina and Tennessee whose principal output is hydro-electric power. All important lines are double circuited or looped so that power is available from at least two sources at all times.

The organization of the Appalachian Electric Power Company has been perfected to such a point that manufacturers throughout the country realize that power in any desired quantity is available for any purpose in the State of West Virginia. In this respect the state is thoroughly fortified in its efforts to increase industrial growth. All question of adequate power capacity has been eliminated. Not only has the large user been taken care of but there are numerous contingent advantages which accrue to the small user of power and the householder. By having a large base power load the company has been able to build up a highly reliable service at lessened cost to the consumer. For every million dollars spent in the developing of power other industries spend from five to ten million dollars in expanding their activities to make use of such power. Power is the life blood of industry. It is as essential to industry as the heart is to the human body and in this respect West Virginia is unquestionably the healthiest state in the union.

THE J. E. MOSS IRON WORKS

ORNAMENTAL IRON STRUCTURAL STEEL FABRICATORS FIREPROOFING PRODUCTS

GENERAL OFFICES—28TH & CHAPLINE STREET, WHEELING, W. VIRGINIA

Sales Office—CHARLESTON, W. VA. *Works*—WHEELING, W. VA., MARTINS FERRY, O.

(Adequate Stocks for Immediate Shipment)

Wheeling Works, Wheeling, West Va.

Riverside Works, Martins Ferry, Ohio

EDWARD COOPER, SR.

(Continued from Page 340)

and intelligent effort. In 1912 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, where he supported the nomination of Roosevelt. In 1914, when he became a candidate for Congress, he was considered by far the best fitted man for the office, and when, in 1916, he presented himself for re-election, he was returned to the Congress, serving in many important capacities during the serious period of the war.

To the citizens of Bramwell and Mercer County, however, Mr. Cooper had long been known as one of the really valuable public men. In every community work of importance he was consistently a leader, and served, at various times, as a member of the Bramwell Town Council, eight years in all, having that office at the time of his death in 1928. When he died it was justly considered that a great loss had been suffered by countless large industrial institutions as well as by the community in general. Mr. Cooper was at that time succeeded in his business interests by his son, Edward Cooper, Jr. (q. v.).

Edward Cooper, Sr. was born February 26, 1873, at Treverton, Northumberland County, Pa., the son of John and Maria (Padbury) Cooper, both natives of England who came to the Pennsylvania coal fields in 1863. He married, October 5, 1895, Frances Douglass Smith, of Lexington, Va., daughter of James R. and Fannie (Douglass) Smith. At his death Mr. Cooper was survived by his widow and two children, Edward, Jr., born October 19, 1897, and Frances Douglass, born October 7, 1907.

Edward Cooper, Sr., was a Methodist, a Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner, and a member of the Elks and the Moose. He was also a member of the Shenandoah Club of Roanoke, Va., the Bluefield Country Club, Mercer County Country Club. Falls Mills Hunting and Fishing Club, and the Pinecrest Shooting Culb of Thomasville, N. C.

John Cooper, father of the subject, was one of the most active Masons of the state, having been one of the first Masters of the Masonic Lodge at Bramwell and having been accorded the 33rd supreme honorary degree in Scottish Rite Masonry.

* * *

THOMAS HENRY COOPER

(Continued from Page 342)

children: Thomas H., Elizabeth May, John (deceased), Ruth, Blanche, Mary Barnitz (deceased), and Marie Cooper, and Edward (deceased).

At the time of his death, Mr. Cooper was president of the Mill Creek Coal and Coke Company, Secretary and Treasurer and General Manager of the McDowell Coal and Coke Company, Superintendent of the Coaldale Coal and Coke Company, which properties now give the Cooper family the control of the Pocahontas field. He was also president of the Colonial Bank and Trust Company, now the Colonial National Bank of Roanoke, Virginia, and of the Cooper Silica Glass Company, of Salem, Virginia. He was a stockholder in the Pocahontas Fuel Company, the Crystal Coal and Coke Company, the Tracy Fork Coal Company, the Bank of Bramwell, Bramwell, Virginia, the Bank of Salem, Salem, Virginia and the Farmers' National Bank.

Mr. Cooper was a member of the Methodist church. He was Past Master of the Bramwell Lodge No. 45 A. F. and A. M., a member of the Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, Bramwell Chapter Number 15, of the Beni-Kedem Temple of the Shrine, the Odd Fellows and the Roanoke Country club.

Mr. Cooper's brother, the late Edward Cooper was for many years a member of Congress representing the Fifth District of West Virginia and was associated with him in mining and other interests. Mr. Cooper's son, Thomas Henry Cooper, Jr. is now an operator in the Pocahontas field.

* * *

ERNEST CHILSON

(Continued from Page 325)

Politically, he is a Republican, and fraternally, a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner, and member of the Knights of Pythias.

He was married in 1892 to Anna M. Starkey, of Corning, Ohio, and has one daughter, Virginia Mae Canterberry, married to Alfred Kirkland Canterberry, prominent insurance man of Beckley. He also has one grandchild, Ernest Chilson Canterberry.

* * *

ADRIAN DARCY DALY

(Continued from Page 338)

has filled these various positions with distinction, and in his present practice he holds the high regard and confidence of the entire community.

Mr. Daly is a Mason, Odd Fellow and Elk, and a past grand master of Hinton Lodge No. 86, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Hinton Commandery, Knights Templar and Beni Kedem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Charleston.

He was married in 1005, to Vella Flanagan, only daughter of A. G. Flanagan, of Hinton, and has two daughters, Dorothy and Nacy.

Home: 304½ Third Avenue, Hinton. Office: Miller-Ewart Building, Hinton.

THOMAS H. COOPER, JR.

(Continued from Page 343)

ber of the Greenbrier Club, is president of the Clover Club of Bluefield, and a member of the Bluefield Country Club and the Roanoke Country Club. He is a member of the Bluefield Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Cooper married, August 7th, 1917, S. Dorothy Dodson Yaple, of Plymouth, Luzerne County, Penna. They have two sons Thomas H. 3rd., born April 20th, 1920, and William Y., born Sept 9th, 1922.

Mr. Cooper is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Home: 2017 Mount View Ave., Bluefield, West Va. Office: Bramwell, West Va.

* * *

CHARLES W. FREEMAN

(Continued from Page 344)

Dunsmore College, Staunton, Va., and specialized in business administration at Packard's Business School, New York City. He then returned to West Virginia and joined his father in mining enterprise, and in the course of his years in that industry he has undertaken every task known in the business, from actual work in the mines to supervisory positions and general executive work.

He married, in 1909, Martha Frances Wheeler, of Lynchburg, Va. Children: Martha Wheeler, Charles Wesley, Margaret Ann, May Llewellyn, and William Randolph.

Address: Bramwell, W. Va.

* * *

DAVID DRAUGHN ASHWORTH

(Continued from Page 334)

Martha Kellman, of Des Moines, Iowa. They have two children, Ruth and Mary Ashworth.

Mr. Ashworth is a Mason, and a member of the Elks Club and the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. In religion he is a Baptist.

Home: 119 Callaway Street, Beckley. Office: National Exchange Bank Building, Beckley.

* * *

JOSEPH ALEXANDER WOOD

(Continued from Page 332)

McGraw, who died in 1918. His second wife was Mrs. Cecil Dickinson, to whom he was married May 17, 1920. Children are Fred G., Joseph A., Jr., and Robert D. Wood, all of Amigo, Herbert F. of Charleston, and Ruth, now Mrs. W. S. Collins, and Francis E. McClung, both of Melbourne, Florida.

* * *

DAVID EDWIN FRENCH

(Continued from Page 354)

he came to Bluefield. Since that time he has confined his practice to civil and commercial law. For eight years he served as City Attorney of Bluefield, and served in the State Senate from 1910 to 1914.

He was married, November 15, 1899, at Athens, W. Va., to Miss Minnie Reid of Mercer County. They have five children, David E., Jr., John Reid, Harriet Louise, Frances Chapman and Elizabeth Wilson.

Mr. French is a member of the Masonic Orders including the Shrine and Knights Templar, is an Elk, a member of the Baptist Church and president of the Rotary Club of Bluefield.

Home: Bluefield. Office: L. C. Building, Bluefield.

* * *

LAURENCE E. TIERNEY

(Continued from Page 353)

Mining Engineers, and during the administration of Governor William A. MacCorkle, he served on the governor's staff with rank of colonel.

Colonel Tierney was married in 1904, to Miss Nora Clark, of Monroe County, West Virginia, who with her two sons, Laurence E. Jr., and Lewis Clark Tierney, now resides in Bluefield.

* * *

FRANK E. HOUSTON

(Continued from Page 356)

began his work in the Houston coal mining interests. On August 22, 1918, he married Virginia Lord at Cincinnati, and they have two daughters, Virginia L. and Alice L.

Address: Elkhorn, W. Va.

* * *

JOHN EARL BEATTY

(Continued from Page 361)

Beatty. He married, in 1912, Bertha Lindsey of Washington, Pa. Children: Thomas Van Eman, Richard Alexander, Ruth Irene.

Home: 815 Third Street. Office: Union Bank Building.

RUSSELL S. RITZ

(Continued from Page 355)

the faculty of a college at Bloomington, Illinois; Paul, who died when ten years old; John Eldan, who practiced law three years at Bluefield where he died in 1908 at the early age of twenty-five; Eugene, who died in infancy; Russell S.; Doctor Charles L., a dentist at Williamson, West Virginia, who is a member of the State Dental Board of Examiners, first having been appointed by Governor Morgan and reappointed by Governor Gore; Alva, wife of A. F. Kingdon, a Bluefield attorney and Mrs. Kingdon has taken a prominent part in state politics; Rosa, who died in 1927 was the wife of S. A. Johnson of Huntington; and Frank died in infancy.

Russell S. Ritz grew up on a farm in Wayne County, attended graded schools in Huntington and Marshall College, and was graduated from the Law Department of West Virginia University in 1909, being admitted to the Bar the same year. He has since been licensed to practice in all the courts of West Virginia, also the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the States of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, North and South Carolina and to the United States Supreme Court. He began practice at Bluefield with his brother Judge Harold A. and the firm of Ritz and Ritz continued until 1913 when Judge Ritz became United States Attorney. Russell Ritz has since practiced alone, handling a volume of practice of a general nature, but much of it important cases involving large financial interests. He has his offices in the Ritz Building which he owns on Federal Street. He owns much other property in Bluefield. Mr. Ritz was assistant prosecuting attorney of Mercer County from 1913 to 1915 and was City Attorney of Bluefield from 1921 to 1925. He was city Attorney during a very progressive stage when Bluefield was building its City Hall, instituting an extensive paving program, and after it succeeded in changing its charter with the city manager form of government installed in 1925.

Mr. Ritz is a member of the West Virginia and American Bar Associations, is active in the Republican Party, member of the Bluefield Chamber of Commerce, Bluefield Country Club, of which he is a charter member, and is a Scottish Rite Mason. He served on the building committee which erected the fine edifice of the Westminster Presbyterian Church and for a number of years was a teacher in the Sunday School.

Mr. Ritz married at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1909, Miss Cleon Clyde Boggess, daughter of P. W. and Mary Elizabeth (Bailey) Boggess, her mother being a daughter of Captain John Matt Bailey, a Confederate Officer and is a descendant of Richard Bailey of the Revolutionary War. P. W. Boggess is a resident of Alderson, where for many years he practiced law. Mr. and Mrs. Ritz have two daughters, Eleanor Cleon and Jean Elizabeth. Eleanor, a graduate of Stonewall Jackson College at Abingdon, Virginia, in 1928, is preparing for the profession of law. Jean graduated from the Bluefield Junior High School and is now attending the Notre Dame Academy of Arts at Cincinnati.

* * *

JOHN W. LUTHER

(Continued from Page 362)

visor, and remained there in that capacity for six years. He left the state hospital to enter the employ of H. D. Wells, of Spencer, in the furniture and undertaking business, until 1903, one year later, when he came to Welch and entered partnership with C. Fred Edwards (now of Huntington), and was engaged with him in the furniture and undertaking business for six months. At the end of that time he organized the Welch Furniture & Undertaking Company in association with C. D. Brewster and Robert Brewster. They incorporated in 1910 with Mr. Luther as president. The business property was burned, however, in 1918, and following that catastrophe the furniture business was discontinued, although the name Welch Furniture & Undertaking Company was kept. Since the time of the fire the business had been administered by Mr. Luther in the capacity of trustee.

Mr. Luther is one of the best-esteemed men of Welch, both as a business man of dignity and fine ability, and as a public-spirited citizen. Having served as City Councilman in 1912 and 1913, he was easily elected to the State Senate in 1916 as Republican candidate. He was candidate again in 1920, and went into Mingo County with a majority of 820, but as a result of failure to place his name on the ticket in Mingo County, he was defeated.

He is a member of B. P. O. Elks Lodge No. 269, Bluefield; I. O. O. F. No. 158, Welch; McDowell Lodge No. 112, A. F. & A. M.; Bluefield Commandery, K. T.; Bluefield Lodge of Perfection; Beni-Kedem Temple of the Shrine, Charleston; Moriah Lodge No. 38, Spencer; Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He has twice served as District Deputy Grand Master, I. O. O. F., for Logan, Mingo and McDowell Counties, has twice been Master of the McDowell Lodge, of Masons, and is at present District Deputy for the McDowell County Lodge, I. O. O. F.

He was married, in 1901, to Minnie Waren, daughter of the Rev. D. B. Waren of Liverpool, W. Va.

Address: Welch, W. Va.

JOSEPH M. CROCKETT

(Continued from Page 358)

Berta (Pendleton) Crockett. He attended public schools in his native county; studied at Emory & Henry College, Emory, Va.; and later at Hampton-Sidney College (A. B. 1911). He studied law at Washington & Lee University and West Virginia University, being graduated from the latter in 1913, with degree LL. B. He has been twice married. On August 20, 1918, he married Rebecca Patterson of Philadelphia, who died February 14, 1920. One son was born, Strother Crockett, June 20, 1919. He married again, June 30, 1923, Mildred Ritchie of Salisbury, N. C., of which union two daughters have been born, Margaret, May 28, 1925, and Alberta, July 17, 1926.

Mr. Crockett is a member of the Masonic Orders including the Shrine and Knights Templar, the Presbyterian Church and the American Legion.

Address: Welch, W. Va.

* * *

J. GEORGE BENDER

(Continued from Page 361)

age of 20, he came to Huntington. Here he worked seven years with the Standard Printing and Publishing Company prior to the founding of his present business. He was made secretary of the Paragon Printing and Publishing Company in 1917.

He is a member of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's Club and the Advertising Club of Huntington, in addition to the Exchange Club, of which he is a most active member. He is a fourth degree Knight of Columbus and has been secretary of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church since 1916.

He married, October 30, 1912, Margaret Alice Byrne. They have no children.

Home: 2912 Staunton Road. Office: 1012 Third Avenue.

* * *

M. Z. WHITE

(Continued from Page 364)

and Marshall Counties, West Virginia. He came to Williamson in 1889, two years before the Norfolk & Western Railroad entered the town, and the community had no name. He worked here as a clerk in the lumber business of his cousin, H. S. White. In 1895 he went to Thacker, W. Va., as justice of the peace.

Senator White is a member of the Masonic Orders, the Odd Fellows and the B. P. O. Elks.

He married, December 16, 1922, Pearl B. Criswell Stultz, of Moundsville, W. Va.

Home: 306 Oak Street. Office: First National Bank.

* * *

WELLS GOODYKOONTZ

(Continued from Page 363)

at that time gained statewide recognition for his capabilities as a lawyer.

He was one of the organizers of the present National Bank of Commerce and has been its president since organization. It began operaiton as a state bank, and was made a national bank in 1911. It is today considered one of the strongest and most progressive banks in southern West Virginia.

He entered public life in 1911, when he was elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates from Mingo County, serving during 1911 and 1912. He was nominated for the State Senate in 1914 without opposition as the Republican candidate from the Sixth Senatorial District. He led his ticket (by a plurality of 3,000) in every county in this district. In the session of 1915-16 he was majority floor leader of the Senate, and on January 10, 1917, was elected President of the Senate, thus becoming ex officio Lieutenant-Governor of West Virginia. He occupied this position until December 1, 1918, and gained the distinction of being the first President of the Senate from whose rulings no appeal was ever taken.

On November 5, 1918, as Republican candidate, he was elected to the 66th Congress of the United States, being given a majority of 2,936 over his Democratic opponent, W. M. Neal. At the following election he was re-elected, with a majority of 6,799 over Mr. Neal. When Mr. Goodykoontz entered Congress as a new member the Republicans had just assumed control of the House. He was given the unusual honor—for a new member—of election to a major committee, the Judiciary Committee, and during the protracted sessions he was one of the very active members of the House.

On September 28, 1925, President Calvin Coolidge gave him the appointment of Commissioner on the part of the State of West Virginia of the National Advisory Commission to the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Governor Howard Gore later appointed him a member of the State Tax Commission organized under Act of the Legislature.

Mr. Goodykoontz has long been active in the affairs of the Masonic Orders, being a past master of Williamson Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and member of Scottish Rite bodies; President Mingo Country Club; Member Kiwanis Club; Member Board of Directors Williamson Chamber of Commerce.

He was married, December 22, 1898, to Miss Irene Hooper. They have no children.

Home on Reservation Hill and Business Address: Williamson, W. Va.

GAIL T. CARTER

(Continued from Page 361)

College, Staunton, Va. For about ten years previous to the World War he was active in the drug business in Welch, but left that work to enlist in the army. After his discharge from the army in December, 1918, he returned to this city and entered his present business.

He is a member of Lodge 112, F. & A. M.: Beni-Kedem Temple of the Shrine, Charleston, W. Va., and other Masonic Orders.

He was married, October 4, 1917, to Natalie Byus of Huntington, W. Va. They have no children.

Address: Welch, W. Va.

* * *

RILEY B. NAY

(Continued from Page 362)

through which a large volume of business is carried on throughout the tri-State area. This department has proved to be particularly popular with college men in West Virginia, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. In 1928 Mr. Nay was elected, for a three-year term, as a director of the National Shoe Retailers Association.

Since 1910 the Nay Shoe Company has occupied the spacious Nay Building at 1311 Market Street.

Mr. Nay has long been honored as one of the most able and sincere churchmen of West Virginia. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal church for several years, and the church's Treasurer for the past quarter century. Mr. Nay has received the highest honors his church can bestow upon a layman. In the quadrennial General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, world-wide in scope and embracing the principal forces and personalities of Methodism, Mr. Nay has thrice served as a lay delegate. He participated in the deliberations of this great Church congress in the 1920 sessions at Des Moines, Iowa; the 1924 sessions at Springfield, Mass.; and the 1928 sessions at Kansas City, Mo.

He also is a member of the West Virginia Conference Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, serving as treasurer of this body.

Mr. Nay has always evinced a close interest in the economic development of the Wheeling district, supporting and investing in many of the basic and more substantial industrial enterprises. He is also numbered among those who aid the principal movements for better business and civic conditions and community progress, such as the Merchants' Co-operative Association of Wheeling, the Ohio Valley Industrial Corporation and kindred projects, of both commercial and altruistic nature. He is a director of the Union Mission and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

On May 6, 1891, Mr. Nay married Miss Minnie M. Basnett, daughter of Festus D. and Sarah (Hunt) Basnett of Mannington. Their one son is Howard Erwin Nay, junior partner of the Nay Shoe Company, and one of the most prominent of Wheeling's younger business men. He was a Lieutenant in the United States Army during the World War, serving overseas, and is now one of the most active members of the Kiwanis Club. Three daughters are Sarah M., wife of Doctor A. E. Severinghaus of New York City; Martha B., wife of Wade Hull Kepner of Wheeling; and Miss Mary Virginia.

The Nay homestead is situated at 400 S. Penn St., Wheeling, W. Va.

* * *

JOHN B. WILKINSON

(Continued from Page 371)

assumed that office, in 1900, and served till January 1, 1905. Having been elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, he resigned as prosecutor and took his place on the circuit bench on the first of January, 1915, and remained as judge until failing health induced him to resign twelve years later.

Several times Judge Wilkinson was urged to become his party's candidate for Governor of the State, although he preferred not to accept that honor. In the summer of 1916 he was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court of West Virginia. After leaving the office of circuit judge, the condition of his health inclined him to give up the practice of law and close his office, but many friends had learned to depend on him for legal counsel, and at their urging he continued in active practice until his death.

Judge Wilkinson was married, September 21, 1882, to Mary Belle Straton of Logan, who survives him with their four children, John B. Jr., who resides at Ashburn, Va.; Ernest Eugene, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Mona Russo, of San Diego, Calif.; and Mrs. Margaret Midyette, of Hollywood, Calif. Judge Wilkinson was for a long time a member of the First Baptist Church of Logan, and a member of its board of deacons. He was a member of the Masonic Orders—the Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine.

Hundreds of people in West Virginia and neighboring states, although not personally acquainted with Judge Wilkinson, knew of his work as a jurist and his renown as a civic leader in general, so that at the time of his death, his passing elicited the sincere feeling that the state had lost one of its best and most constructive citizens.

FRANKLIN K. DAY

(Continued from Page 368)

18. Meanwhile (1916-17) he had been furloughed to serve as mining engineer for the American International Corporation of New York and The Consolidation Coal Company, investigating and reporting on the coal fields of South Russia in the Donetz Basin. At this time he made a trip around the world, visiting Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Korea, Japan and Hawaii. In August, 1918, he was appointed Assistant Production Manager, U. S. Fuel Administration, for Northern West Virginia, with headquarters at Fairmont, and filled that office until the end of the World War. From December, 1918, to December, 1919, he was Superintendent of Mines No. 36, 47 and 92 of The Consolidation Coal Company, Marion County, W. Va. From January, 1919, to February 13, 1922, he was district superintendent of The Consolidation Coal Company at Clarksburg. Meanwhile, in July, 1920, he was sent to the Argentine Republic, South America, to investigate and report on coal fields for The Consolidation Coal Company, remaining there until March, 1921. Since February 13, 1922, he has been general manager of the Pocahontas-New River Division of The Consolidation Coal Company.

Mr. Day was born July 3, 1881, at Harwood, near Hazleton, Luzerne County, Pa., the son of Frank Nimocks and Ida Louise (Kaercher) Day. He is of distinguished American ancestry on the paternal side being descended from one of the earliest families of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and on the maternal side from similar pioneers of what is now Schuylkill County, Pa. Both his grandfathers served as officers in the Mexican War, and his paternal grandfather, later an officer in the Civil War, was at one time Naval Agent of the Port of Philadelphia. Mr. Day was graduated from Hazleton (Pa.) High School in June, 1899, and from Lafayette College with the class of 1903. During vacation periods, while in high school and college, he worked on the engineering corps of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Hazleton, Pa., as a chainman, and was thus directed toward the engineer's profession very early in life.

He married, May 14, 1905, Eva Nevada Reed. They have two daughters, Mrs. Joseph M. Sanders and Mrs. I. R. Hicks, and one son, Franklin K. Day, Jr.

Mr. Day is a member of Ashland Lodge No. 384, B. P. O. Elks; the West Virginia Consistory, Scottish Rite (32nd degree): Nemesis Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; McDowell County Country Club; West Virginia Coal Mining Institute; American Institute of Mining Engineers; Russian Imperial Mineralogical Society; and Theta Delta Chi fraternity.

He served as a member of the 7th and 9th Regiments, Pennsylvania National Guard, during and after the Spanish-American War.

Address: Coalwood, W. Va.

* * *

PATRICK J. RILEY

(Continued from Page 369)

has become one of the foremost producers of gas coal in the Logan field.

In October 1927 he turned the active management of his Buffalo Eagle Company over his son, J. S. Riley. Mr. Riley's success is largely due to his knack of taking advantage of natural conditions and the ability to command the respect and loyalty of those in his employ.

Mr. Riley is a Democrat and a Fourth Degree Member of the Knights of Columbus.

He has been thrice married. He married first, Joanna Moore; second, Theresa Simpson; and third, Kathryn B. Simpson.

Children are Maurice J., James S., and Theresa, (Mrs. J. H. Ford of Huntington, W. Va.)

Maurice J. Riley, born June 21, 1887, and prominently engaged in the business of road contracting, serving the highway departments of both the County and State, resides Barboursville, while James S. Riley, born December 25, 1888, and now in charge of the operation of the Buffalo-Eagle Collieries Company, makes his home at Braeholm, the site of the company's properties.

* * *

THOMAS A. SHEWEY

(Continued from Page 368)

the Kermit State Bank at Kermit, W. Va., and served as its vice-president from then until 1924, when he resigned. He became president of the bank in 1927.

He is a member of the Coal Operators Association of Williamson, is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner.

Mr. Shewey was born in Bland County, Virginia, December 13, 1877, the son of the late Walter Shewey and Ellen (Frye) Shewey, who is now living in Virginia. He attended public schools and Grant University in Tennessee. He married, October 25, 1910, Mae Pettry, at Portsmouth, Ohio. Mrs. Shewey is secretary and treasurer of the Grey Eagle Mining Company. They have one daughter, Virginia, and two sons, Thomas A., Jr., and Frederick.

Address: Grey Eagle, West Virginia.

ARTHUR DOWNING

(Continued from Page 370)

became associated with these companies in 1917, first as superintendent of the Monitor Coal & Coke Company, and from 1922 to 1926 was sales manager of both companies. In March, 1926, as stated, he became general manager.

Mr. Downing married, in June, 1902, Nellie Bryce. They have one daughter, Nora Evelyn, wife of I. O. Wright, auditor of the Monitor Coal & Coke Company. Mr. Downing is a Mason and a Republican in politics.

Home: Wilkinson, W. Va. Office: Wilkinson, W. Va.

* * *

THOMAS FRANCIS DOWNING

(Continued from Page 370)

his death in February, 1926, he was succeeded by his brother, Arthur Downing, as general manager of these properties.

Thomas F. Downing was one of the leaders also in the organized activities of the coal operators, having served on the executive committee of the Logan Coal Operators Association from 1914 to 1926, and having been affiliated with that body since coming to Logan. He was a Mason and Shriner, and a Democrat in politics.

He was twice married. In 1884 he married Sarah Forrest, and from that union was the father of three children, Thomas F., Jr., S. A. M. and Amy. He married Annette K. Roads in 1894.

* * *

GEORGE ROBERT CLAYPOOL

(Continued from Page 377)

with the Robinson Grocery Company as the Guyan Valley Grocery Company, of which he is now president and general manager.

He is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, the Rotary Club and the Methodist Church.

He has been twice married. He married, first, Vinia Altizer, daughter of P. G. Altizer, who died in 1912. In 1914 he married Minnie Patterson, daughter of John Patterson of Barboursville, W. Va. He has three children by his first marriage, Orpha, Opal and Gladys. By his second marriage he has one daughter, Kathleen.

Home: 662 Stratton Avenue. Office: Guyan Valley Grocery Company.

* * *

NAAMAN JACKSON

(Continued from Page 373)

Ky., the National Normal University, Lebanon, O., and was graduated in law at Huntingdon Law School, Huntingdon, Tenn. For five years he taught school after finishing the course of the National Normal University. Then after taking his degree in law he came to West Virginia and resumed teaching, first in a number of rural schools, and then in a private school founded by him at Effie, Wayne County. He later became principal of Oak Hill School, Fayette County, and of Mount Hope School.

He had already been admitted to the bar in Greenup and Carter Counties, Ky., and in West Virginia and was admitted to practice in Logan, Fayette and Cabell Counties. In 1903 he came to Logan to practice law. Seeing the need of another financial institution here, he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Logan in 1906. He was first its cashier, and was elected president in January, 1921. The present splendid bank building was built in 1907.

Senator Jackson was married, in 1906, to Julia Yantus Dingess of Chapmanville, W. Va.

He is a member of the Logan Chamber of Commerce and was its president one term, was secretary of the Rotary Club of Logan in 1922 and 1923, is a Mason, being Past Worshipful Master of Aracoma Lodge No. 99, A. F. & A. M., a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

Address: Logan, W. Va.

* * *

WILLIAM CAMPBELL TURLEY

(Continued from Page 375)

He is universally esteemed for his fine social qualities. He is past commander of the Logan post of the American Legion, Past Master of Aracoma Lodge No. 99, A. F. & A. M.; Past High Priest of Chapter No. 41, R. A. M.; Commander of Logan Commandery, K. T.; Senior Warden of Logan Lodge of Perfection; member of Scottish Rite Consistories of Huntington and Charleston; member of the Mystic Shrine; and a 32nd degree K. C. C. H. He is also a member of the B. P. O. Elks and president of the Logan Alumni Chapter of West Virginia University.

Mr. Turley holds the rank of second lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps, having served in the U. S. Army from May, 1918, to December, 1919. He was commissioned second lieutenant of field artillery at the officers' training camp, Camp Taylor, Ky.

He was married, June 21, 1922, to Agnes Peck of Logan. They have one daughter, Patricia Anne, born April 5, 1923, and one son, William C., Jr., born June 4, 1927.

BRUCE McDONALD

(Continued from Page 374)

the two alternating in their youth at teaching and school attendance. In 1887 Bruce McDonald became Logan County Superintendent of Schools, succeeding his brother, who had been elected to that office but had to resign because of ill health. For several years also he was a member of the Triadelphia District School Board. In the course of his early teaching years, Mr. McDonald taught in a two-room frame building that stood on the site now occupied by the Junior High School in Logan.

In 1904 and 1908 he served in the State Legislature, being a member of the committees on Mines and Mining and Education. From 1912 to 1919 he was a commissioner of the County Court of Logan County, being president of the body during the last six years.

Prior to coming to Logan to establish his business headquarters, Mr. McDonald was for several years associated with his brother, Millard, in the mercantile business at the mouth of Huff's Creek. Later, for fifteen years he was engaged in the same business at Taplin, where he also developed a substantial interest in the lumber industry. For many years, however, his principal interest has been the W. W. McDonald Land Company, which is the largest holding company in the Guyan Valley.

He is a steward and a trustee of the Nighbert Memorial Church of Logan, and a member of the Logan Lodge of Elks, the Masons (32nd degree Scottish Rite) and the Shrine.

* * *

J. B. McCLURE

(Continued from Page 376)

throughout southern West Virginia. In October, 1902, he was appointed head of the Bramwell High School and continued in that post until 1904, when he took charge of Graham (Va.) College for a three year period.

For the next five years he served on the faculty of Kentucky Normal College at Louisa, Ky., and then for two years taught again at Gallup, Ky., his native community and the home of his family and friends. From 1914 to 1916 he acted as president of the newly founded Methodist Episcopal School at Louisa, Ky., and from May 1916, to the war-period, he served as principal of the Chattaroy (W. Va.) High School. During the World War he was secretary of the Mingo County Council of National Defense, and was the active executive of that important body during the war.

From January to July, 1919, Professor McClure had charge of a mine and store at Cedar, W. Va., and since that time has been principal of the schools of Omar. He was appointed U. S. Postmaster at Omar on April 17, 1923.

Professor McClure's personal influence has been felt by very many of those men who are today leaders in business, civic affairs and public life in West Virginia and Kentucky. Furthermore, it is really impossible to calculate the widespread effects of his work as expressed in the teaching of those he has trained for the profession. He has contributed great progress to the structure of contemporary life in this section, and those who understand the significance of his work accord him an ungrudging gratitude.

J. B. McClure was born at Gallup, Ky., June 15, 1865, the son of William L. and Louisa (Booth) McClure, his father being a Kentuckian and his mother a native of West Virginia, both of whom are now deceased. He attended rural schools, worked on a farm, continued studies at Catlettsburg (Ky.) High School, and during 1880 and 1881 attended Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va. After some years of business employment he entered Oakview Academy, a private school conducted by an uncle, T. B. McClure, where he took a teacher's course. This was followed by further professional study under Thomas E. Hodges, president of Marshall College. For a short time he taught in Lawrence County, Ky., and then took more advanced studies at Oakview Academy. His career from that point on has already been reviewed.

He married, August 31, 1901, Esther Chafin, daughter of Francis M. and Esther Chafin of Dingess, W. Va. Children: Goodwill (Mrs. O. T. Maynard of Williamson, W. Va.), Andrew, Francis M., Paul, Esther and Billy Bascom. Professor McClure is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Odd Fellows, Red Men and Woodmen of the World. He is a Republican.

* * *

J. CARY ALDERSON

(Continued from Page 372)

Alderson. He married, May 16, 1893, Julia Altizer, daughter of S. S. Altizer of Logan. The Aldersons have long been a prominent family in Monroe County, W. Va., having given their name to the city of the subject's nativity. They are descended from a respected old family of Yorkshire, England, and have taken an aggressive part in making the history not only of West Virginia but also of the nation.

Mr. Alderson is a member of the Logan Lodge of Masons, being a past master of that lodge, a member of Logan Chapter, R. A. M., and of Logan Commandery, Knights Templar.

Address: Guyan Valley Bank.

CHARLES L. ESTEP

(Continued from Page 378)

Many times Judge Estep has come before the public eye as a talented, courageous and self-reliant lawyer. On the expiration of his term as Judge of the Judicial Circuit he formed a law partnership with John Chafin, as Chafin & Estep. At that time, during the legal battles following the armed march on the city of Logan, he was engaged as special counsel to assist in the prosecution of those responsible for that invasion. When officials of the United Mine Workers obtained a temporary writ of injunction against Logan County officials, restraining them from prosecuting officials of the United Mine Workers, Judge Estep alone prepared and argued the reply before the State Supreme Court, and was victorious in his opposition to the writ of prohibition. In many other important suits Judge Estep has been equally successful.

The firm of Chafin & Estep was mutually dissolved January 1, 1927, and since that time he has practiced alone.

Charles L. Estep was born in Hewett, Boone County, W. Va., April 9, 1884, the son of Lewis and Louise (Stollings) Estep. His father, a prominent farmer and lumberman, is now a resident of Kentucky, where the family moved in 1905. Judge Estep was educated in the public schools of Boone County and under a private tutor. Before studying law he taught school several terms in Boone County, at the same time preparing himself for college. His legal education was obtained in private study and at West Virginia University.

He married, in 1910, Lettie Miller, daughter of Mandersville and Alice Barker Miller of Madison, W. Va. Children: Hazel, Loraine and Charles, Jr.

Judge Estep is a 32nd degree Mason and Shriner, an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias and member of the Baptist Church.

Address: Virginia Building, Logan, W. Va.

* * *

DON CHAFIN

(Continued from Page 379)

sheriff. Backing up the statement that "No armed mob shall cross Logan County", he twice rallied citizens of the county to defend its borders against the march of the thousands of members of the United Mine Workers who threatened the entire county with mob violence. His suppression of the mob's purposes was accomplished cooly, although the march itself was one of the really critical moments in the nation's history. This army of organized workers included union miners from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois as well as West Virginia, and threatened to wreck non-unionism and force their aims upon the great coal industry of Logan County. Sheriff Chafin's action at this time, as well as his characteristic definite stand on all questions, has made him enemies, but he takes a justified pride in admitting the fact. He has suffered perhaps more slander and false propaganda than any of his contemporaries.

Don Chafin was born on Marribane Creek, in what is now Mingo County, June 26, 1887, the son of Francis Marion and Esther (Brewer) Chafin. His father, who served as an officer in the Confederate Army, was sheriff of Logan County from 1894 to 1898, and the family as a whole has for years played a prominent part in making the history of Logan County. Don Chafin was the sixth of a family of eleven children, and was educated in the schools of Logan, later attending the Dingess School in Mingo County and Marshall College at Huntington. He also took a commercial course at Mountain State Business College at Parkersburg. Before finishing his studies he was, at the age of 15, engaged as a public school teacher, and has been known for his energetic work in all his endeavors ever since. He served as Sheriff of Logan County from 1912 to 1916 and from 1920 to 1924.

He was married, in 1905, to Mary Mounts, daughter of Moses Mounts of Mingo County. They have eight children, James Al., Marion Rathburn, Lillie Hazel, Mary Frances, Charlotte Jane, William A., John Cary and Julian Ann.

He is a member of Logan Lodge of Elks.

* * *

DR. LIEF ERIC FARNSWORTH

(Continued from Page 381)

Division, the last five years of that period being spent at Clay Courthouse in Clay County and following this he entered the Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otology at Chicago, graduating in September, 1922. Having passed the State Board examination he practiced for a time at St. Albans, but in 1923, as stated, came to Logan.

On April 25, 1914, Dr. Farnsworth married Bertha Lynch, daughter of Benjamin Lynch of Upshur County. They have two daughters, Wilma and Helen. The family are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Logan. Dr. Farnsworth is a member of the Elks and the Woodmen. He is a Republican in politics.

* * *

DR. HIRAM H. FARLEY

(Continued from Page 380)

Violet, wife of A. R. Baldwin of Los Angeles, California.

He is a member of the Masonic Orders, the Elks and the Baptist Church.

FRANK STEWART MARTIN

(Continued from Page 382)

West Virginia and Kentucky conferences, was an intimate friend of the late John C. C. Mayo, noted Kentucky capitalist, whose funeral sermon he preached.

Mr. Martin attended school in the various cities of Kentucky and West Virginia where his father was stationed as pastor, and later studied at the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. On his return to West Virginia he founded the laundry at Huntington which preceded his ventures in Logan.

He was married, in 1910, to Helen Vorhees, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

* * *

IRA P. HAGER

(Continued from Page 383)

Since 1918, moreover, he has been continuously reappointed. During the World War he was chairman of the Community Labor Board for the District of Logan and took a prominent part in Red Cross and other war work drives. In 1920 he was one of the seven Harding electors chosen in West Virginia.

He was born in Spurlockville, Lincoln County, W. Va., October 28, 1886, son of Ryland and Louisa (Lambert) Hager. He attended public schools, Marshall College, and earned much of the money for his legal education by working on the Guyan Valley Branch of the C. & O. Railroad, first as a pick and shovel laborer and later as a straw boss of construction gangs. He also taught school, worked in the Department of Commerce at Washington, D. C. labored in the steel mills of Pittsburgh and worked as a fireman and brakeman on the C. & O. He is, in brief, a fine example of the American self-made man.

He married, in 1911, Elsie Blanche Carver, of Ripley, Jackson County, W. Va., who died April 14, 1923, leaving two children, a daughter, Lenore, born September 28, 1913, and a son, Robert, born April 2, 1923.

* * *

COLEMAN ALDERSON HATFIELD

(Continued from Page 384)

first been associated with Ira P. Hayes for a year, and since 1925 with N. D. Waugh.

He is a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Modern Woodmen and the Church of Christ, being a teacher of the Men's Bible Class in the First Christian Church of Logan.

He was born in Logan County, W. Va., February 25, 1889, the son of William Alderson (widely known as "Cap") and Nancy Elizabeth (Smith) Hatfield. He married, May 12, 1907, Mossie Caldwell of Athens, W. Va. Children: Aileen, who graduates, aged nineteen, at West Virginia University class of 1928; Christine, born 1916; and Coleman Caldwell, born 1926.

* * *

CLARENCE HOMER JIMISON

(Continued from Page 384)

four children: Clairo, Mildred, Agnes and Jack Jimison.

Home: Logan, West Virginia. Office: White and Browning Building, Logan.

* * *

ISAAC MacBURNEY SCOTT

(Continued from Page 386)

eral sales manager, Wheeling Steel Corporation; Henry Dickerson Scott, assistant vice-president, Wheeling Steel Corporation, and Arthur MacBurney Scott, a student at Yale University.

He is a member of the Fort Henry Club, Wheeling; Wheeling Country Club; Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh; Ohio Society of New York, New York City. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

* * *

RALPH ROSS KITCHEN

(Continued from Page 391)

Wheeling; Rex Theatre, Wheeling; Quarter Savings Bank, Wheeling; Half Dollar Savings Bank, Wheeling; Stone & Thomas Building, the largest department store in Wheeling; Hazel Atlas Building and others.

Mr. Kitchen was born in Bangor, Maine, July 29, 1881, son of Samuel Smith and Marada (Jackson) Kitchen. He married Miss May Rebecca Van Graveness, Oct. 5th, 1905. Their children are Flora May and Ralph Ross, Jr.

Mr. Kitchen is a member of the Masonic Orders (32nd degree), including the Shrine and Royal Order of Jesters; is an Elk; a member of the Fort Henry Club, of which he is chairman of the House Committe of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association; and is a director of the Wheeling Country Club. He is also a member of the Associated General Contractors of America.

Mr. Kitchen's home is in Oak Park, and his offices are at 37 Nineteenth Street.

PETER C. MINOTTI

(Continued from Page 385)

work for the E. R. Johnson Coal Company at Hughey, W. Va., and the H. T. Wilson Coal Company of Logan, W. Va. He has built a great part of the county highways and bridges and has also built several sections of the state highways in different sections of the state. His out-of-state contracting activities embraced the building of seven miles of state highway in Pennsylvania and part of a large road project at Lake George, New York. While carrying on this work he became connected with the Island Creek Coal Company of Holden, W. Va., in 1909 and has, since then, done practically all of their construction work which has embraced several large undertakings. In 1916 he completed for them their operation at Stone, Ky., which was a three years' contract and one of the largest he has had. This operation was recently sold to the Ford Motor Company. The last, and the largest, project he has had, was the construction of the concrete highway from Holden to Pine Creek, in West Virginia, over the wildest of country and which proved to be the most difficult kind of construction —this was for the Island Creek Coal Company and included the grading of their townsites, harnessing of streams and a huge amount of concrete work and stone buildings. This last work was done in 1926-1927. Pete has also built many of Logan's buildings, including the old high school, the Leader store building and others. He has also been engaged in mercantile enterprises but his contracting business has always been his chief interest.

Mr. Minotti was married May 11, 1910, at Hughey, W. Va., to Roxie McDonald, daughter of Scott and Sarah McDonald, a native of Logan, W. Va. They are members of the Central Christian Church of Huntington, W. Va., and maintain their home at the Fifth Avenue Hotel of that city. He is a Mason, K. of P., and an Elk, and is a Republican in politics. His company maintains its main office at Logan, W. Va. He has visited his home in Italy twice in the past five years and he and his wife recently returned from an extensive tour of his native land.

* * *

RT. REV. JOHN J. SWINT

(Continued from Page 389)

Church, Parkersburg, and Sacred Heart Church, Bluefield; Parochial Schools on the Island in Wheeling, Weirton, Glenwood (Wheeling), Follansbee, the two parishes in Parkersburg, Thomas, Kanawha City and Bluefield. The new parishes of Kanawha City; St. Margaret Mary, Parkersburg; St. Joan of Arc, Glenwood; and St. James, Clarksburg, were formed. A new hospital was established in Huntington, and a large addition put to the St. Francis Hospital in Charleston.

The cause of Catholic progress in West Virginia is fortunate in possessing for its leader a man of the capacity, the learning and the liberal outlook of Bishop Swint, who is today in the prime of life and happily situated to carry to greater and finer extent the program of development he has set himself, at the same time exerting an influence both stimulating and edifying upon the thousands of Catholic citizens who look to their institutions for counsel in the problems of life, for an unrelenting high standard of citizenship and moral conduct and for all those comforts of encouragement that a religious guidance can give humanity.

* * *

DAVID MANSON WEIR

(Continued from Page 387)

cess until 1910, when they founded the Weirton Steel Company.

Mr. Weir is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh; the Pittsburgh Athletic Club; Longue Vue Country Club; Seaview Country Club, Atlantic City; Queen City Club, Cincinnati; Steubenville Country Club, Steubenville, Ohio; American Iron and Steel Institute; Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; Steubenville Chamber of Commerce.

He was married, in 1913, to Frances Low. They have two children.

Address: Weirton, W. Va.

* * *

CHARLES McCAMIC

(Continued from Page 392)

Oliver Goldsmith. Author of "Dr. Samuel Johnson and the American Colonies" and contributor to magazines on literary and legal topics.

He is married, to Anna F. Smith of Mounsdville, W. Va., and has one daughter, Frances Smith McCamic, a student at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

He is a member American Law Institute, and member Pi Gamma Mu.

Offices: Wheeling, W. Va. Home: Moundsville, W. Va.

CHARLES JOHN SCHUCK

(Continued from Page 393)

and has long been in much demand as a speaker in West Virginia and neighboring states for important drives and celebrations.

He was delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cleveland in 1924. Mr. Schuck has always evinced a deep interest in civic affairs, and movements for community betterment have found in him an able supporter. He has been president to the 11th Ward Community Association since its organization, being recently re-elected during his absence in Europe on Government business.

Mr. Schuck was married to Miss Margaret Sarah Schaffner, February 24, 1903. Their son, Charles J. Schuck, Jr., is at present a student at West Virginia University.

Home: 40 Heiskell Ave., Echo Point. Office: Central Union Trust Bldg.

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SAMUEL WILLIAMS HARPER

(Continued from Page 390)

He is a member of the Fort Henry Club, Wheeling; Wheeling Country Club; New York Athletic Club; Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh; and is a Mason.

* * *

EDWARD SEBASTIAN ROMINE

(Continued from Page 388)

He was married, August 10, 1910, to Henrietta Arbenz, at Wheeling. They have no children.

Home: Washington Farms, Wheeling; Office: Wheeling Bank and Trust Building.

* * *

FRED MILLER KING

(Continued from Page 397)

actual persons and millions of potential persons. Fidelity representatives are now operating in West Virginia, Illinois, Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, whereas plans for extending their useful activity throughout the country are on the point of execution.

The directorate of the Fidelity Investment Association is read with pride by all Fidelity representatives, confident that back of their labors stand men of high integrity, influence and community conscience. The city of Wheeling has a large representation on the board of directors, which includes the names of the leading business men, financiers and such citizens. Much favorable attention has been indirectly called to the activities of Fidelity through the Fidelity Studio, the broadcasting station at Wheeling, a foremost radio center in the Middle West.

In all the great expansion of the Fidelity Investment Association, the work of Fred M. King has been a tremendous factor, and in the wonderful growth now before him, a growth which promises to dwarf the present figure of the company's resources—over $14,500,000—it is certain that his personality will be heavily relied upon for success.

Mr. King is a member of the Fort Henry Club of Wheeling, the Wheeling Country Club, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and, although not now a member of the Rotary Club of Wheeling because of frequent absences, was one of the founder members.

During the World War he and his entire organization were active in all the civilian campaigns of the period, he himself being chief of the American Protective League in Parkersburg, West Virginia.

On October 27, 1914, he married Genevieve Hays, daughter of Samuel A. Hays of Parkersburg, W. Va., former collector of internal revenue.

* * *

ALEXANDER GLASS

(Continued from Page 401)

corporation until it became a unit of the Wheeling Steel Corporation in 1920. At the time of that merger, which absorbed a number of important iron and steel corporations in one of the largest independent steel corporations in America, Mr. Glass was made chairman of the board of directors, and has since continued as such.

Mr. Glass was married, in 1885, to Sarah R. Whitaker. They have two daughters, Mrs. W. W. Holloway and Mrs. Gibson L. Caldwell.

He is a member of the Fort Henry Club and the Wheeling Country Club. Since 1914, Mr. Glass has been president of the Citizens-Mutual Trust Company, one of Wheeling's leading financial institutions.

Home: Kenwood Place, Wheeling. Office: Wheeling Steel Corporation.

WILLIAM SOBIESKI BRADY

(Continued from Page 399)

sides. He resigned from active business in 1921 and retired to his country home, "Redcliffe Farm," at Charlottesville, Va., where he resided until his death on November 24, 1923.

Mr. Brady is survived by his widow, who was Isabella H. Wilkinson, daughter of the late Howard P. Wilkinson, a prominent Wheeling citizen, who died March 16, 1927. Mr. Brady was twice married. His first wife, who passed away in 1915, was Sallie Zane Hildreth, daughter of the late Dr. E. A. Hildreth, who in a former generation was a foremost physician of Wheeling. Mr. Brady was married first in 1879, and for the second time in 1921. A son, born of the second union, died in infancy.

For many years Mr. Brady was a vestryman and warden of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church of Wheeling. In politics he was Republican, and although he took no part in public affairs officially, few men were better known. He was, indeed, in the best sense of the word, a noted public figure. He was a member of the Wheeling Country Club, the Fort Henry Club and the Redlands Club of Charlottesville, Va.

His widow, Isabella H. Wilkinson Brady, now resides with her mother at 12 Walnut Ave., Woodlawn, Wheeling.

* * *

AUGUSTUS POLLACK

(Continued from Page 400)

Mr. Pollack's entire career was one of remarkable enterprise and energy. After graduating from Buende College, in his native country, at the age of seventeen, he worked for two years in the counting rooms of a large business house. In 1849 he came to America, having previously arranged to work with the firm of Hamilton & Thomas, of Baltimore, Md. After three years with that firm he entered business for himself in Baltimore, but two years later, in 1854, he was induced to remove his interests to Wheeling, where he had numerous friends.

In 1855 Mr. Pollack was married to Miss Rosalie Wineberg of Baltimore, Md., who with one son and six daughters survived him.

In 1858, when the Northwestern Virginia Railway was completed, he established the offices of the Adams Express Company at a number of stations along this road, and made his home and headquarters at Grafton, W. Va., where he administered the affairs of the Adams Express Company, then the leader in its field. In 1860, desirous of settling in Wheeling, he resigned his connection with the Adams Express Company and established himself in the wholesale notion business in Wheeling.

Mr. Pollack was a leader in the Union cause during the Civil War, having organized the first German volunteer company for service in the field, and having given to the government his manufacturing buildings at Grafton, W. Va., for which he received grateful acknowledgment from Hon. Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War.

All his life a Republican, Mr. Pollack never sought or accepted public office, but on occasion gave himself freely to the advancement of his party's cause. In the campaign of 1888, he made many speeches in behalf of the Harrison-Morton presidential ticket, and was named an elector-at-large on the same ticket.

The building of the first of the stogie factories in 1871 comprised his main interest until his death in 1906.

Mr. Pollack's relations with labor were of the liberal type that anticipated in a certain degree the changes which later were of such great benefit to the working man. Few industrialists of his generation were so successful in their labor problems, which fact is appreciatively and publicly acknowledged by the magnificent monument erected by the labor unions of the United States and placed in the City Building Square, Wheeling, W. Va., to the memory of Augustus Pollack, their friend and benefactor. This is looked on as a signal honor, the only monument ever erected by Labor in tribute to employer.

* * *

WILBUR E. STONE

(Continued from Page 395)

of dollars. The benefit of his leadership in large public affairs, and his deep sincerity of purpose, cannot be estimated.

Mr. Stone was born in Wheeling, December 29, 1863, and now lives in Orchard Terrace, Woodsdale. He is president of the Security Trust Company, and a director of many business enterprises. Always an active Republican, he was that party's nominee for elector-at-large in the campaign of 1920, and received the largest vote of the election. He is a member of the Fort Henry, Wheeling Country, and Hampshire (Romney, W. Va.) clubs.

WILLIAM PANNELL WILSON

(Continued from Page 398)

Mr. Wilson is a member of the Fort Henry Club, the Wheeling Country Club, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He is a Presbyterian, an Independent in politics, and a Mason.

On October 18, 1898, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Helen Taylor Wright. They have two sons, George T., associated in the firm of W. A. Wilson and Sons, and Wm. P. Jr., who at present is a student at the Gilman Country School at Baltimore, Md.; and one daughter, Miss Ellen Wright Wilson.

Mr. Wilson's home is in Highland Park, and his offices are at 1409 Main Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

* * *

DAVID ALAN BURT

(Continued from Page 401)

suggested as a candidate for Governor, the demand coming from various parts of the commonwealth.

Mr. Burt was born in Wheeling, W. Va., December 24, 1876, son of John Lukens and Martha (McKelvey) Burt. In 1892 he was graduated at Wheeling High School and entered the employ of the Whitaker Iron Works, in which he advanced steadily, until he became paymaster. He then went to work as chief clerk, shipper and general office man for the Aetna-Standard Steel Company, and later, about 1900, became general bookkeeper of the La Belle Iron Works, Steubenville, Ohio. His advance with this firm marked the initial step in his later rise to prominence. At the time he was elected president the company had more than 5,000 employes and, besides two large steel plants in West Virginia and Ohio, owned and operated coal mines in Pennsylvania and iron ore mines in Minnesota. In 1920 the famous merger of the La Belle Iron Works with the other large iron and steel companies now comprising the Wheeling Steel Corporation was effected. Mr. Burt was elected vice-president and treasurer of the new corporation, the fourth largest steel company in the United States.

He gave up his industrial activity in 1923 to pursue his financial and banking interests, forming the firm of Hazlett & Burt, with H. C. Hazlett, which acquired the investment business of Howard Hazlett & Son, which had been founded in 1892 by Howard Hazlett. It is today one of the largest investment houses in West Virginia. The Fidelity Investment Association, of which he is president, is a comparatively young organization, dating its founding to the year 1912. It has grown with tremendous strides and is now one of the very important American companies engaged in creating estates through systematic saving.

Mr. Burt has been consistently a man to depend on for leadership in the larger civic undertakings and, especially during the war period, did he accomplish many valuable achievements. He was prominent in all the principal drives, and was on the war board in Brooke County that directed all Liberty Loan campaigns, Red Cross activities and similar matters.

He married, in 1901, Miss Elizabeth McLain. Their children are David A., Jr., associated with his father in business; Martha S. and William L.

Mr. Burt is a member of the American Iron & Steel Institute, the Academy of Political Science, the Masonic Orders and the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican. His clubs are the Duquesne of Pittsburgh and the Fort Henry of Wheeling.

Home: Echo Point, Wheeling. Office: Wheeling Steel Corporation Building.

* * *

FREDERICK EDWARD COWL

(Continued from Page 417)

D. C., October, 1921. He is also a member of Cedar Rocks Country Club.

He married, June 6, 1926, Angela Newhard. They reside at Glenwood, Wheeling. The Schofield, Cowl Company is situated at 23 Tenth Street, Wheeling.

* * *

LEE C. PAULL

(Continued from Page 407)

tives of Wheeling. Lee C. Paull was educated at Linsly Institute of Wheeling, Pennsylvania Military College and Princeton University. In 1907 he became a partner of the late D. E. Stalnaker in the insurance business, and later acquired full ownership of the business which is now carried on under his name.

He is President and director of the Fort Henry Club, and a member of the University Club, Wheeling Country Club and Wheeling Lodge No. 28, B. P. O. Elks.

He married, April 6, 1910, Mary Glessner of Wheeling. They have two sons, Lee C., Jr., and William Glessner Paull. Mr. Paull is a member of Vance Memorial Presbyterian Church and member of board of trustees.

Home: Highland Park. Office: 1138 Chapline Street.

THOMAS BELL SWEENEY

(Continued from Page 407)

F. Sweeney of Wheeling and the grandson of Thomas Sweeney, one of Wheeling's pioneers and outstanding citizens at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century; his mother was Lula John Bell of Washington, Pa., both parents being of Scotch-Irish and English origin. Mr. Sweeney was educated in the public schools and Linsly Institute, and graduated at Washington & Jefferson College in 1895 and was appointed Manager of the Equitable before he left college. In 1901 he married Nelly K. Janney of Council Bluffs, Iowa, to which union have been born two sons, Thomas B., Jr., and John McFerran, at Wheeling.

Mr. Sweeney's residence has been in Washington, D. C., since 1911. He belongs to a number of clubs, including the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, Montgomery Country, Patuxent Gun, Racquet, and Burning Tree Clubs of Washington; the Kebo Valley Golf Club, the Yacht Club and the Swimming Club of Bar Harbor, Maine; and still keeps his membership in the Fort Henry Club of Wheeling and the Wheeling Country Club.

He has held positions of trust, such as the directorship in the DuPont National Bank of Washington, and during the World War was, for two years, Campaign Chairman of the D. C. Chapter of the Red Cross. He devotes much time to charitable work, chief of which is the Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia of which he is Vice President and Chairman of various Committees.

Home address: 1520 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C. Office: Hawley Building, Wheeling, W. Va.

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HARVEY L. KIRK

(Continued from Page 408)

former member of the Wheeling Board of Control.

Public leaders in every section of the state have been outspoken in their predictions of a high destiny for Mr. Kirk, and definite plans to place him in high state office promise to extend his usefulness to a broader sphere. That he will in the next decade be heard from authoritatively in affairs of state is questioned by none.

Mr. Kirk was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, March 11, 1874, son of William and Lydia J. (Greenfield) Kirk, and attended public school and Valparaiso (Indiana) University. He has been engaged in business in Wheeling since youth. He was married, in 1899, to Fannie M. Nichols, of Morristown, Ohio. Their children are: Myron Paul Kirk, Secretary of the Ohio Valley Industrial Corporation, and Ruth Kennon Kirk.

Mr. Kirk is a member of the Fort Henry Club and Cedar Rocks Country Club.

* * *

JULIAN EARL MONTGOMERY

(Continued from Page 411)

Wheeling Steel Corporation, in charge of all plants and mines.

Mr. Montgomery was born in Mannington, W. Va., December 21, 1881, son of George W. and Ella Morgan Montgomery. He was educated in public schools and by private study of numerous business subjects. In 1907, he married Emma A. Yahrling. They have three children: Katherine, Ellen, and Julian Earl, Jr. A daughter, Ethel May, is deceased.

Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Fort Henry Club, the Wheeling Country Club, Cedar Rocks Country Club, Elks, and Second Presbyterian Church of Wheeling, and is a fellow of the American Iron & Steel Institute.

Home: Rockledge Road, Beech Glen, Wheeling. Office: 10th Floor, Wheeling Steel Corporation Building.

* * *

PAUL O. REYMANN

(Continued from Page 412)

He was born in Wheeling, October 8, 1867, son of R. Reymann and Ellen Beck Reymann. He attended Wheeling Public Schools, Milwaukee High School, and Johns Hopkins University. On July 9, 1904, he married Blanche Louise Keating of Whitman, Mass. Their children are: Elizabeth, Nelda, Louise, Paula, George and Edward.

Home: Pleasant Valley, National Road. Office: National Bank of West Virginia Building.

* * *

JOHN B. GARDEN

(Continued from Page 404)

sistently taken a lead in civic matters. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Wheeling and the Elks.

He was born at Wheeling, February 27, 1860, son of Alexander T. and Mary M. (Bankard) Garden. His grandfather, a native of Scotland, settled in Wheeling in 1816. On June 17, 1885, Mr. Garden married Mary Ralston Sweeney. They have two children: Alan, a Wheeling attorney, and Gertrude Alice (Mrs. R. R. Thorp).

JESSE A. BLOCH

(Continued from Page 412)

debt committees. He was chairman of the Forestry and Conservation committee and ranking member on the Roads and Navigation committee.

In 1913 Mr. Bloch introduced the Workmen's Compensation Act in the legislature which later became law. He was also instrumental in the creation of much other constructive legislation, being one of the most vigorous proponents of the movement which culminated in the ratification by the West Virginia legislature of the 19th, or Woman Suffrage, Amendment to the Federal Constitution. West Virginia's ratification of this Amendment made the thirty-sixty State approval, and thus caused it to become automatically a part of the law of the land. Mr. Bloch retired from the State Senate after four years service in 1923 and has since devoted his entire time to the Bloch Brothers Company and other outstanding Wheeling concerns. He is a director of the Wheeling Bank and Trust Company, the National Exchange Bank, the Ohio Valley General Hospital, and the West Virginia Manufacturer's Association. At one time, he was Mayor of Pleasant Valley, a suburb which is now a part of Greater Wheeling.

During the World War, Mr. Bloch took a prominent part in the drives and other civilian war measures. He is a member of the Fort Henry Club, the Wheeling Country Club, the Elks and the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity. In 1905 Mr. Bloch was united in marriage to Miss Jessie C. Moffat, the daughter of Thomas C. and Blanche (Quarrier) Moffat, members of one of Wheeling's oldest families. They have two children: Thomas M., and Miss Betty. Recently Mr. Bloch, together with his brothers and sisters, honored their father, Mr. S. S. Bloch, by giving a fine and spacious Nurses home to the Ohio Valley General Hospital.

Mr. Bloch's offices are at 4030 Water Street, and his home is in Pleasant Valley, Wheeling, W. Va.

* * *

HON. GEORGE A. LAUGHLIN

(Continued from Page 402)

When the Republican party split in 1912, Mr. Laughlin went with the Roosevelt faction, and was the candidate for Congress from the First West Virginia District that year, and lost the election to Hon. John W. Davis, Democrat, by 164 votes. Mr. Laughlin was the Progressive candidate for Congress again in 1913, and received nearly 4,000 votes. At present he is a member of the W. Va. Capitol Building Commission. It would be difficult to find a man more generally representative of the best interests of his section, for not only is he public spirited, able to discharge the onerous responsibilities of statesmanship, but he is also a sound business man, connected with various large enterprises. At one time he was president of the Cleveland Manufacturing Company, the Cleveland-Canton Spring Company of Canton, Ohio, and chairman of the board of directors of the Western Spring & Axle Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Later he leased The Wheeling Telegraph, and is now a member of the board of directors of The Wheeling News and The Wheeling Intelligencer. For years he has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The First Presbyterian Church of Wheeling is his religious home, and he is one of its active members. Through his connection with the Rotary Club he is able to render effective service in upholding the ideals of that organization and advancing the welfare of the city.

In 1884 Mr. Laughlin was married to Lucy Lyons Macdonald, of New Orleans, Louisiana, who died in 1900. In 1906 he was married to Anna Boettger Bruning of New York City. They have no children. Having made Wheeling his home for so many years and taken during that time so active a part in all of its affairs, Mr. Laughlin naturally understands the needs of the community and the best way to satisfy them. His home is on Bethany Pike, Woodsdale, and his office in the City Bank building.

* * *

FRED J. FOX

(Continued from Page 411)

circumstance that today the bank is one of the strongest in West Virginia, with deposits of more than four million dollars, is conceded to be the result in great part of his able administration. He began as cashier and was elected secretary in 1916, and now is research officer.

Mr. Fox has been twice married. In 1893 he married Mary Ziegler at Wheeling. She was deceased in 1899. In 1903 he married Amanda Jordan at Martins Ferry, Ohio. He has five children: born of his first marriage, two, Wilbur and Helena (Mrs. Mervin Stonecipher); and by his second marriage, three, Edward Jordan, Henry Nelson and Irvin Franklin (twins).

Mr. Fox is an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Wheeling and is affiliated fraternally with the Odd Fellows. During the World War he was a Four Minute Speaker and was active in the campaigns in behalf of war loans.

Home: 108 Fourteenth Street. Office: 1143 Market Street.

CLYDE F. AMOS

(Continued from Page 416)

County Bar Association, West Virginia State Bar Association, American Bar Association, and Vance Memorial Presbyterian Church, Wheeling. In politics he is Republican.

He married, October 12, 1915, Minerva L. Rice of Gettysburg, Pa. They have two daughters, Betty Jane and Nancy Lee. According to his friends and associates Mr. Amos is of a quiet and retiring disposition, given more to reading and study and his home, rather than social activities.

Home: Forest Hills, Woodsdale, Wheeling. Office: National Exchange Bank Building, Wheeling.

* * *

CLYDE O. LAW

(Continued from Page 406)

Since July 1, 1924, Mr. Law has been general agent, with offices in the Wheeling Steel Corporation Building. He is a trustee of West Virginia Wesleyan College, being the first lay graduate to be chosen for that office, and is a past president of the Alumni Association of West Virginia Wesleyan College. He is a Republican, a member of the official board of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of The Fort Henry Club and Cedar Rocks Country Club.

He married, June 24, 1914, Maude Lininger. They have three children, Helen, John Martin and Marjory. The Law residence is on Clark Lane, Beech Glen.

* * *

JOSEPH C. BRADY

(Continued from Page 404)

of his two companies with the Atlas Glass Company and the Republic Glass Company. This combination was developed into the present Hazel Atlas Glass Company, which company, starting with a capitalization of $500,000, and sales of less than $1,000,000, yearly, has become a corporation with a capital of more than $10,000,000, with yearly sales of glass and metal wares amounting to approximately $25,000,000. Ten great plants are located at Washington, Pa.; Wheeling, Clarksburg, and Grafton, W. Va.; Barnesville and Zanesville, Ohio; and Blackwell and Ada, Oklahoma.

Mr. Brady has played a dominating part in the great development of this company. Becoming director and secretary of the Hazel-Atlas in 1901, he has served continuously since either as secretary, vice president, president or chairman of the board. The steady growth and outstanding success of the Hazel Atlas Glass Company has always been materially fostered by the ideas and sustained efforts of Mr. Brady, and he counts as his greatest achievement the share he has had in the building of an organization which has demonstrated its ability to improve upon the foundation it took over, and which is looking forward with clear vision to future growth.

Mr. Brady has long been one of the representative citizens of Wheeling and West Virginia and has ever given freely of his time and means in support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the civic and material progress and prosperity of his home city and his native state. He represented Ohio County in the state legislature during the years 1895 and 1896, and was unanimously nominated to the state senate, which nomination was tantamount to election, but which he was forced to decline due to his constantly increasing business engagements.

He is a member of the Fort Henry Club of Wheeling, the Wheeling Country Club and the Hampshire Club of Romney, W. Va. He is also a vestryman of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Wheeling. It is notable that for the past hundred years some member of the Brady family has served as a member of the vestry of this church.

Mr. Brady married, October 5, 1876, Miss Anna Hubbard, daughter of the late Hon. Chester D. Hubbard, one of the founders of West Virginia and member of Congress from this district. They have three children living, two daughters at home and one, the wife of Col. Wm. A. Mitchell, Professor of Engineering at West Point Military Academy.

Residence: Edgwood, Wheeling. Summer Home: Edgartown, Mass. Office: Hazel Atlas Glass Company, Wheeling.

* * *

CHAUNCEY A. HOUSE

(Continued from Page 405)

tion in war activities, he gave liberally of his means to the many drives so necessary to success in war.

Mr. House was twice married,—first to Sarah Miller, daughter of Daniel and Lydia Miller of Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, who preceded him to the grave. To this union were born three daughters and two sons, both sons dying at the age of seven years. One daughter, Helen Mar House is deceased; the others are Miss Rena House and Mrs. Jessie Tomlinson of Wheeling. On October 21st, 1903, he married Rose Tucker of Wheeling, daughter of John and Mary Tucker who survives him.

The C. A. House Company, which at the time of Mr. House's death had grown to great proportions, has been expanded further under the management of his widow, who has achieved her high success by carrying on the sound policies and fair dealing which distinguished her husband.

DR. JOHN LINDSAY DICKEY

(Continued from Page 402)

Institute, Wheeling, and then undertook the study of medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, being graduated in 1883, with degree M.D. He practiced medicine in Wheeling and achieved a definite renown elsewhere, being a member of the International Medical Congresses of 1887 (Washington, D. C.), 1890, (Berlin), and 1894 (Rome). He is a past president (1899) of the West Virginia State Medical Society, and served two terms (1903 to 1911) as a member of the West Virginia State Board of Health.

He is now president of the National Exchange Bank of Wheeling and of the State Bank & Trust Company of Elm Grove; and a director of Security Trust Company, Morris Plan Bank, Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, and Fostoria Glass Company, all of Wheeling; and a director of the Industrial Loan Association of Moundsville, West Virginia.

In 1880 Dr. Dickey held the rank of Captain of the West Virginia National Guard, but has not since been active in that organization. He is a Republican, and an elder in Vance Memorial Presbyterian Church of Wheeling. He is a director of the Wheeling Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Fort Henry Club.

On October 31, 1889, he married Alice Lafton Reed of Washington, Pa. They have their residence at Echo Point, Wheeling. Dr. Dickey's offices are at 309 National Exchange Bank Building.

* * *

WILLIAM B. CASEY

(Continued from Page 417)

the first settlers west of the Allegheny Mountains. She is the mother of five children: William B.; Margaret, wife of Frank Rust, a machinist of Los Angeles, California; Serella, wife of Louis Smyth, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and mother of a daughter Catherine; Thomas J., druggist and pharmacist at New Castle, Pennsylvania, who married Elizabeth Taggart and has four children; and Clyde J., who has charge of a government laundry at San Juan, Porto Rico, and married Mable Stephens of Morgantown, West Virginia.

William B. Casey passed his boyhood years in various localities, the family changing their residence on account of his father's duties as an oil operator. He attended public schools in Warren, Butler and Washington Counties, Pennsylvania, and continued his literary education and the study of law in West Virginia University. He was admitted to the West Virginia bar in 1908 and at once engaged in practice at Wheeling. While his practice has been of a general nature it has brought him important associations with corporate interests. He is in addition to his law practice now president and director of the following corporations, with their principal offices in Wheeling: Wheeling Finance and Realty Company, Consumers Coal Company, and National Bituminous Construction Company.

Mr. Casey is a member of the County and State Bar Associations, is affiliated with the Catholic Church, member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge No. 28 of Wheeling. In politics Mr. Casey is a Democrat and was the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Criminal Court of Ohio County in 1912.

He married at Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1906, Miss Evelyn Fleahman of Wheeling, where she finished her education in the grammar and high schools, and for several years before her marriage was engaged in secretarial and bookkeeping work. She is a daughter of John W. and Mary (Roth) Fleahman, whose home was at Altitude, Ohio, where her father was a farmer and merchant. Her mother is still living and resides in Wheeling. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Casey were born ten children, one daughter, Margaret, dying at the age of two years. The others are: Mary E., John W., Evelyn, Clyde J., William B., Gwendolyn Rose, Elizabeth, June Joan, Martha May. The daughter Mary graduated from the State Normal School at West Liberty and is now teaching at Elm Grove, West Virginia. John W. and Evelyn are attending high school, and the other children are in the grades.

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JOHN H. TRUSCHEL

(Continued from Page 425)

Home: Georgian Terrace, Wheeling. Office: 1530 Market Street, Wheeling.

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MILTON M. MOORHEAD

(Continued from Page 422)

Mr. Moorhead is a member of the Wheeling Country Club, Fort Henry Club, Kanawha Country Club.

He was married, in 1917, to Dorothy S. Simone. Children: Milton M. Moorhead, Jr.; Thomas B. Moorhead.

Home: Birch Lynn, Wheeling. Office: Pleasant Valley.

JOHN O. TUCKER

(Continued from Page 424)

gineers, Detroit Athletic Club, Fort Henry Club of Wheeling, Wheeling Country Club, Cedar Rocks Country Club and the Rotary Club of Wheeling. He was also a member of the War Industries Board, St. Louis Division.

He was married, December 2, 1916, to Miss Lucy M. Breed, daughter of the late R. E. Breed, formerly chairman of the board of directors of the American Gas & Electric Company of New York City.

Home: Hawthorne Court. Office: Wheeling Steel Corporation Building.

* * *

DR. WILLIAM TURNER MORRIS

(Continued from Page 423)

rey) Morris. He attended the public schools and Linsly Institute of Wheeling, Notre Dame University, and Pulte Medical College at Cincinnati, graduating at the last-named institution in 1902, with the degree M.D.

He was married, June 14, 1905, to Bessie Snyder of Wheeling. They have one son, John Jacob Morris, born June 7, 1907.

Home: 107 Oak Avenue, Echo Point, Wheeling. Office: Wheeling Bank & Trust Company Building.

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HOWARD DIMMITT MATTHEWS

(Continued from Page 423)

for World War service, enlisting May 13, 1917. He attended the first officers' training camp at Fort Snelling, Minn., and was commissioned a first lieutenant of cavalry. He was later commissioned by transfer a first lieutenant of field artillery and assigned to duty with Company C, 313th Ammunition Train, 88th Division. On March 19, 1918, he was promoted to Captain of Field Artillery and sailed for France in August, 1918, as Supply Officer of the 313th Ammunition Train. He served overseas with the rank of Captain until February 12, 1919, and arrived in New York on February 22, 1919. He was discharged at Camp Lee, Va., March 11, 1919.

In September, 1919, Mr. Matthews began to practice law in Parkersburg, W. Va., and had his offices there till May, 1924. It was during this period that he served as assistant U. S. Attorney. On coming to Wheeling he associated himself in his present partnership with J. Bernard Handlan and G. Alan Garden. This firm is one of the best known and respected law firms of Wheeling.

He is a member of the Masonic Orders (32nd degree), Osiris Temple of the Shrine, Elks, Kiwanis, Wheeling Country Club, and the Ohio County, West Virginia State, and American Bar associations.

Mr. Matthews married, October 27, 1917, Miss Frances Cochran of Parkersburg, W. Va., who was deceased on March 13, 1925. He has four children, Frances Meals, John Cochran, Joseph George and Helen Dorothy.

Home: 21 Hamilton Avenue, Woodsdale. Office: 1226 Chapline Street.

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WALTER BURTON HILTON

(Continued from Page 421)

mission and has had much to do with the city government of Wheeling as it operates today, having served as a member of the commission creating the Greater Wheeling City Charter and having for many years contributed constructive counsel in city affairs. In 1915 and 1919 he was a member of the Wheeling Filtration Commission.

He is now secretary of the West Virginia League of Building & Loan Associations and is a past president of the West Virginia Real Estate Association. During the World War he served as chairman of the United States Government Social Relations Committee for Wheeling.

Walter B. Hilton was born in Wheeling, February 21, 1877, son of Edwin Walter and Joanna (White) Hilton, both natives of Baltimore, Md. He was educated in Wheeling's public schools. In the War with Spain he served, as a volunteer, in Company D, Second West Virginia Infantry, U. S. Army. Since his youth, and until 1920, he was a newspaperman, editor and publisher. He married, in 1915, Leah Davis, of Wheeling. They have two daughters, Ardath and Eva Elizabeth.

Home: 108 Hawthorn Avenue, Echo Point, Wheeling. Office: 25 Eleventh Street, Wheeling.

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CARL O. SCHMIDT

(Continued from Page 425)

Mayor Charles C. Schmidt, was a Democrat, having formed that political affiliation as a young man in Baltimore, his native city. When he established himself in Wheeling, he took an active part in all civic works. In 1905 he was elected mayor, and had that office at the time of his death, August 10, 1912. He and his wife, who died November 14, 1927, were members of St. John's Lutheran Church. Other children born to them were: Nellie (Mrs. James M. Collins); Frank L., druggist, ex-Marine veteran of World War service overseas, now in business in Wheeling.

ROBERT CLINTON DANCER

(Continued from Page 420)

December, 1920, it was incorporated, with Mr. Dancer as president and general manager.

R. C. Dancer, Inc. is today one of the best-known names in West Virginia, due primarily to the rare capacity for distinctive merchandising possessed by Mr. Dancer. He originated countless new methods of contact with his public, and it can be truly said of him that his genius not only made him a great personal success, but also gave to Wheeling and its citizens a business institution that became a new source of community wealth.

R. C. Dancer, Inc., is one of the largest wholesalers of high-grade wall paper in the entire country, being pioneers in the distribution of better wall paper through sample books which are sent to thousands of retail wall paper stores over the United States. Truly it may be said that this sales idea originated by the late R. C. Dancer has been the prime factor in the country-wide business developed by the firm of R. C. Dancer Inc. Mr. Dancer was a business man of sterling integrity and keen foresight and his advanced ideas have been reflected in the growth of the business he founded.

The store and offices are at 1121 Market Street, the store extending to 1118 Main Street.

Mr. Dancer was a director of the Central Union Trust Company of Wheeling. He was a member of Wheeling Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M.; West Virginia Consistory No. 1, Scottish Rite; Wheeling Lodge No. 28, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Rotary Club of Wheeling; the Wheeling Country Club and the Fort Henry Club of Wheeling.

He was married, in 1905, at Mannington, West Virginia, to Bessie Craker, who survives him.

* * *

HOWARD P. WILKINSON

(Continued from Page 426)

tions and business firms of West Virginia and surrounding states. Under the old city government of Wheeling he was for many years the official auditor of the city books in both Republican and Democratic administrations. Everyone familiar with his talents accorded him the highest respect and esteem.

One of Mr. Wilkinson's most notable achievements was a thorough survey of the city affairs of Charleroi, Pa., redrafting of its ordinances, installation of a modern system of cost and accounting, and recommendations of sound principles for the future government of this community. This difficult commission was completed with such conspicuous success that Mr. Wilkinson was publicly thanked by the Charleroi officials and press.

He was a member of the A. O. U. W., Sons of Veterans and Edgewood Park M. E. Church. In politics he was Republican.

He was married, January 26, 1882, to Nancy Jeannette Bowman, of Zanesville, Ohio, and is survived by four children and his widow. Children: Howard P., Jr., a metallurgical engineer of Detroit, Michigan; Isabella H. (Mrs. William S. Brady) of Wheeling; Alice I., of Wheeling; and Emma E., of Colorado Springs, Colo. The Wilkinson home is at 12 Walnut Ave., Woodlawn, Wheeling. Mr. Wilkinson maintained his business offices for years in the National Bank of West Virginia Building.

* * *

ALBERT W. LAAS

(Continued from Page 422)

Infantry, and now has the grade of second lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps.

In 1921 he was admitted to the bar of Ohio County and was associated with Judge J. H. Brennan and B. L. Rosenbloom until 1924, when he formed a partnership with Carl G. Bachman and B. L. Rosenbloom. His present association dates back to October, 1925. He is a member of the Ohio County Bar Association, West Virginia Bar Association and practices in Federal courts and the Supreme Court of West Virginia. He is a member of the honorary scholastic fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary legal fraternity Phi Delta Phi, is past president of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity, honorary member and past president of the Mountain and Sphinx, a member of the Skull and Keys, Torch and Serpent, Caravan, and Theta Nu Epsilon. He is also affiliated with the Masons and the Elks, and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

He was married, in 1925, to Beulah Brinkman of Wheeling.

Home: 79 Virginia Avenue. Office: Riley Law Building.

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CAMPBELL H. HENDERSON

(Continued from Page 421)

Mr. Henderson's ancestry dates back several generations in West Virginia. His grandfather, Thomas Henderson, was a native of Ohio County, West Virginia and for years was a Mississippi and Ohio River steamboat captain. His father, David H. Henderson, was a noted farmer and dairyman.

Mr. Henderson resides with his family at 121 19th Street, Warwood, Wheeling, W. Va. His offices are in the City-County Building.

OSCAR O. ALLISON

(Continued from Page 418)

Kiwanis Club of East Liverpool, being a charter member of the latter two.

He is active in Masonry, having received the 33rd degree in 1921. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Jr. O. U. A. M., and Royal Order of Jesters. He is a charter member of the Presbyterian Church of Chester, of which he was the first elder to be ordained, and was Clerk of the Session for twelve years.

He was born at Chester, W. Va., March 31, 1872, son of Samuel and Eliza (Finley) Allison. He attended common schools and worked on a farm until 25 years of age. He married, September 14, 1893, Anna Baxter, of Pughtown, W. Va. They have two daughters, Eunice M., a graduate of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa., and Helen R., a graduate of Pennsylvania College for Women at Pittsburgh. Both are teachers in Chester High School. Two boys, Ralph B. and Howard R., died in infancy.

Mr. Allison has never withheld his support from any worthy community activity. Notably, during the World War, he served on every war board in Hancock County, being chairman of a number of them.

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ARTHUR CLINTON SPURR

(Continued from Page 424)

the next two years Mr. Spurr will direct a program of new track construction to cost more than $500,000, and will purchase new equipment costing more than $200,000. A special service, indicative of the sort of enterprise initiated by this company, are the weekly and Sunday passes which are used by rider and family, making riding cheaper than walking. In all these progressive trends, the directing hand of Mr. Spurr is manifest.

He has an interesting past in railway activities. From 1913 to 1917 he was on the staff of third vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. From 1919 to 1920 he was traffic manager, East Coast Fisheries, Rockland, Me. In November, 1920, he became consulting engineer at Pittsburgh, for the Philadelphia Company, parent company of the Pittsburgh Railways Company. From February 1, 1924, to October 1, 1925, he was research manager of the Pittsburgh Railways Company. Since that time he has been general manager of the Wheeling Traction Company.

Mr. Spurr is a native of Valley City, N. D., born August 27, 1889, son of Arch-Deacon Benjamin M. and Isabell (Stewart) Spurr. He attended Linsly Institute, Wheeling, W. Va.; Valley City High School, Valley City, N. D.; Yale Law School and Yale College. He married, in 1926, Margaret K. Brown.

He is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Masons, Elks, Rotary Club of Wheeling, Wheeling Country Club, Fort Henry Club, Chambers of Commerce of Wheeling, Moundsville, Steubenville, Bellaire; Martin's Ferry Board of Trade. He is vice-president of the West Virginia Public Utilities Association.

In the World War he served nineteen months on the Western Front as a First Lieutenant, 21st Engineers. He took part in the drives at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne. He holds a First Lieutenant's commission in the Reserve Officers Corps, and is president of its Wheeling club. He is a member of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and 40 & 8.

Home: 32 Hamilton Avenue, Woodsdale, Wheeling. Office: Wheeling Traction Company, 1 North Huron Street.

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ROBERT LINCOLN RAMSAY

(Continued from Page 427)

24, 1877, son of John and Elizabeth (Lumsdon) Ramsay, and was brought to America when four years old (1881), to New Cumberland, W. Va. He attended New Cumberland High School and graduated in law at West Virginia University (LL.B., 1901). He began to practice law in New Cumberland in 1901, associated with John R. Donhoe, continuing the partnership until 1905, when he removed to Wellsburg and practiced alone. Since 1917 he has been senior member of the firm of Ramsay & Wilkin.

He was married, on February 12, 1908, to Miss Edna Brindley, of Wellsburg. They have one daughter, Charlotte, born in 1909, a student at Bethany College; and a son, Robert L., Jr., born in 1914, a student at Follansbee High School.

Mr. Ramsey is a member of the State, County and American Bar Associations, is an Elk and an Odd Fellow.

Home: Follansbee. Office: Wellsburg.

* * *

HARRY A. WEISS

(Continued from Page 431)

the leaders in promoting the various campaigns to sell Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and other drives, having served on civilian committees in charge of that work.

He was married, in 1911, to Clara Mulley of Wheeling. Their children are: Gilbert, Ben and Fred.

Home: 3730 Wood Street. Office: Federal Building.

WILLIAM C. CHURCH

(Continued from Page 428)

has a large business in renting cars for such purposes as shopping, pleasure, weddings, funerals and such uses. In addition, he has made the Yellow Cab Company, of Wheeling, one of the most efficient cab services in the Middle West.

Mr. Church is a member of the American Drive It Yourself Association and the National Association of Taxicab Owners.

He was married, in 1911, to Miss Margaret Snedeker of Wheeling. They have no children.

Home: 62 Twenty-Eighth Street. Office: 58 Twelfth Street.

* * *

DR. WILL AMICK QUIMBY

(Continued from Page 429)

pital, Dayton, Ohio, in 1908 and 1909. He has been a specialist in X-ray and radium practice, with offices in Wheeling, for more than a decade. Dr. Quimby began to concentrate on this difficult specialty in 1915, in New York City, and was successful there, but returned to his native city in 1917. His offices are in the Central Union Trust Building.

Dr. Quimby is a member of the Methodist Church, Masons (Scottish Rite and Shrine), Kiwanis Club and Fort Henry Club. He is also a member of the Ohio County (West Virginia) Medical Society, West Virginia Medical Society, American Medical Association, American X-ray Society and Radiological Society of North America.

He was married, in 1913, to Miss Helen Dunlevy Sprott. Dr. and Mrs. Quimby have their residence at Lenox, Wheeling, W. Va.

* * *

FRED HENRY BRINKMAN

(Continued from Page 429)

Ohio County, an office he has filled vigorously and conscientiously since 1924. For many years he has taken a large share in the undertakings of the various city and state Republican political organizations.

Mr. Brinkman is a member of Ohio Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; Baltimore Lodge No. 6 Knights of Pythias; Universitv Club of Wheeling, and other social and fraternal associations. He is unmarried.

Home: University Club, Wheeling. Office: Riley Law Bldg.

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CHARLES EDWIN WEMPLE

(Continued from Page 430)

he entered the employ of the Tippecanoe Pulp and Grindstone Company, New Philadelphia, Ohio, and when that business was dissolved in 1905 he was one of the three organizers and became secretary and manager of the Smallwood Stone Company at Empire, Ohio, which offices he filled till 1915, when he bought the stone properties of J. A. Connelly, at Littleton. This was the nucleus of the American Stone Company, which he founded at that time, and which has expanded so that today it ranks among the leaders in its field. In November, 1920, headquarters of the American Stone Company were established in Wheeling.

Mr. Wemple also has limestone and marble interests in Virginia and is a director of the Security Trust Company of Wheeling, a member of the Rotary Club of Wheeling, and is otherwise affiliated as follows: Wheeling Gun Club; Cedar Rocks Country Club; Wheeling Chamber of Commerce; Wheeling Tennis Club; Mannington Lodge No. 31, F. & A. M.; Mannington Chapter, R. A. M.; Wheeling Commandery No. 1, K. T.; Osiris Temple of the Shrine, Wheeling; West Virginia Consistory No. 1, Scottish Rite, and a member of the Wheeling Court of Honor, Boy Scouts of America. As a former leading citizen of Toronto, Ohio—where he served on the city council—he served as chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias lodge of that city.

He married, June, 1903, Minnie B. Rignall, of Lockport, N. Y. Their children are: Martha Louise (Mrs. George B. Lukens), Ella Kate, Priscilla and Philip Edwin.

Home: 13 Laurel Avenue, Lenox, Wheeling. Office: McLain Building, Wheeling.

* * *

CHARLES FREDERICK BACHMANN

(Continued from Page 430)

poration, representing the founders in the Wheeling district, purchasing coal lands and putting mines in operation. In the other enterprises now receiving his attention, he has been similarly active.

He is a Republican in politics and is affiliated with the I. O. O. F.

He was married to Miss Sophia C. Neuhard, of Wheeling. Their children are Congressman Carl G. Bachmann, Mrs. Alma Pigeon of Philadelphia, Mrs. Angela Jasper of Wheeling, and Mrs. Adelaide Stobbs of Wheeling.

Home: 2208 Chapline Street. Office: Bachmann Building.

REV. THOMAS J. LARKIN

(Continued from Page 432)

maculate Conception Church at Westerly, Rhode Island. He has been in his present post since July, 1924.

In 1927 Father Larkin undertook a task of expansion at St. Michael's Church, Wheeling, which will stand as a landmark in the church's history. To build a new modern school structure, and if possible a new church and residence, he has launched a campaign to raise, among his parishioners, the funds needed. The confidence he inspires as an executive is revealed in the recent news that an anonymous citizen has deposited the sum of $25,000, to be applied to Father Larkin's building project, provided the sum be equalled by contribution among the parishioners. Father Larkin is assisted in his work by Rev. Theodore Roser and Rev. Andrew S. Keltus.

Father Larkin is a Fourth Degree Knight of Columbus, a member of Algiers Chapter, Algiers, La.

* * *

EDWARD J. MILLAR

(Continued from Page 432)

Other work undertaken by Mr. Millar includes the sewage systems, street paving and water works for Sistersville, W. Va., New Martinsville, W. Va., and Rowlesburg, W. Va.; water works for Cameron, W. Va.; pumping plant for Pruntytown Boys School; concrete reservoir for St. Mary's, W. Va.; water works for Scio, Ohio; water works and sewage systems for New Matamoras, Ohio; separate sewage systems for Martins Ferry, O., and Waynesburg, Pa. He was consulting engineer in the planning of the sewage system and street paving system of Clarksburg, W. Va.; engineer in charge of sewer construction at Sharon, Pa., and undertook surveys for the sewage system of the tenth ward, Zanesville, O.

From 1900 to 1916 Mr. Millar acted as engineer in many projects of the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company and for many other corporations, during which work he located hundreds of miles of gas mains and supervised other engineering work. For the American Gas and Electric Company, in the Wheeling and Ohio district, he surveyed locations, and made plats and profiles of the company's high tension lines, which undertaking included power lines from Beech Bottom station, W. Va., to Canton, O.

Mr. Millar has served Ohio County as consulting engineer, and has been retained elsewhere extensively as engineer in general municipal projects and road work.

Mr. Millar is a member of the American Military Engineers and is a registered professional engineer of the State of West Virginia.

He married, in 1903, Miss Mary Kennedy of Wheeling, now deceased. He has two sons, Edward K. and John H., students of engineering at Notre Dame University, and a daughter, Mary K., attending St. Mary's College. Mr. Millar's office is at 1035 Main Street, and his home is in Park View.

* * *

EDWARD ACKLEY McGRANAHAN

(Continued from Page 433)

Bodies and is one of the most prominent figures in West Virginia Masonry. He is affiliated with Scottish Rite Bodies, the Shrine, Royal Order of Jesters, Nelson Blue Lodge and others, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Dokies. He is a member of the International Association of Fire Chiefs and is West Virginia State Vice-President of that organization. He and his family are communicants of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Home: 432 Erie Street. Office: 41 Eleventh Street.

* * *

J. WILLIAM MOULDS

(Continued from Page 433)

Mr. Moulds was born in Little Sandusky, Ohio, December 18th, 1868, son of Richard and Ann (Parker) Moulds, both native of England. Mr. Moulds is an uncle of former Lieutenant-Governor Charles H. Lewis of Ohio, a leading financier and patron of education and civic welfare in Ohio. He was educated in the schools of Little Sandusky and Harpster, Ohio, and learned the art of telegraphy on the Hooking Valley Railroad and was employed by that Company a short time, but came to the Pennsylvania Railroad while in his 'teens, and has steadily advanced and been given increased responsibilities. He was married in 1892, to Elizabeth L. Sharp, daughter of the late Thomas A. and Olive (Walker) Sharp, of Steubenville, Ohio. Their children are: Lewis S., Olive A. (Mrs. Charles H. Lytle), Tracy Virginia (Mrs. John A. Ferguson), William R., Florence E., Frances E. and Kermit L. A son, Hobart E., died in 1918. Mr. Moulds is a member of the Presbyterian Church, Masonic Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Moose and Pennsylvania Railroad Veterans Association.

* * *

HARRY W. GEE

(Continued from Page 434)

He married, June 29, 1907, Elizabeth A. Stifel, daughter of L. C. and Elizabeth (Stamm) Stifel. Their children are Eleanor, William Stifel and Harry W., Jr.

Home: Stamm's Lane. Office: 1408 Main Street.

HOWARD H. HASTINGS

(Continued from Page 434)

of the city police for four years. From 1913 to 1917 he was captain of detectives, and from 1917 to 1921 was sheriff of Ohio County.

Mr. Hastings is a Republican, a Methodist, a Mason (32nd degree), and a member of the Knights of Pythias, Eagles, Shields of Honor, Modern Woodmen and A. O. U. W. On January 4, 1927, he married Miss Gertrude V., daughter of James W. and Alice Steadman. They live at 155 Fifteenth St., Wheeling.

* * *

LOUIS STORCK

(Continued from Page 436)

ing plant, and Mr. Frazier was made secretary of the company.

In November, 1919, Mr. Storck resigned and came to Parkersburg, where he purchased the bakery interests of the late J. W. Tonge. With this as a foundation he has built up the great Storck Baking Company, known for the high quality of its product, and now one of the largest in the Middle West.

Since coming to Parkersburg Mr. Storck has taken a foremost part in the joint activities of the business forces of the city, and his fine talents have been recognized by the business men of Parkersburg, as is shown by his election as president of the Board of Commerce. For many years he has had the same sort of record in every city of his residence. During the World War he gave valuable service in all the civilian activities of the period, and at all times he has come forward energetically for a cause he believes to be right.

Mr. Storck was married, in 1908, to Minnie Schumann of Wheeling. Children: Elizabeth, Robert.

Home: 1623 21st St. Office: 1728 Lynn St.

* * *

BLAIR PLATE

(Continued from Page 437)

He married, January 18, 1912, Ethel May Gailbreath. They have one son, Blair Plate, Jr., born January 8, 1928.

Among the buildings erected by Mr. Plate's organization are included Parkersburg High School stadium, new Chancellor Hotel, Ruth Furniture Company building, Motormart Garage, Hope Natural Gas Company office building, Strand Theatre, Blackwood Electric Steel Company plant, Penn Metal Company plant, Universal Glass Company plant, Baldwin Tool Company plant, Seward Wire Company plant, National Woolen Mills office building, First Christian Church, Parkersburg City Hospital, The Vitrolite plant, Chesterfield Apartments, etc. These comprise but a small number of the contracts he has executed, but they are representative.

Home: 1815 19th St. Office: 726-800 Jeanette St.

* * *

ROBERT BOREMAN McDOUGLE

(Continued from Page 438)

Western Front including the Argonne. Later he served with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz.

He was Post Commander of Parkersburg Post, American Legion, in 1924, 1925 and 1926; State Commander, American Legion, 1926 and 1927; National Executive Committeeman, American Legion, 1927 and 1928. He has been mentioned for even higher national office.

He is a member of Delta Tau Delta college fraternity, Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, the Masons, Knights Templar, Elks and the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the County, State and American bar associations.

Mr. McDougle married, April 15, 1924, Marion Isabelle Harvey of Parkersburg. They have one daughter, Jane.

Home: 213 West 10th St. Office: Citizens National Bank Bldg.

* * *

ALBERT S. HECK

(Continued from Page 441)

Chapter of the American Red Cross and Roane County Chairman of the United States Food Administration, under Herbert Hoover. He was also chairman of the Victory Loan Drive at the close of the war and included in other civic activity he helped to organize the Spencer Rotary club. This club was organized in the offices of the Heck Oil Company and for two years Spencer had the distinction of being the smallest city in the world with a Rotary club.

He was married, June 15, 1898, to Estelle Crislip, of Spencer, who died, November 13, 1927, and has five children, Henry A., graduated from West Virginia University with A. B. degree in 1927, and now attending Harvard University, Edward T., now a student at West Virginia University, Ardiz Virginia, married to Byron L. Morford, mayor of Spencer, Mary Estelle, the wife of Dewey Perkins, connected with the Heck Oil Company, Spencer, and Carol Evelyn, living at home. Another daughter, Evelyn, is deceased.

SAMUEL A. HAYS

(Continued from Page 437)

his offices to Parkersburg. In 1921 he resigned that office to begin his present activities.

In 1908 he went as delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Denver and in 1912 at Baltimore. He is a Scottish Rite Mason (32nd Degree), Shriner, Odd Fellow and a member of the Presbyterian church.

He was married, in 1886, to Susan Adelaide Ewing, who died in 1891. He has one daughter, Genevieve Hays King, wife of Fred M. King of Wheeling, W. Va. A son, Matthew Ewing, died in 1918, at the age of 29.

Address: Second National Bank Building.

* * *

WILLIAM GARDNER PETERKIN

(Continued from Page 440)

tive draft board of Wood County; and as Vice-Chairman of Wood County Chapter of American Red Cross.

He was born in Culpeper, Va., October 21, 1870, the son of George William and Constance Gardner (Lee) Peterkin. On both paternal and maternal sides his ancestry derives from honored Virginia and Maryland lines. He came to Parkersburg to live in 1878 when his father became Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of West Virginia. He attended public schools at Parkersburg, McGuire's School, Richmond, Va. and the University of Virginia (LL.B. 1894). He began practice in office of Van Winkle & Ambler; was for a time in partnership with F. P. Moats and later with H. P. Camden. For some years has practiced alone. From 1899 to 1909 he served in West Va. National Guard, retiring after ten years service as Major and Brigade Judge Advocate.

Mr. Peterkin is a member of Parkersburg Lodge No. 198, B. P. O. Elks; the Kiwanis Club of Parkersburg; and the Episcopal Church, and of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

He married, April 18, 1912, Ora Moss Martin of Parkersburg. Children: Julia Moss and Constance Lee.

Home: 1316 Market St. Office: 217 4th St.

* * *

EDWIN A. BRAST

(Continued from Page 439)

the Chancellor Hotel. Among the many improvements through which he has made this one of the finest hotels in West Virginia, one of the really important changes was in July, 1925, when he completed a large addition to the hotel. During all his years in Parkersburg he continued to increase his business interests, taking control of the Parkersburg Publishing Company, interesting himself in real estate development and taking part in banking.

On December 17, 1925, he was given the Federal appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue for West Virginia, the office he still holds. He is a Republican, a member of the Elks and of the Episcopal Church.

Home: Chancellor Hotel. Office: Federal Building.

* * *

GORDON C. ENOCH

(Continued from Page 440)

superintending the shipment of timber. He has always been a leader in civic affairs, but made his first venture into politics in 1920, when nominated for Sheriff by the Democratic party. Although the Harding landslide of that year carried Wood County by 2000 votes, Mr. Enoch was defeated by only 422. In 1924 he was given a majority of 2569 votes for his present office of Sheriff. In addition to his various official and business activities, Sheriff Enoch contrives to maintain the old home farm at Green Castle, where he carries on farming and breeding of cattle, horses and mules every year.

Gordon C. Enoch was born in Wirt County, W. Va., March 19, 1874, son of Martin Van Buren Enoch and Mary Enoch. He attended public schools, and in 1894 entered Pierce's Business College, Philadelphia, where he studied for a year. In 1895 he became a U. S. Inspector of Internal Revenue Paper, and continued as such for three years. In 1898, as stated, he became associated with D. M. Miller at Parkersburg.

He was married, in 1905, to Eugenia Jane Bosbury, who died October 5, 1922. He has one son living, Gordon C. Enoch, Jr. A son, Richard B., and a daughter, Frances Gene, are dead.

Address: Court House, Parkersburg.

* * *

PRESCOTT C. WHITE

(Continued from Page 447)

uated in 1891 with the degree A. B. Some years later, following varied experience in the business world, he returned to the University and was graduated in 1906 with the degree LL.B. For the subsequent 14 years he practiced law in Morgantown, until in 1920 he succeeded Thomas R. Dille as recorder. He served through 1920 in that office and was reelected in 1921, taking his present office when the commission form of government was instituted.

Mr. White is a Mason, Shriner, 33rd degree Scottish Rite, Elk, and member of Morgantown Country Club.

J. W. MARTIN

(Continued from Page 440)

Mr. Martin is a native of Wirt County, W. Va. He attended public schools and was himself a school teacher for two years before studying law. Later he was Clerk of the Circuit Court of Wirt County, and County Clerk after that. During this time he was engaged in the study of law and gained admission to the bar of West Virginia. He has always had a scholar's interest in the problems of the law, and today few men are better versed in the history and practice of that profession.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin, who was formerly Miss Blanche Davis, have their residence at 1507 Seventh Street, Parkersburg. Mr. Martin's offices are at 213½ Fourth Street.

* * *

JAMES STEPHENSON WADE

(Continued from Page 440)

ter of the nineteenth century. Mr. Wade's grandfather on his mother's side was James M. Stephenson, who with his son Kenner B. Stephenson, was for many years prominent at the bar of the two Virginias. Mr. Wade was graduated from the Parkersburg High School in 1893 and the West Virginia University in 1896 (LL. B.). He was admitted to the bar in 1896 and established his offices in Parkersburg where he has since practiced.

He married, November 20, 1901, Annie S. Lowrance of Parkersburg. They have one son, James Lowrance Wade.

He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, B. P. O. E., Past Commander Knights Templar and a member of the M. E. Church, South.

Office: 418 Juliana. Home: 1342 Avery.

* * *

W. GUY TETRICK

(Continued from Page 442)

Employing Printers Association. Has served as director of the Southern Newspaper Publishers for four years, was the West Virginia member on the Eastern Advisory Board of the Associated Press, and President of the West Virginia Members of The Associated Press. He assisted in establishing the Clarksburg Trust Company in 1914, and has been a member of the Board of Directors and of the Discount Board and Finance Committee ever since. He was the first president of the George Rogers Clark Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and State Registrar of the West Virginia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a member of the National Press Club of Washington, D. C., of the Elks and Odd Fellows.

On February 9th, 1910, he was married to Virginia Ann Heavner, a daughter of Homer M. & Lorena Byrd (Sexton) Heavner, who was born at Helena, Montana, December 15th, 1890. Her parents were both born and reared in Upshur County, West Virginia. To this union were born four children: Willis Guy, Jr., born August 23rd, 1911; Catherine Virginia, born February 16th, 1914; Margaret Ann, born June 17th, 1915; and James Elmer, born February 22nd, 1918. All born at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

The line of descent from the maternal ancestors are as follows: Henry Tetrick, Sr., who resided in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, his son Jacob Tetrick, both of whom served as soldiers from Pennsylvania in the Revolutionary Army, and through Henry Tetrick, Jr., and his son Joseph Tetrick, and his son Ozias Tetrick, his son Lucius Elmer Tetrick. Counting the children of Mr. Tetrick, making eight generations of the same family that have lived and died in West Virginia. His paternal grandmother was Amy Ann Short, a descendent of John Short, whose father Thomas Short, came from the south of Scotland, and settled in Shenandoah County, Virginia, where John Short was born. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. On the maternal side Mr. Tetrick descends from Charles McIntire, Sr., who came from Pennsylvania and settled in Harrison County, West Virginia, in 1773, and through his son James McIntire, and his son Enoch McIntire, and his son Charles McIntire, 3rd., and his daughter Sarah Florence McIntire. His maternal grandmother was Rachel Rose (Anderson) McIntire, was descended from John Anderson, whose son, John Anderson, Jr., settled in this section of West Virginia, shortly after the Revolutionary War, and was said to have come from somewhere in Virginia.

Mrs. Tetrick descends from Nicholas Heavner who came from Germany to Pendleton County, West Virginia, about 1750, her paternal grandmother was Barbary Ann Neff, who descends from Dr. Henry Neff, who came from Switzerland to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, about 1726, and a few years later emigrated to Shenandoah County, Virginia. On the maternal side she is descended from the Sexton Family of Massachusettes. She is also descended from the same Jackson family as that from which General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson comes.

Mr. Tetrick's hobby is genealogy, and he has been gathering the history and genealogy of northern West Virginia for the past ten or more years, and eventually expects to publish a Genealogical & Biographical History of Northern West Virginia, which will contain as complete genealogy of every family in that section as he is able to get it.

DR. R. LINN OSBORN

(Continued from Page 444)

Medicine. Following his graduation he began the practice of medicine in Clarksburg.

Dr. Osborn served in both the Spanish-American and the World Wars. In the Spanish-American war he was member of Company D., First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry from April 27, 1898 to November 27, 1898. He entered the United States Army for service in the World War April 27, 1917 and went overseas as a Colonel Infantry, Thirty-Eighth Division, Second Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces. He was in France for six months and was honorably discharged on February 25, 1919.

Following his army discharge, he resumed the practice of medicine in Clarksburg and was appointed city health officer in 1921, remaining in that capacity until August 23, 1927 when he was made city manager.

Dr. Osborn married Myrtle Smith in Clarksburg on September 23, 1915. They have one child, Jane Linn Osborn, born August 27th, 1917.

Home: 664 Pike Street. Office: City Hall.

* * *

ALEXANDER JACKSON FLETCHER

(Continued from Page 444)

ness for himself and by industry and well applied ability, he developed, finally, one of the foremost establishments in that line in the city. He continued in this business for twenty-nine years and then sold out to go into the banking business. In 1903 he became associated with a number of other representative citizens of Clarksburg in the organization of the Farmer's bank, of which he has been president ever since.

Mr. Fletcher was born in Farmington, West Virginia, the son of Charles and Amelia (Baker) Fletcher, both descendants of pioneer stock. His mother's father, Jacob Baker, was a native of Pennsylvania and settled in what is now Marion County, West Virginia, early in its history, living to the patriarchal age of one hundred and six years.

Mr. Fletcher was married to Mary Bowers on June 30, 1887 at Farmington. They have four children: Nellie C. (Mrs. G. K. Allman), Mabel C. (Mrs. Frank Graham), Ray Jackson and Ward Bowers Fletcher. Both sons served in the World War.

Home: 335 East Main Street. Office: 317-19 East Main Street.

* * *

I. GRANT LAZZELLE

(Continued from Page 446)

was admitted to the bar the same year. Instead of practicing law at once, he was engaged in teaching and studying for the subsequent four years, serving, among other positions, as principal of the schools at Kingwood, W. Va., and LaGrange, Ark. In 1886 he received the degree A.M. from West Virginia University. He began the practice of law in 1889.

Judge Lazzelle is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and is a former president (1926-7) of West Virginia Chapter. He is a member of the Morgantown Country Club, Sigma Chi fraternity, and the Monongalia County, West Virginia State and American Bar Associations.

He married, September 23, 1891, Norah H. Jackson, at Kingwood, W. Va. They have one son, Donald Grant, living, and had a second son, Eugene, now deceased.

Judge Lazzelle is extensively interested in Morgantown business enterprises, and prior to his election to his Judicial position was officially connected with a number of business concerns, most of which he resigned before assuming his Judicial duties.

Home: 515 Grand Street. Office: Court House.

* * *

CHARLES VINCENT CRITCHFIELD

(Continued from Page 451)

(Vincent) Critchfield, and was educated in the public schools of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Bethany College, where he is a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity. Between his sophomore and junior years at college he was for a year assistant principal of Mount Vernon High School. He was married, to Altazana Sutton, and has one son, Charles Sutton Critchfield.

Home: 302 East Gambier Street, Mount Vernon, Ohio. Office: Fairmont, W. Va.

* * *

ARTHUR GEORGE MARTIN

(Continued from Page 449)

until 1927, when elected Mayor a second time, this time for a term of four years. His present business interests are the Acme Land Company, of which he is president, and Hinze & Company, cleaners and dyers, of which he is a director.

Mayor Martin is a past president of West Virginia Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and one of the most active members of that organization. He is also affiliated with the Elks, Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows.

He was married, June 15, 1904, to Mary S. Baker, of Cincinnati. They have no children.

Home: 1025 McCoy Street. Office: City Hall.

HARRY OUTEN COLE

(Continued from Page 447)

From 1898 to 1900 he was employed by the Keystone Bridge Works at Pittsburgh; 1900, National Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio; 1901-2,-3, American Bridge Company Philadelphia; 1903-1907, assistant to V. G. Bogue, New York, consulting engineer, in charge of design of bridges for four different railroads; 1908, special expert computer on investigating commission on Queensborough Bridge, N. Y. C.; 1908-09, Office Engineer in charge of designs, Pacific Division, Isthmian Canal Commission; 1909-10, assistant engineer in charge of office and also municipal division, I. C. C., including Panama City; 1910-11, resident engineer in charge of lock and dam construction, Pacific Division, I. C. C.; 1912-1914, Division Engineer in charge of the Pacific Division, covering construction of locks, dams, canal excavation, hydraulic work, electrical department and quarries, also municipal work in Panama City, reporting direct to chairman and chief engineer; 1914-16, president of Cole Brothers Company, construction engineers, Baltimore and Morgantown; 1916-20, employed by Guggenheim Brothers, N. Y. C., as assistant construction engineer and later Construction Engineer in charge of designs and construction of copper plant development work for Cnfle Exploration Company and Braden Copper Company, with headquarters in New York City. This work included designs, specifications, purchase of materials, transportation and field construction work for the two companies in South America, at a cost of about sixty-five million dollars. During this period he made a trip to South America, inspecting the work. At the same time, by way of wartime activity, he drew frequently on his New York staff of 300 engineering experts to supply engineers for various war department work. Since 1920 Mr. Cole has been carrying on large construction work throughout West Virginia as member of the Cole Brothers Construction Company. He is also secretary and director of the Morgantown Hotel Company.

He was married, June 12, 1901, to Mabel Wilson, now deceased. He has one daughter, Catherine. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, The Society of American Military Engineers, former vice-president of Morgantown Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, Morgantown Country Club, Elks Club, member of Sojourner's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Cristobal, Canal Zone, a Knight Templar, Shriner and Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity.

Home: 120 Wilson Avenue. Office: Price Building.

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HON. FRANK COX

(Continued from Page 447)

1925, with the exception of the time Judge Cox sat on the bench of the Superior Court of Appeals of West Virginia. He was elected to that bench in 1904, but resigned in 1907 to resume his law practice, after serving as president of that court. Since January 1925 he has practiced with his son Stanley Rhey Cox, under the firm name of Cox and Cox. Among other public posts held by Judge Cox was his service as Judge Advocate-General on the Staff of Governor Atkinson. He was for a number of years a member of the Morgantown School Board, is former vice-president of the Board of Trade, and always active in the industrial upbuilding of Morgantown, and was a member of the West Virginia World's Fair Commission at St. Louis, Mo. During the World War he was chairman of the second Liberty Loan drive in Monongalia County, and throughout the war period stood out among the leaders in civilian war work.

Judge Cox is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America.

He was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., June 18, 1862, the son of Henry L. and Elizabeth Matilda (Boydson) Cox. He attended public schools and was graduated from West Virginia University in 1883, with the degree LL.B. He married, March 5, 1885, Mattie J. Weaver of Monongalia County. They have one son, Stanley Rhey and a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth.

Home: 206 Spruce St. Office: 178 Chancery Row.

* * *

EDGAR BURKEHART STEWART

(Continued from Page 447)

elected mayor of Morgantown at the age of 26 and has served that city as its solicitor several times, as well as on its common council. Was for four years assistant prosecuting attorney of Monongalia County. In 1918 was elected a member of the State Senate and served his State in that capacity for four years. Was chairman of the Judiciary Committee and floor leader for the majority in the session of 1921. In politics a Republican. In religion a Presbyterian. Holds membership in the American Bar Association, the West Virginia State Bar Association and the bar association of his county, and was for ten years a member of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders, the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity and of the Morgantown Country Club. In 1899 was married to Mary Nelson Wisner, third daughter of John Nelson and Joanna Kelly Wisner, of which there were born three children, namely, Mary Stewart Paul, wife of Charles Ferguson Paul, Thomas Nelson Stewart and Edgar B. Stewart, Jr. Residence 517 Park Street, Morgantown, West Virginia.

GEORGE MILTON ALEXANDER

(Continued from Page 449)

Mr. Alexander is a member of Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows, Fairmont Country Club and Maryland Club (Baltimore.)

Home: 639 Benoni Avenue. Office: 305 Watson Building.

* * *

W. HARRY ARMSTRONG

(Continued from Page 448)

was married, September 16, 1905, to Ann Ritchie, at Chicago, Illinois. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Gwynne Armstrong.

Home: 802 Fairmont Avenue. Office: Fairmont, W. Va.

* * *

ROLFE M. HITE

(Continued from Page 450)

Barnes, he organized the Hite-Barnes Coal Company, which has since been operating the Eleanor Mine in Monongalia County. All of his interests have, of course, been greatly expanded in the course of years, and he is today recognized as one of the very important coal operators of the state. He has also dealt considerably in acreage, as a buyer and seller. In this field an outstanding transaction was the sale of 10,000 acres of coal land of the Empire Coal Company of Elkins, W. Va., known as the Davis and Elkins properties, located between Fairmont and Morgantown, W. Va., to the New England Fuel & Transportation Company of Boston, for a cash payment in excess of $3,700,000.00. Major S. D. Brady was associated with Mr. Hite in this transaction.

In 1915 he was appointed by the Common Pleas Court of Fayette County, Pa., with Mr. Rufus Crawford and Julian Kennedy of Pittsburgh, appraisers of the coal property, 143,000, acres owned by Josiah V. Thompson, located in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, appraised at $65,000,000.00. Later Mr. Thompson was declared a bankrupt and the Federal Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania with the Federal Court of the Northern District of W. Va., appointed David M. Hertzog of Uniontown, George R. Schrugam and Mr. Hite trustees. Mr. Thompson owed about $32,000,000.00 to 2800 creditors. After the affair was settled, Mr. Hite and his associates were commended by the court for their intelligent and capable handling of the matter.

Mr. Hite was married, in 1900, to Louise May West, a native of Harrison County, W. Va. They have four children, Louise Virginia, Lucille Mildred, Helen Ruth, and Eleanor May. Louise is the wife of Lieut. Harry K. Granger, a Lincoln, Nebraska, business man, formerly with the U. S. air service overseas. Mr. Hite was first married in 1898, to Jena Hunsaker, who died four months after the marriage.

He is a member of the Fairmont Country Club and the Methodist Episcopal Church of Fairmont as well as the Congressional Country Club, the Trough Club and the American Mining Congress. His chief diversion from business is hunting and fishing.

Home: 611 Fairmont Avenue. Office: 509 Professional Building.

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JAMES D. AHERN

(Continued from Page 452)

izing in industrial painting, and in 1921 organized the Ahern Advertising Corporation, whose work is outdoor advertising of all kinds.

Mr. Ahern was born in Aberaman, Wales, July 29, 1869, the son of John and Catherine (Horgan) Ahern. His family came to the United States when he was a year old, living for nine years at Oxford Furnace, N. J. In 1879 they removed to Chicago, where Mr. Ahern attended public and high schools, and later attended St. Ignatius College. He was married, November 24, 1892, to Catherine M. Eagan, at Chicago. They have nine children, Eileen, Francis, John, James, Catherine, William, Lucille, Virginia and Geraldine.

Mr. Ahern is a member of the Fairmont Country Club, the Rotary Club of Fairmont, the Progress Club, the Elks, Knights of Maccabees and the Knights of Columbus.

Home: Avondale. Office: 1036 Speedway.

* * *

C. BROOKS DEVENY

(Continued from Page 452)

ganized the firm of Deveny & Furbee, whose offices are in the Deveny Building. This has become one of the strongest and most influential law firms in Fairmont, and both partners are recognized for their astute knowledge of the law and their unusual natural talent.

Mr. Deveny is a member of the Elks, Knights of Columbus, the fraternities Phi Sigma Kappa and Delta Theta Phi, the Marion County Bar Association and the West Virginia State Bar Association. He is unmarried.

Home: 317 Watson Avenue. Office: Deveny Building.

ERNEST R. BELL

(Continued from Page 452)

lived since boyhood in Fairmont, where he attended grammar schools, Fairmont High School and Fairmont State Normal School (graduated 1910). He studied law at West Virginia University (LL.B 1912). He practiced law in Fairmont until 1919, at which time he became a partner in the firm of Meredith and Bell. From January, 1922, to January, 1925, while Judge Meredith sat as Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, Mr. Bell again practiced alone. Since that time he has been continuously active with the firm of Meredith and Bell. Mr. Bell was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia in 1916, and before the U. S. Supreme Court in 1921.

Mr. Bell is a member of the Fairmont Country Club, the Elks, Masonic Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Delta Tau Delta fraternity, and the Marion County, West Virginia State and American bar associations.

He was married, January 28, 1916, to Ola Lee Conaway at Washington, D. C. They have one daughter, Bettine Lee Bell.

Home: 109 Gaston Avenue. Office: Home Saving Bank Building.

* * *

ROLLO J. CONLEY

(Continued from Page 452)

Guard, with the rank of Major. He was commissioned Captain, Q. M. C., U. S. Army, February 11, 1918, and served in France from August, 1918, to July, 1919.

Mr. Conley is a native of Fulton, Illinois, and is genuinely a self-made man. He attended public and high schools at Pittsburgh, Pa., and the State Normal School at Slippery Rock, Pa. In 1893 he entered the Railway Mail Service, continuing in that service until 1908, with the exception of the Spanish war period, when he served with the famous 10th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the Philippine Islands. From 1908 to 1909 he attended West Virginia University, having earned his tuition in the mail service. In 1909 he was admitted to the bar and established his practice in Fairmont. For a number of years, until 1921, he was associated with the late Judge W. S. Meredith, his brother-in-law, which association was dissolved when Judge Meredith went on the bench. Since that time Mr. Conley has practiced alone, being especially successful in corporation matters.

He is a member of the Masons, including the Knights Templar and Shrine. Elks, Post Chancery of Mt. City Lodge No. 48 K of P.

Rollo J. Conley was born in Fulton, Illinois, March 27, 1874, son of Joseph X. and Marietta (Gay) Conley. He married, November 21, 1899, Georgia Hall, youngest daughter of the late Sylvanus W. Hall at Fairmont, W. Va. They have three sons, Joseph G., Frank G. and Rollo H.

Home: 315 Monroe Street. Office: Hall Block.

* * *

FRANK C. HAYMOND

(Continued from Page 453)

thirteen graduated at the Elliott Commercial School. He then attended Fairmont State Normal School, graduating in 1906, Harvard College, graduating in 1910 with the degree A. B., and completed his law studies at the Law School of Harvard University, in 1912. From 1912 to 1918 he practiced law in Fairmont, being associated with Clay D. Amos until he voluntarily enlisted for war service in the United States Army in the World War.

On March 7, 1918, while serving as a member of the State Legislature he enlisted in the U. S. Army as a private. He sailed for France April 7, 1918, with Headquarters Company, First Army, A. E. F. He remained overseas from April 7, 1918 to July 5, 1919, taking part in the Chateau Thierry and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was commissioned a Captain October 11, 1918, and was honorably discharged from the service in Washington, D. C., August 20, 1919.

He returned to Fairmont and resumed his practice as a member of Haymond & Amos, which firm was dissolved in 1921 when his father became his partner in the present firm.

Frank C. Haymond married January 25, 1922, Miss Susan Watson Arnette, of Fairmont. They have two sons, William Stanley Haymond, II., and Thomas Arnette Haymond.

Mr. Haymond is a member of the Fairmont Country Club, the Elks, and the Marion County, West Virginia State, and American Bar Associations.

Home: 700 Locust Avenue. Office: 227 Jefferson Street.

* * *

ROBERT M. HENRY

(Continued from Page 453)

active in its affairs until 1925, when he gave up his active connection with it to join the present Laughlin-Henry Agency. He has been vice-president since.

Mr. Henry is a member of the Fairmont Country Club, the Elks and the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

He was married, February 22, 1928, at Columbus, Ohio, to Ann Mitchell.

Home: Hickman's Run. Office: Home Savings Bank Building.

EDWIN F. HARTLEY

(Continued from Page 453)

State Normal School, where he was graduated in 1888. He went one year to Washington & Lee University, then to Cornell University, where he was graduated in 1894 with the degree LL.B. During vacation periods at Cornell, from 1892 to 1894, he was engaged in legal work, having been admitted to the West Virginia Bar in 1892. Later he was admitted to practice before the West Virginia State Supreme Court, the United States Supreme Court and the various Federal Courts. For many years he has taken an active part in the development of coal, gas and oil properties and in the business life of Fairmont.

He is a member of the Elks, the Fairmont Country Club, Greenwich Colony Club, Cornell Club of New York, and the Masonic Orders, including the Chapter. He is a member of the Marion County Bar Association.

He married, January 17, 1894, Louise Frances Moderwell, at Chicago, Illinois. They have one daughter, Mary Frances, and three sons, Joseph Milton Hartley, II., Edmund Kearsley and Edwin Forrest Hartley, Jr.

Home: 711 Fairmont Avenue. Office: Home Savings Bank Building.

* * *

CLETUS H. JENKINS

(Continued from Page 453)

Coal Association, having served in that capacity since the organization of the association in 1917.

He married, June 25, 1902, Delia L. Phillips of Fairmont, W. Va. They have two children, Maxine and Herold.

Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Fairmont Country Club, the Old Colony Club and the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, D. C.

Home: 726 Fairmont Avenue. Office: Jacobs Building.

* * *

IRA L. SMITH

(Continued from Page 454)

entered the law school of West Virginia University and was graduated in 1906 in Diploma Law. He then came to Fairmont and formed a law partnership with B. F. Ramage, under the firm name of Ramage and Smith, which firm was dissolved in 1911. Since then Mr. Smith has practiced alone. He was elected a member of the first Fairmont Board of Affairs in 1913. This body, consisting of four members, was established when Fairmont adopted its first commission form of government at that time. He served from January 1, 1914 to September 1, 1919. He was elected to the State Senate in 1926 for a term of four years, taking office in 1927. His term expires in 1930.

Mr. Smith was born in German Township, Pa., March 16, 1870, the son of Allen D. and Ann M. (Coffman) Smith. He married, August 16, 1906, Florence B. Cox of Morgantown, W. Va. He is a member of the Pennmarova Club, the Elks, the Marion County, West Virginia State and American bar associations and the Presbyterian Church.

Home: 99 Fairmont Avenue. Office: Deveny Building.

* * *

ALBERT J. KERN

(Continued from Page 454)

the Fairmont State Normal School at Fairmont, W. Va. He studied law at West Virginia University and was admitted to the bar of West Virginia in 1911. He has practiced law in Fairmont from that date, always practicing alone.

He married, June 20, 1913, Lulu Kelley, at Morgantown, W. Va. They have one daughter, Margaret A. V., and one son Jackson K. Mr. Kern is a member of Fairmont Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; the Royal Arch Masons, Elks, K. of P., A. O. U. W., A. I. U., O. E. S., and the West Virginia Bar Association

Home: 525 Walnut Avenue. Office: City Hall.

* * *

H. E. KETTERING

(Continued from Page 454)

and purchased a baking plant at Shinnston. Two years later he purchased another baking plant at Fairmont. In 1926 he consolidated the operation and output of both plants in Fairmont, in an enlarged plant. In 1927 he incorporated the business to allow for greater development and larger output. He has since been president.

Mr. Kettering has always been active in civic affairs of his community. During the World War he took part in various work done by the Rotary Club of Clarksburg, and was a member of the State Council of Defense of W. Va., also a Four Minute Speaker.

In Fairmont Mr. Kettering is a member of the Kiwanis Club, and is affiliated with the Masonic Orders including York and Scottish Rites and the Shrine, and is a member of the Elks Lodge of Clarksburg.

He was married, September 8, 1914, at Clarksburg, W. Va., to Gordie Elsie Martz. They have three children, James Richard, John William and Joan.

Home: Clarksburg, W. Va. Office: 1833 Morgantown Ave., Fairmont.

M. C. LOUGH

(Continued from Page 454)

Before attending West Virginia University he had valuable experience as an educator. He was Barbour County Superintendent of Schools from 1891 to 1893. From 1897 to 1903 he taught at the Fairmont State Normal School, meanwhile studying at West Virginia University, where he received the degree A. B. in 1899 and A. M. in 1900. He left his post at the normal school to become editor of the *Fairmont West Virginian*, continuing as such until 1910. From 1910 to 1921 he was purchasing agent for the Hutchinson Coal Company, and since 1921 has been one of the very successful real estate operators of Fairmont.

He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, the I. O. O. F., and is a teacher of the men's class of the First Baptist Church.

He married, December 25, 1898, Emma Parks of Hendricks, W. Va. They have two daughters, Lucile Lough Noble and Virginia.

Home: 800 Locust Avenue. Office: American Building.

* * *

JAMES A. MEREDITH

(Continued from Page 455)

dith and Bell, which was dissolved in 1922. From 1922 to 1925 he filled the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals. In 1925 he resumed his law practice as a member of the firm of Meredith and Bell. In January, 1925, he became general counsel for the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company, one of the largest public utilities corporations in the country. The firm of Meredith and Bell enjoy a definite prestige for their work in all departments of the law.

Mr. Meredith is a member of the Marion County, West Virginia State and American bar associations, the Kiwanis Club, Fairmont Country Club, and is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner.

He was married, September 17, 1902, to Gillian Jamison of Morgantown, W. Va. They have one son, Jamison.

Home: 221 Fairmont Avenue. Office: Watson Building.

* * *

JOHN G. PRICHARD

(Continued from Page 455)

ginia Legislature. He was a member of the Marion County Republican Committee in 1914, and in the same year was Chairman of the First Congressional District Republican Committee.

He is a member of the Elks, the Fort Henry Club of Wheeling, the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias, the Fairmont Country Club, the Phi Kappa Psi and Delta Chi Fraternities, the Marion County Bar Association, the West Virginia State Bar Association, the Sons of the Revolution, the Fairmont Rotary Club and the Y. M. C. A.

John G. Prichard was born in Rivesville, Marion County, West Virginia, March 24, 1879, the son of Alfred S. and Sarah E. (Cunningham) Prichard. He studied in the public schools of Paw Paw District of Marion County, was graduated from Fairmont State Normal School in 1901, and from the West Virginia University in 1906, with the degree LL.B. In 1906 and 1907 he attended the law school of Harvard University, taking post-graduate courses.

He married, October 28, 1911, at Huntington, W. Va., Mayme E. Wertz, of Huntington.

Home, 414 Walnut Avenue. Office: Home Savings Bank Building.

* * *

HARRY SHAW

(Continued from Page 455)

Pa. He also when in his 'teens clerked in a store, and later did some reportorial work on a daily newspaper in Homestead, Pa.

Judge Shaw has been elected by the Annual Conference a representative to the quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, three different occasions, and has several times been a member of the Annual Conference of his church and in 1921 was a delegate to and attended the Ecumenical Conference in London, England.

Among his early political activities, Judge Shaw received the nomination of the Republican Party for prosecuting attorney of Marion County in 1896, being defeated in the general election by his Democratic opponent, G. M. Alexander, Esq., was nominated for the same office in 1904, being defeated by Hon Scott C. Lowe; and in 1912 was nominated for Circuit Judge but was defeated by Judge William S. Haymond.

Judge Shaw was born in Marion County, W. Va., February 15, 1872, son of Joshua and Emily J. (West) Shaw. He married, October 10th, 1896, Willa Berry, a daughter of Thos. L. Berry of Marion County. They have only one son, Victor H. A daughter, Olive, and a son, Robert, are deceased. Judge Shaw is a member of the I. O. O. F.

* * *

JOHN ROCHFORT SPEASE

(Continued from Page 456)

D. Black, daughter of James Mortan Black, founder of the Wall Plaster Company. Mrs. Spease died February 19, 1908. No children survive this marriage.

Residence: No. 821 Coleman Avenue. Office: Tenth Street.

CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER

(Continued from Page 457)

Breckenridge, and later on the staff of Gen. Henry A. Wise, being with the latter when Lee's army was surrendered at Appomatox.

His father, although exempt from service on account of his advanced years, served as a member of Stonewall Jackson's staff. There are today just 20 of General Jackson's military reports in existence, and all were written by the late Charles James Faulkner, Sr.

After the war, Judge Faulkner, then still in his 'teens, returned home and studied law under the direction of his father, until October, 1866, when he entered the Law Department of the University of Virginia. He was graduated in June, 1868, and admitted to the bar the following September, being then just 21 years of age, having been, during his course at the university, one of the most brilliant students. For the subsequent twelve years he practiced law in Martinsburg, becoming rapidly one of the really prominent figures in the legal profession of his native city. In 1880 he was elected Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of West Virginia, comprising the counties of Jefferson, Morgan and Berkeley. In 1887 he was elected to the United States Senate, succeeding Johnson N. Camden, having been chosen on the merits of his personal record and known abilities, rather than because of his connection with political organizations.

At the time of his entrance into the Senate the strength of the two parties were more nearly balanced than they are today, and feeling ran high. Senator Faulkner from the outset proved one of the most vigorous partisans of the Democratic cause, and became known as a good man to espouse a good cause and a dangerous opponent of a bad one. He served his six-year term and was re-elected in 1893. The Senate majority was Democratic during this second term, and he was made Chairman of the Committee on Territories. From 1887 to 1899, when he retired from the Senate, Judge Faulkner filled many important senatorial posts, among them membership on such committees as the Judiciary, Appropriations, District of Columbia, Pacific Railroads, Territories, Indian Depredations, Claims, and others.

Senator Faulkner's part in Senate affairs was an aggressive and dominant one. He led the contest against the Blair Educational Bill, and was successful in securing its defeat as a highly obnoxious measure. He was one of the active leaders in the defeat of the iniquitous Force Bill, co-operating closely with the late Senator Gorman of Maryland, and George Gray of Delaware, the three Senators having been appointed by the Democrats to take charge of the opposition. On one important occasion during that notable contest, Senator Faulkner, by way of filibustering strategy, kept the floor and spoke continuously from 10 P. M. until 10 o'clock of the following morning, a move which prevented the success of the bill at that time, inasmuch as the Republicans had planned to force a vote on the main question. A Senate rule was to be invoked at the time which could have closed debate as soon as Senator Faulkner had ceased his talk.

It was Senator Faulkner who secured a court, and subsequently a location for a Federal Building in Martinsburg, and subsequently secured the appropriation for erection of the Federal Building.

Since retirement from the Senate he has maintained a large interest in general community affairs of Martinsburg and Berkeley County, has practiced law and managed his large agricultural interests in West Virginia.

A review of his more important activities during the time he served in the Senate would include the permanent chairmanship of the Democratic State Convention of West Virginia, in 1888; both temporary and permanent chairmanship of the State Convention of 1892; chairmanship of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee in 1894 and 1896. In 1891 he was a member of a committee appointed by the National Association of Democratic Clubs, of which Hon. Chauncey F. Black was chairman, and went at the request of the Democratic National Committee to organize the Democratic party in the West. The committee made a six weeks' tour, to Colorado, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, California and Utah, and were very successful. Other Senate activities included membership in the joint commission of the two houses of Congress to investigate the question of the price of railway mail transportation and postal car service, and all sources of revenue and expenditures of the Post Office Department, under act of Congress approved June 13, 1898. He was also a member of the International Joint High Commission of the United States and Great Britain for the adjustment of differences in respect to the Dominion of Canada, also in 1898.

Always active in the affairs of his native community, his accomplishments have been many. To name a few, he was chairman of the committee of citizens to secure the funds for the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building in Martinsburg and was chairman of the building committee in the erection of the present Presbyterian church and its parsonage.

Senator Faulkner was married, in November, 1869, to Sallie Winn, daughter of John and Ann Winn, of Charlottesville, Va., who was deceased in March, 1891. Five children were born of that union. He married again, January 3, 1894, Virginia Fairfax Whiting, daughter of W. C. and Martha Whiting, of Hampton, Va., and has one child by that marriage.

In 1893 a large-sized oil painting of Senator Faulkner was presented to the State of West Virginia by the National Association of Democratic Clubs through its president, Governor Chauncey Black. Governor Fleming notified the legislature, which accepted it and placed it in the capitol building. The painting, however, was among the many articles of value destroyed several years ago when the capitol was burned. In 1909 he was initiated into the society of "The Ravens" of the University of Virginia, an important honor, and on June 12, 1912, into the society of Phi Beta Kappa of Virginia. He is also a member of the Metropolitan and Cosmos Clubs of Washington, D. C.

He is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, a member of the American Society of International Law, of the National Geographic Society, the Committee of One Hundred, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a Trustee of the Alumni Endowment Fund of the University of Virginia.

The Faulkner family name, which appears in the records of Virginia as far back as 1622, is derived from an occupation, the falconer of the Middle Ages having been a person of consequence in the households of royalty and nobility. The two names which have permanently survived from this occupation are Falconer and Faulkner. Senator Faulkner's ancestry is a composite of English, Irish, Welsh and Scotch. His father was born in 1806 and died in 1884, having been a leader of the Virginia of his day as a citizen, as a member of Congress for a number of years, as Minister to France and as a soldier. He was the son of Major James Faulkner (1776-1817) and Sarah Mackey (17—-1808). Major James Faulkner served as a major of artillery in the War of 1812, and was in command of the fortifications and American forces that defeated the British at Craney Island, near Norfolk, Va. He was a merchant in private life, and spent his last years in Martinsburg. His wife, Sarah Mackey, was the daughter of Captain William Mackey (1738-1819) and Ruth Cromwell. William Mackey commanded a Revolutionary regiment at the battle of Brandywine and was a member of the famous Order of the Cincinnati, his membership diploma being now in possession of Charles J. Faulkner, his great-grandson, the oldest male descendant. Ruth Cromwell, his wife, was the daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Murray) Cromwell. Elizabeth Murray, who married secondly Samuel Chenowith, was the daughter of Josephus Murray by his second wife, Ruth Hawkins. Josephus Murray was the son of James Murray, of Baltimore County, Maryland, and his wife, Jemima Morgan, who married secondly Thomas Cromwell. Jemima Morgan was the daughter of Captain Thomas Morgan.

Mary Wagner Boyd, mother of Senator Faulkner, was a daughter of Gen. Elisha and Ann (Holmes) Boyd. Ann Holmes was the daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Hunter) Holmes. Joseph Holmes was the son of Hugh Holmes. Rebecca Hunter was the daughter of Paul Hunter. Paul Hunter was the son of William and Martha Hunter. William Hunter was the son of Andrew Hunter of Clogham Farm, in County Londonderry, Ireland, born in 1640, and died in 1733. He was descended from the Hunters of Ayrshire, Scotland.

Senator Faulkner's great-grandfather was a native of County Armagh, Ireland, to which section his family had come from England during the reign of William and Mary. A coat of arms of that branch of the family that settled in Ireland is thus described by Burke, the standard authority: "Or, three falcons close proper belled gules. Crest, a falcon's lure proper between two wings azure."

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CLARENCE E. MARTIN

(Continued from Page 456)

Uniform State Laws, 1925; Chairman Code Conference Committee of West Virginia Bar Association, 1924 to date; among representatives of American Bar Association to Williamsburg Celebration, 1926; member Executive Council, Mineral Section, American Bar Association, 1927-8; President American Catholic Historical Association, 1927; member Board of Trustees Catholic University of America, 1924 to date. Practices in Martinsburg. Member of University Club, Washington, Elks and Knights of Columbus. State Deputy of West Virginia for latter organization from 1909 to 1912, and member of its Supreme Board of Directors from 1913 to 1916. Catholic in religion.

* * *

FRANK B. ROBINSON

(Continued from Page 458)

Robinson. He attended public schools in Fairmont, West Virginia Wesleyan College and the Shenandoah Valley Academy. He was married, October 16, 1907, to Evelyn Blanche Boxwell, at Winchester, Va. They have one son, Charles Francis.

Home: Ranson, W. Va. Office: Ranson, W. Va.

GEORGE BERRINGER GOETZ

(Continued from Page 457)

Col. Goetz has a war record of very valuable service to the United States Government. In May, 1917, by request, he became associated with the Leather and Leather Equipment Board of the Council of National Defense (Julius Rosenwald, Esq., president), in an advisory capacity, and in July, 1917, was commissioned a Captain in the U. S. Army. He was then assigned as assistant to Col. W. S. Wood, depot quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he was placed in charge of procurement, purchase, manufacture and inspection of leather and leather equipment for the army, having offices in Jeffersonville, Chicago and Washington, D. C. He was promoted to the rank of Major on April 30, 1918, and to that of Lieutenant Colonel (Quartermaster Corps on special orders) on June 12, 1918. He continued in this capacity until the armistice was signed, although he had been recommended for further promotion prior to the armistice by the Quartermaster General, Harry L. Rogers, by Gen. George W. Burr, assistant to Chief of Staff, and by Col. W. S. Wood, Quartermaster Corps. During December, 1918, he was assigned to the Claims Board, and continued in that connection until discharged September 1, 1920. Out of 25,000 claims growing out of the War, due to cancellation of incompleted contracts, this Board succeeded in settling 11,000, and on 415 of these claims, a saving of more than four million dollars was effected. Col. Goetz is at present a member of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States and of West Virginia. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club and George Washington Post American Legion, Washington, D. C.

Col. Goetz is also a member of Woodbury Lodge No. 539, F. & A. M., Roaring Springs, Pa.; Potomac Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar; Jefferson Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., Charles Town, W. Va.; Albert Pike Consistory of the Scottish Rite (32nd degree), Almas Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Washington, D. C.

He was born in Martinsburg, Pa., March 31, 1863, son of Adam D. and Maria A. (Berringer) Goetz. He was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania and Juniata Collegiate Institute.

Home: Ranson, W. Va. Office: Ranson, W. Va.

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LEWIS H. THOMPSON

(Continued from Page 458)

Mr. Thompson was born in Martinsburg, October 14, 1876, the son of Samuel J. and Sallie V. (Reed) Thompson. He attended public and high schools and the Turner Business College, Martinsburg. For six years he worked as a clerk in a gents' furnishing and clothing store, and then established his own business.

He married, February 21, 1897, Alice Amelia Grimes, at Martinsburg. Children: Ethel, Amelia, LaGarde J.

Home: 422 West John Street. Office: 144 North Queen Street.

* * *

FRANK J. TRAMMELL

(Continued from Page 459)

largest general insurance business in the Eastern section of the State of West Virginia. In August, 1914, he became general agent for the Reliance Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, and has been manager of the Martinburg branch office of that company since the branch was established in 1920.

He married, January 27, 1904, Martha L. Hartley, of Martinburg, at Baltimore, Md. They have no children.

Home: 209 South Maple Avenue. Office: Burke Street.

* * *

DR. A. BRUCE EAGLE

(Continued from Page 460)

He then studied medicine at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., where he received the degree M. D. in 1904. He was married, in April, 1905, to Bessie Harley, at Martinsburg. They have one daughter, Mary Bruce Eagle.

Dr. Eagle is a member of Equality Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Palastine Commandery No. 2, Osiris Shrine, Wheeling, W. Va., the Masonic Club, Opeqeon Gold Club and the Y. M. C. A. He is a director in the Peoples Trust Company of Martinsburg and the Community Hotel Corporation. Treasurer-Director in Martinsburg Fruit Exchange.

Home: 1015 Winchester Avenue. Office: 321 West Burke Street.

* * *

HARRY PRESTON HENSHAW

(Continued from Page 460)

in the Merchant Farmers Bank of Martinsburg. He is a member of the Masonic Orders and the B. P. O. Elks.

Mr. Henshaw was born at Bunker Hill, W. Va., December 21, 1886, son of Edwin S. and Mary E. (Campbell) Henshaw. He attended public schools, Shenandoah Valley Military Academy and West Virginia University. He was married at Baltimore, Md., April 29, 1914, to Mabel Virginia Bowen of Bunker Hill. They have one son, Harry Preston, Jr.

JOHN W. LLOYD

(Continued from Page 460)

He is a member of the Martinsburg Chamber of Commerce, the Robert White Lodge No. 67, A. F. & A. M.; Wheeling Consistory, thirty-second degree Scottish Rite; Osiris Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Wheeling Lodge No. 24, I. O. O. F.; Tuscarora Tent, I. O. R. M.; and Jr. O. U. A. M.

He has long been active in civic affairs, and is a former member of the Martinsburg City Council, having served on the committees of Finance, Real Estate, Ordinances, Light, Health and Water.

Mr. Lloyd was born in Leetown, Jefferson County, W. Va., March 22, 1882, the son of John T. and Mary Elizabeth (Nicholson) Lloyd. He was reared in Martinsburg, attending this city's public schools. He began to work as an office boy at one dollar a week, was later a clerk in a grocery store, a mill hand, and in 1901 became a partner with his father in the grocery business. After about three years, he founded his own general merchandise business, continuing as such until 1912, when he founded the bakery and ice cream manufacturing business.

He married, March 16, 1904, Ella Cora Johnson, at Martinsburg. Children: Robert Linwood, Nora Ornett, Cora Elizabeth, Mary Virginia, John W. Jr. and Harold Lee.

Mr. Lloyd's father, John T. Lloyd, was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1851, a grandson of Harrison Lloyd, a native of the same county, and a great-grandson of Harrison Lloyd, Sr., who was born in Pennsylvania and who, according to family tradition, was a lineal descendant of one of two brothers, natives of Wales, who came to Pennsylvania with William Penn. Harrison Lloyd, Sr., left Pennsylvania and located in Loudoun County, where he lived out his life. Harrison Lloyd, Jr., grew up on a farm and continued farming until late in life, when he retired to Martinsburg, where he died at the age of 84. His wife was Eliza Bell, a native of Jefferson County, who died in Martinsburg.

John W. Lloyd has his residence at 427 Winchester Avenue.

* * *

WARD McLANAHAN

(Continued from Page 460)

Mr. McLanahan was born at Hollidaysburg, Pa., January 15, 1883, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His early education was in the public schools at Hollidaysburg. He entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1899, graduating in 1902. From there he went to New Haven, Conn., where he graduated from Yale Sheffield Scientific School in 1905 with the degree of Ph. B. During these years he was prominent in college, fraternity, and athletic activities. In sports he held the pole vault record at Andover and Yale, also the intercollegiate record. He was captain of the Yale track team in his senior year, manager of the Yale basketball team, and vice-president of the Yale baseball team.

Mr. McLanahan went directly into the business field after graduation. For a short time he was Assistant Superintendent of the Juniata Limestone Company, a subsidiary of the Cambria Steel Company. He then held the positions of secretary, treasurer, and manager of several mining companies in southwest Missouri. In 1910 he came to Martinsburg as Superintendent of the Blair Limestone Company, and was promoted to General Superintendent in 1915.

He married September 6, 1906, Genevieve Jackson Hesser, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two sons, James Craig and Charles Jackson, now at school and college.

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WHEELING HOSPITAL

(Continued from Page 462)

abdominal operation was performed by Dr. Gregory Ackerman, a man of far-famed renown, on April, 1882. Dr. Ackerman and Dr. J. A. Campbell, who started pacticing medicine in 1878, are the only two men, of this early period of aseptic surgery, now living here.

The other pioneers of this sphere, who have passed to their final home, are: Drs. John and Chas. Frissell, Geo. Baird, J. C. Hupp, E. A. Hildreth 1, S. L. Jepson, W. L. Wilson, W. J. Bates, R. C. Cummings and R. C. Hazlett.

After the Civil War, the hospital was again placed in the charge of the Sisters and reorganized for civilian patients. The Sisters nursed all patients until 1890, when the first Training School for Nurses was organized by Dr. C. M. Frissell.

The hospital kept gradually growing and, in 1896, it was found necessary to move the orphans to other quarters. In 1907, the north wing was built under the auspices of the late Bishop P. J. Donahue, D. D. The south wing was built in 1915. From a capacity of 50 beds, the hospital has grown to 300 beds, with fully equipped X-Ray department, up-to-date laboratory with full time pathologist, four operating rooms, a pharmacy in charge of a Sister, one hundred and five rooms, four wards, nine semi-private rooms, children's ward, a diet kitchen on each floor under supervision of a dietitian. There are three internes under the supervision of a staff, composed of the best surgeons and physicians in the city.

The hospital is affiliated with American College of Surgeons and American Medical Association.

INDEX

A

	Page
Abbott, Darwin Eugene	268
Agee, Thomas Emmett	300
Ahern, James D.	452
Alderson, J. Cary	372
Alexander, George Milton	449
Allebach, Leroy	170
Allison, J. Bruce	431
Allison, Oscar O.	418
Altmeyer, Rt. Rev. Monsignor H. B.	277
Amherst Coal Company	467
Amos, Clyde F.	416
Anderson, Justin K.	214, 215
Anderson, Lane Scofield	216
Anschutz, Frank H.	237
Appalachian Electric Power Company, The	471
Archer, Robert Lamley	244
Armbruster, Frank E.	416
Armstrong, W. Harry	448
Ashworth, David Draughn	334

B

Bachmann, Carl George	151
Bachmann, Charles Frederick	430
Baldwin, William Douglas	208
Bates, Charles W.	396
Beatty, John Earl	361
Bek, Hugh Ernest	231
Belcher, Albert M.	172
Bell, Ernest R.	452
Bender, J. George	361
Blair, Frank J.	229
Blair, J. C.	207
Bloch, Jesse A.	412
Bock, Edward Sidney	177
Bonar, John S.	410
Boothe, Mrs. Stella E.	278
Bouchelle, Julian Frederick	168
Bradley, Joseph Gardner	154
Brady, Joseph C.	404
Brady, William Sobieski	399
Brast, Edwin A.	439
Breece, Roy W.	297
Bringardner, Fred	237
Brinkman, Fred Henry	429
Brown, Douglas W.	272
Buffalo Creek Coal and Coke Company	467
Buford, Dr. Robert King	194
Bumgardner, James Lewis	326
Burdette, Frank C.	161
Burt, David Alan	401

C

Caldwell, Foree Dabney	246
Caldwell, James Lewis	446
Campbell, Charles W.	242
Cannaday, Dr. John E.	193
Caperton, George H.	155
Carbon Fuel Company, The	468
Carrigan, Charles E.	145
Carter, Gail T.	361
Casey, William B.	417
Chaffee, John W.	308
Chafin, Don	379
Chafin, Lafe B.	365
Chambers, James A.	281
Chapman, Floyd S.	252
Charleston—The Capital	92
Chilson, Ernest	325
Chilton, Joseph Eustace	130, 131
Chilton, Joseph Eustace, II	163
Chilton, William Edwin, Jr.	162
Chilton, William Edwin, Sr.	128, 129
Church, William C.	428
Clark, Hubert G.	366
Clarksburg Invites You	107
Claypool, George Robert	377
Clifton, John B.	331
Coffman, Ira Wade	142
Colcord, Edward Clark	226
Cole, Harry Outen	447
Conley, Ellis C.	281
Conley, Rollo J.	452
Conley, William G.	136
Cooper, Edward, Jr.	341
Cooper, Edward, Sr.	340
Cooper, Thomas Henry	342
Cooper, Thomas H., Jr.	343
Cornwell, Harold Blaine	235
Cowl, Frederick Edward	417
Cox, Hon. Frank	447
Critchfield, Charles Vincent	451
Crockett, George P.	354
Crockett, Joseph M.	358
Cunningham, Walter H.	256

D

Daly, Adrian Darcy	338
Damron, James	150
Dancer, Robert Clinton	420
Darlington, Bishop Urban V. W.	242
Davidson, John	179
Davis, Dabney C. T., Jr	178
Day, Franklin K.	368
Dayton, Arthur S.	235
Deveny, C. Brooks	452
Dickey, Dr. John Lindsay	402
Dickinson, Charles C.	221
Dickinson, Penn Eyster	296
Divine, James J.	141
Dixon, Samuel	313

D

PAGE

DOWNING, ARTHUR 370
DOWNING, THOMAS FRANCIS 370
DRUEN, JOHN HENRY 310
DUNCAN, HENRY CLAY, JR. 247
DUNLAP, ROBERT FINLEY 337

E

EAGLE, DR. A. BRUCE 460
EDGAR, GLENN RAY 232
ENGLAND, EDWARD THEODORE 137
ENOCH, GORDON C. 440
ESTEP, CHARLES L. 378
EVERETT, HERMON D. 225

F

FAIRMONT 113
FAITH SMOKELESS COAL COMPANY 469
FARLEY, DR. HIRAM H. 380
FARNSWORTH, DR. LIEF ERIC 381
FAULKNER, CHARLES JAMES 457
FERGUSON, JOHN MARSHALL 334
FIELD, HERBERT EDWIN 394
FILE, ASHTON 327
FITZHUGH, NORMAN S. 211
FITZPATRICK, HERBERT 147
FLETCHER, ALEXANDER JACKSON 444
FLETCHER, GARNER 267
FOLWELL, JESSE D. 439
FOX, FRED J. 411
FRAMPTON, WILLIAM RAY 297
FREEMAN, CHARLES W. 344
FRENCH, DAVID EDWIN 354
FULLER, ISAIAH WHITE 288

G

GARDEN, G. ALAN 420
GARDEN, JOHN B. 404
GARDEN, JOHN M. 403
GARRETT, JOHN EDWARD 318
GARRETT, PATRICK HENRY 319
GARVEY, JAMES W. 321
GARVEY, MARTIN L. 320
GEE, HARRY W. 434
GIBSON, PHILIP PENDLETON 273
GILBERT, ERNEST HOGE 445
GLASS, ALEXANDER 401
GOETZ, GEORGE BERRINGER 457
GOFF, GUY DESPARD 124, 125
GOODYKOONTZ, WELLS 363
GORE, HOWARD MASON 123
GRAY, WILLIAM ROBERT 316
GROSSCUP, FRED PAUL 180
GROSSCUP, PAUL B. 181
GUTHRIE, DR. LEWIS VAN GILDER 148

H

HAGER, IRA P. 383
HALLANAN, WALTER S. 146
HANNA, HOMER WYATT 200
HARDY, WALLER C. 198
HARMAN, EVERETT MCD. 367
HARMAN, JOHN NEWTON, JR. 359
HARPER, SAMUEL WILLIAMS 390
HARRIS, FRANK OVERTON 192
HARRIS, JOHN T. 144
HARSHBARGER, I. J. 271
HARTLEY, EDWIN F. 453
HARVEY, HARRY H. 273
HASTINGS, HOWARD H. 434
HATFIELD, COLEMAN ALDERSON 384
HAWES, DR. CHARLES MORRIS 285
HAYMOND, FRANK C. 453
HAYS, SAMUEL A. 437
HEABERLIN, CHARLES L. 143
HECK, ALBERT S. 441
HENDERSON, CAMPBELL H. 421
HENRY, ROBERT M. 453
HENSHAW, HARRY PRESTON 460
HENSHAW, SETH B., SR. 219
HENSHAW, SETH BURLEIGH 220
HERSCHER, JOHN WILLIAM 208
HILL, ARTHUR M. 197
HILL, DR. GEORGE L. 429
HILTON, WALTER BURTON 421
HIRSCHMAN, DR. ISIDORE ISAAC 286
HITE, ROLFE M. 450
HITE, W. F. 268
HOGG, GORY 312
HOGSETT, EVERETT LEON 283
HOLT, JOHN HERRIMAN 245
HOUSE, CHAUNCEY A. 405
HOUSTON, DAVID F. 357
HOUSTON, FRANK E. 356
HOWARD, DAVID C. 171
HOWARD, DR. GROVER LATHAM 309
HOWARD, WILLIAM CARROLL 414
HUBBARD, DR. J. EDWARD 284
HUGHES, JAMES A. 150
HUMPHREYS, ALBERT J. 183
HUMPHREYS, JAMES SPICER 182
HUNTINGTON, CITY OF 95
HUTCHINSON, CHARLES W. 294

I

IRVINE, RUSSELL D. 428
ISLAND CREEK COAL COMPANY 466

J

JACKSON, NAAMAN 373
JARRELL, BOYD 249
JARRETT, HOWARD STARKE 235
JEFFERSON, JOSEPH S. 444
JENKINS, CLETUS H. 453
JIMISON, CLARENCE HOMER 384
JOHNSON, WILLIAM SIMPSON 140
JONES, DR. ARTHUR SHADE 284

K

	Page
Kail, Dr. Ira Jacob	301
Kanawha Valley, The	85
Kearse, Timothy L.	222
Keathly, Augustus	203
Keely, Josiah	190
Kern, Albert J.	454
Kettering, H. E.	454
King, Fred Miller	397
Kirk, Harvey L.	408
Kitchen, Ralph Ross	391
Klein, Presley Birger	435
Klumpp, Dr. James S.	309
Knight, Edward Wallace	157
Koller, Orion	413
Koontz, Arthur Burke	164
Koontz, Patrick Duffy	165
Kossuth, George J.	409
Krebs, Charles Edward	217

L

Laas, Albert W.	422
Laing, Alexander W.	187
Laing, John	186
Laing, John B.	240
Lambie, Robert Morrison	139
Larkin, Rev. Thomas J., S. M.	432
Laughlin, Hon. George A.	402
Law, Clyde O.	406
Lawson, Edgar C.	152
Lawton, George	317
Lazzelle, I. Grant	446
Lee, Howard Burton	138
Leftwich, Fleming C.	269
Lewis, T. L.	228
Lewis, Thomas A.	435
Light, Charles Porterfield	153
Lloyd, John W.	460
Logan Coal Operators Association, The	465
Long, Joseph Harvey	132, 133
Lough, M. C.	454
Lovins, William Thomas	310
Luther, John W.	362

M

MacCorkle, William Alvin	126, 127
MacDonald, Angus	160
Madison, James B.	202
Mankin, Robert	306
Manufacturing in West Virginia	89
Martin, Arthur George	449
Martin, Clarence E.	456
Martin, Frank Stewart	382
Martin, J. W.	440
Martin, James	189
Martinsburg, West Virginia	115
Massey, L. C.	233
Mathews, William Burdette	144
Matthews, Howard Dimmitt	423
Maxwell, Judge Haymond	252
McCamic, Charles	392
McCluer, James Steele	438
McClure, J. B.	376
McColm, Frank C.	290
McCreery, James T.	335
McCrum, A. Bliss	170
McCullough, Frank Witcher	149
McDonald, Bruce	374
McDougle, Robert Boreman	438
McGinnis, William Hereford	330
McGranahan, Edward Ackley	433
McKenna, Charles Plunkett	292
McKinley, Thomas Cameron	232
McLanahan, Ward	460
McLaughlin, James D.	256
McMillion, Clayton E.	232
Mead Coal Company, C. H.	469
Meanor, Wilbur A.	289
Meek, John Henry	254
Meridith, James A.	455
Merrill, Ernest M.	213
Milair, Ernest C.	209
Millar, Edward J.	432
Miller, Dr. James I.	299
Minotti, Peter C.	385
Montgomery, Julian Earl	411
Moore, Colonel Houston Burger	239
Moorhead, Milton M.	422
Morgantown—Seat of West Virginia University	111
Morris, Dr. William Turner	423
Moss Iron Works, The J. E.	472
Moulds, J. William	433
Mount de Chantal Academy	461
Murphy, James	279

N

Natural Gas and Oil in West Virginia	88
Nay, Riley B.	362
Neal, George Ira	303
Nelson, Oscar	196
Nethken, Charles E.	142
Northcott, Elliott	308

O

O'Connor, Robert Emmett	143
Ogden, Herschel Coombs	134, 135
Osborn, Dr. R. Linn	444
Osborne, William	234
Oxley, Chilton Kenna	290

P

Palmer, Thomas Alexander	308
Parkersburg, West Virginia	104
Parkersburg Rig and Reel Company, The	463
Parsons, John A.	210
Patterson, Samuel White	266
Paull, Lee C.	407
Payne, William D.	167
Pennywitt, Reuben Roy	206
Permar, Robert	415
Peterkin, William Gardner	440
Pixler, Roy Lynn	292
Plate, Blair	437
Point, Dr. Walter W.	195
Pollack, Augustus	400
Porter, Charles Sydney	288
Price, George E.	156
Prichard, Belvard Jones	305
Prichard, John G.	455
Prindle, William M.	293
Proctor, Alfred Torbert	279

Q

Quimby, Dr. Will Amick	429

R

	Page
Rader, Dr. Joseph Edwin	286
Raine, John	238
Ramsay, Robert Lincoln	427
Reymann, Paul O.	412
Rhodes, George M.	299
Richards, Thomas E.	227
Riley, Elmer Clark	230
Riley, Patrick J.	369
Ritter, C. L.	246
Ritz, Hon. Harold A.	166
Ritz, Russell S.	355
Robinett, Dr. John Hugh	295
Robinson, Frank B.	458
Robson, Thomas J.	188
Romine, Edward Sebastian	388
Rose, Joseph H.	418
Ryan, Thomas P.	443

S

Salisbury, David L.	236
Samworth, Fred W.	291
Sanders, Carlton Custer	329
Sawyers, William Harvey	336
Scaggs, Fisher Franklin	307
Scherr, Harry	254
Schiffler, Andrew C.	427
Schmidt, Carl O.	425
Schoew, Fred L.	265
Schuck, Charles John	393
Scott, Isaac MacBurney	386
Scott, Paul W.	248
Scott, Samuel Alexander	311
Shaw, Harry	455
Shewey, Thomas A.	368
Schoffstall, Arthur S.	274
Siler, T. E. B.	234
Simms, Henry	248
Sinclair, James F.	275
Slack, Frank Parsons	304
Smith, Clarence Edwin	419
Smith, Harrison Brooks	159
Smith, Ira L.	454
Smith, James C.	205
Smith, Joe L.	324
Smith, Robert Lee	224
Smith, Robert R.	255
Snyder, Philip M.	314
Snyder, Thomas Hubert	315
Spease, John Rochfort	456
Spelman, Harold J.	310
Spilman, Robert S.	161
Spurr, Arthur Clinton	424
Stanard, Oscar Lee	276
Stanton, Edward Cramon	204
Starcher, Franklin Floyd	310
Stark, Henry J.	302
Staunton, Frederick Marshall	158
Steele, Robert Roderick	298
Stewart, Edgar Burkehart	447
Stone, Wilbur E.	395
Storck, Louis	436
Stutler, Boyd Blynn	145
Surber, Edward Marshall	201
Swann, Claude Vilas	301
Sweeney, Thomas Bell	407
Swint, Rt. Rev. John J.	389
Switzer, Rufus	243

T

	Page
Taylor, George E.	218
Taylor, Dr. James Boyce	241
Tetrick, W. Guy	442
Thompson, Lewis H.	458
Thompson, William Rootes	253
Tierney, Laurence E.	353
Todd, Miss Lucile	278
Trammell, Frank J.	459
Truschel, John H.	425
Tucker, John O.	424
Tully, Lawrence S.	322
Turley, William Campbell	375
Tutwiler, Edgar M.	323
Tynes, Buford Cleveland	280
Tyree, Frank H.	271

V

Van Sant, Dr. William Lawrence	339
Vest, Dr. Walter Edward	287
Via, Lemuel Richard	282
Vinson, Zachary Taylor	253

W

Wade, James Stephenson	440
Wallace, George Selden	244
Ward Engineering Works, The Charles	470
Ward, Columbus M.	328
Warne, H. Rus	212
Waters, Allan, Jr.	199
Webb, Harry E.	309
Weiler, James Joseph	275
Weir, David Manson	387
Weiss, Harry A.	431
Welch—In The Heart Of The Pocahontas Coal Field—A Center Of Coal Production	121
Wemple, Charles Edwin	430
West Virginia	7
West Virginia—Its Counties	24
West Virginia Agriculture	82
West Virginia Coal	73
West Virginia Forests and Forest Products	87
West Virginia Rail Company, The	464
Wheeling—The Gateway To The West	98
Wheeling Hospital	462
White, John Baker	169
White, M. Z.	364
White, Prescott C.	447
Whitten, John Lamar	269
Wickline, Montague M.	230
Wild, Herman R.	309
Wilkinson, Ashby J.	270
Wilkinson, Howard P.	426
Wilkinson, John B.	371
Williamson, The City Of	120
Wilson, Charles R.	295
Wilson, J. Fred	459
Wilson, William Pannell	398
Wood, Joseph Alexander, M. D.	332
Wood, Joseph A., Jr.	333
Wood, Rev. Matthew Lawrence	308
Wood, Walter S.	191
Woods, Luther E.	360
Woods, Judge Samuel	184
Woods, Samuel V.	185
Wyllie, Harry R.	250, 251